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MEMORIALS

OF

FOUR OLD FAMILIES

VIZ.:

CAMPBELL OF KILMARTIN

GORDON OF LESMOIR

IRVINE OF DRUM

WIMBERLEY OF SOUTH WITHAM & BEECHFIELD

WITH PEDIGREES AND A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

BY

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY,

FORMERLY OF THE 79TH OR CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

Antiquitus usitatum majorum tradere memoriam.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY THE NORTHERN COUNTIES NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED, INVERNESS.

1894.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

MEMORIALS

OF THE FAMILY OF

CAMPBELL OF KILMARTIN

AND SOME NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF

CAMPBELL OF INVERAWE

BY

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY,

FORMERLY OF THE 79TH OR CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

CAMPBELL OF KILMARTIN.

Mo Dhuthaich 's mo Dhaoine.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR AT THE OFFICE OF THE "NORTHERN CHRONICLE,"
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PREFACE.

IN the following attempt to trace the origin and descent of the Kilmartin family, and of that of Inverawe, of which they are cadets, recourse has been had to such sources of information as were available to me. I failed to find any reliable table of the descent of either ready to hand, and the pedigree here given is constructed from particulars derived, as to the earlier portion, from various documents or authorities, which are generally quoted, and as to the later portion, from various members of the two families.

For the general early history I had to rely to some extent on the "Origines Parochiales Scotiæ," Acts of the Scottish Parliament, the Register of the Privy Council, Nisbet's Heraldry, Principal Campbell's Account of the Clan Iver, and occasional references to the Inverawe family in Histories of Scotland.

For many details, both of the earlier and later history of both families, I have to thank many correspondents, who replied to my enquiries, and especially the following:—Lord Archibald Campbell; the Captain of Dunstaffnage; Mr M'Isaac, Oban; Mrs Campbell of New Inverawe; Miss Campbell of Auchindarroch; Colonel Malcolm of Poltalloch; Mr James M'Kinnell, schoolmaster and session clerk, Kilmartin; the present Campbell of Kilmartin, his mother (my wife), and his aunt, Miss Mary Campbell, Lochgilphead; and Mr Dugald M'Lachlan, clerk to the County Council, Argyllshire. Many of the above kindly lent me papers, or after searching their repositories, copied out anything they found that would help me, thus affording me reliable information. The documentary evidence I got from the Captain of Dunstaffnage, Poltalloch and Mr M'Kinnell was especially valuable, and enabled me to replace various conjectures I had previously made by facts.

I hoped to have found more entries in the Retours of Service of Heirs than I did, but these are comparatively few for the county of Argyle: and I have had no opportunity of consulting any old registers of births, marriages, and deaths. I regret that I have been unable in some instances to ascertain even the names of the wives of a few of the lairds, or anything

about the younger children. I have heard that one of the lairds of Kimartin married a daughter of Inverliver, but have found no proof.

I have no doubt that much additional information might be obtained in the archives of other families, having seen how much is contained in the Extracts from the Dunstaffnage Inventory, which are given, by permission, in the Appendix.

Imperfect as my work is, I hope that it contains a collection of some interesting memorials of one of the many families who no longer hold their ancestral estates in the county of Argyle.

Cuimhneachan do Fhir Chille-mhairtain.

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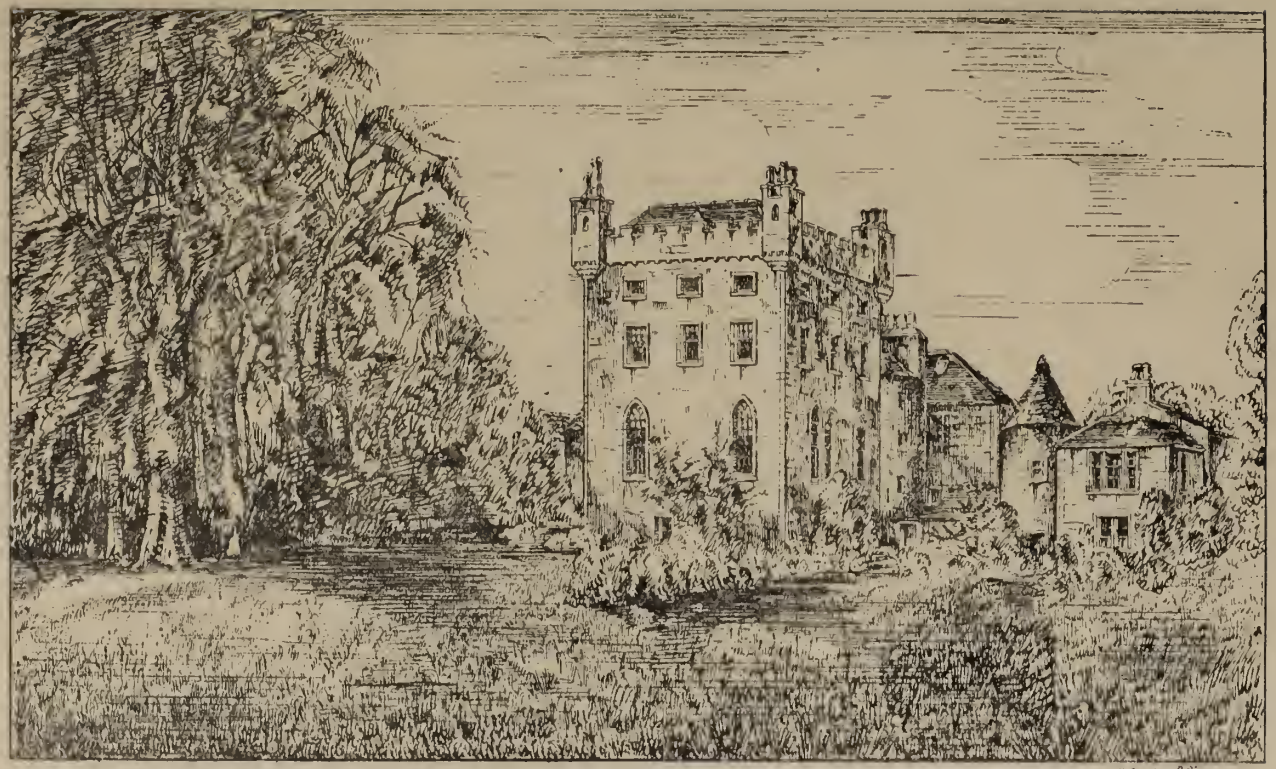
KILMARTIN CASTLE.

KILMARTIN HOUSE
Or LARGIE.

CARNASARIE CASTLE.



BLACKHALL.

PEDIGREE OF THE CAMPBELLS OF INVEREWE, KILMARTIN, AND SHIRVAN.

Duncan of Inneraw = Moire, dr. of Cameron of Callart, about 1510.

Archibald of Inneraw, got grant of lands of Auchenerniff = Margaret Campbell
from Queen Mary, 1558, and leased lands in Lismore
from Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, 1567. *v.* Reg.
at Taymouth.

Dugald of Inneraw, men. in Orig. Paroch. as living in =
1575; in Reg. Priv. Council as "M'Condochy of
Inveraw," barrying lands of M'Clayne of Dowart in
1579; and as "The M'Condochy of Inveraw" in
Scots Acts, 1587.

Archibald of Inneraw, probably *grandson* of Dugald, men. in Reg. Priv. Coun. as a minor in 1591, and his Tutor, John Dow M'Condochy, = —
in 1591 and 1593; and in Scots Acts 1591 and 1592 as "M'Condochy of Inveraw"; in Reg. Priv. Coun. as engaged in forays, 1594 and 1598; mention of "the late M'Condochy of Inveraw" in Reg. Priv. Coun. in 1607, perhaps Archibald's father; the Tutor perhaps 2nd son of Dugald. Tutor's sons, Archd. and Dugald, men. 1613. Archd. of Inverawe and his son Dugald men. in a marr. contr., 1635. Prob. this laird and his son Dugald taken prisoners at Inverlochy, 1645.

Perhaps John the Tutor.

Duncan, men. as son of Inneraw in Reg. Priv. Council 1590, 91, 97, 98 and 1602. Pubs. son of Dugald and uncle of Archibald.

Patrick, men. as son of Inneraw in Reg. Priv. Coun. in 1590, 91, and 1602, and as having committed many offences previous to 1613; in last case as "father brother" to Inveraw.

A dr., md. John Campbell, Catachen, br. to Lochnell, and killed at Glenlivat, 1594.

A dr., md. Macdougall of Dunollie, as his 2nd wife.

Dugald of Inneraw, son of last, men. with his father Archibald in marr. contr., 1635; evidently taken prisoner at Inverlochy, 1645; in = Prob. Elizabeth, dr. of Patrick Campbell of Edramuple (he got command of garrison, Inverlochy, as Lt.-Col., 1648; men. in a marr. contr., 1650; and in another, 1664; and along with his son Archibald, "fean thereof" (*i.e.*, of Innerawe), in 1665; men. in various Scots Acts; got protection in 1662; decree against him in 1662; appointed J.P. for Argyleshire in 1663; may have died 1666. Clarters 1637 and 1642), and grandch. of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, who died 1631. *Vide* Douglas & Wood's Peerage under Breadalbane.

Archibald of Inneraw, son of Dugald, men. in marr. contr. = Prob. 1, Jean, dr. of Campbell of Finab. *Vide* Doug. & Wood Peer. quoted above, 1665; in Scots Acts, 1678 to perhaps 1704; = men. along with his br. Duncan in a Backbond, 1695; and as the deed. Arch. C. of Inverawe in a Tack dated 1706. 2, Lillias, dr. of Sir Jas. Campbell of Lawers. Angus Campbell of Dunstaffnage, who died 1740, md. Lillias, dr. of Sir J. Campbell, and relict of Inveraw. Dunstaffnage Inventy.

Marjory, md Campbell of Auchinarl, whose son, Neil, succeeded to Dunstaffnage.

Alexander " of Kilmartin," got disposition of = — —
Kilmartin from his br., Arch. of Inveraw, 1674; men. in Scots Acts 1678 and onwards. Died *perhaps* 1686.

Margaret, md. Hugh Cameron of Callart

[Perhaps Dugald of Shirvan, but prob. he was not a son of Dugald.]

Janet

Duncan, men. as "brother to = — —
M'Connachie," a Commr. for raising Militia 1689, and in a Backbond, 1695.

Anne, md. Donald Campbell of Ardlui-tallen, 3rd son of Lochnell.

Archibald of Inverawe, prob. = Janet Maclean, dr. of Torloisk.
son of last, got cup in 1714.

Prob. Dugald of Shirvan, designed "of Nether = Isabella, dr. of Campbell, Carradale, wid. of Alex. Campbell, Dunstaffnage
Rudail" in a receipt in 1718. *Vide* Dunstaffn. Inventy. Got cup 1714; died 1730.

Alexander of Kilmartin, got cup 1714; app. to manage D. of Argyle's woods, = *Prob.* Catherine, dr. of Donald Campbell, Ardintallen.
1716; men. in Kirk Session Records, 1691 to 1729, and in Scots Acts, 1690, 1704, '08, '10; executed a disposition of his lands in favour of his son, Dugald, 1712; died 1729.

Dugall of Lamlon, donor of the cups in 1714

Archibald, served heir to his father in an annual rent of 216 merks of the five pound land at Cavinis, 1760.

Duncan of Whitestone = Barbara, dr. of Macalister of Loup.

Duncan of Inverawe = Johanna, dr. of Campbell of Ballinaby.
b. 1702, raised and com. a Co. of Black Watch, 1745; Maj. and killed at Ticonderoga, 1758.

Barbara, b. 1703, md. Campbell of Jura.

Archd. b. 1705

Dugald, b. 1706, md. and had issue.

Lachlan, b. 1709, d. unmd.

Alexander, b. 1710

= Miss Sumervail, 27th Jan., 1747.

Isobel, b. 1711

Elizabeth, b. 1713, md. Rev. A. Campbell of Inveraray.

Patrick, b. 1714.

Lillias, b. 1716, md. Campbell of Askomel

Ann, b. 1717, md Campbell of Achlean.

John, b. 1719.

Archibald of Shirvan, d. 1736. = Jean, dr. of Sir James Campbell, Ardkinglas

Anne, md. Arch. Campbell of Ballimore; their eldest son, Capt. Colin, killed at Culloden; 2nd son, Col. Dugald, father of Gen. Campbell of Lochnell; 3rd son, Gen. Campbell of Barbreck.

Jean, md. Archibald Campbell of Inverliver.

Dugald of Kilmartin, = — —
succ. 1729. d. abt. 1768.

Hugh of Bernaldly = —

John = Mary Campbell

Peter, a Lieut. in the army; purchased unattached.

Alexander of Simmier's Reg., gt.-father of Capt. Scipio Campbell, 42d.

Dugald, Captain in the army.

Archd. A dr. A dr.

Alexander, b. abt. 1735; also in Blk. Watch; wounded at Ticonderoga; d. unmd.

Janet, subd Inverawe to Monzie.

= Wm. Pitman

Susan.

Ann, md. Campbell, Achlian; 7 sons, 5 dtrs.

Jean = Campbell, Achlian.

Ann, d. unmd.

Archibald of Blackhouse.

John

Alexander

Duncan = Harriot Young

Archd. Duncan. Mary, md. Mr Paterson, Jean Merryflats.

Margaret of = John Graham, Shirvan. afterwds. Graham-Campbell.

Helen, d. unmd.

Lillias, d. unmd.

Margaret of Kilmartin = in 1734, her cousin, Dugald of Barnaldly, afterwards of Craachan; d. abt. 1791.

A son, md. — — and had a dr. Mary, md. John Campbell, Southhall.

Jean, md. Archd. M'Tavish of Torossay.

Mary = — Campbell

Mary = Aml Marion, md. Rev. A. C. Lamble, min. of Kilmartin. See Kilmartin Entail.

Duncan of Southhall = Marion, 2nd dr of Sir James Livingston.

Sons. Sons. Drs. Drs.

Duncan, d. young at Eton.

Henrietta, md. Rev. A. Blacker.

Jean, md. Sir Alex. Spearman.

James of New Inverawe, b. 1809.

Archibald = 1st, Miss Pocklington. = 2nd, M. G., dr. of Cameron of Barcaldine.

Edmund Alex., md., and had issue.

Augustus, d. young.

Archibald Graham of Shirvan, d. 1780. = Anne, dr. of Arch. Campbell of Inverliver, by Jean, dr. of Dugald of Shirvan; no issue.

John Graham of = — Shirvan, Lieut. 82nd; d. 1788.

Colin Mor of Kilmartin, b. 1737, d. 1811. = Duncan, dr. of Campbell, Combie.

Jean = Jas. Campbell of Silvercraigs

Mary, md. Hugh Campbell of Kilcaurhee, formerly minister of Kilmartin.

Catherine, md. Capt. Duncan M'Tavish of Dunardaric.

John, Capt., the Paymaster.

Dugald, Gen. C.

Margaret, md. Macdougall, Gallanach.

Jean Campbell, Craignure = James, Col. C., Craignure.

Colin, Lt.-Col., 1st Royals.

John, d. 1869.

Colin, d. 1859.

Alex., d. 1822.

Duncan of Southall, = Ellen B., dr. of Ed. Parker, in 1850.

Helen, d. 1858.

Marion, d. 1855.

Euphemia, d. 1810.

Mary d. 1810.

John of Southall, Capt. 18th Lt. Dragoons, and Colonel Argyle Militia. = Mary, dr. of Capt. Campbell of Strachur, in 1795.

Edward Parker, late Capt. 42nd. = Alice Mabel, dr. of Col. Parker.

John Alex., Roy. Art.

Frederick Colin

Mary

Ellen Bancroft

Duncan Pocklington, d. unmd.

Edmund Alex., Capt., Madras Army, d. 1883. = A dr. of Dr Duncan Campbell of Toronto

Jane Eliza, md. Rev. W. Tait, St. Madoes

Lorn Augustus d. 1893. = Cecilia Martin

Laura Beatrice

Florence

Donald C. Vores.

James Arch.

Grace, md. Dr Neill.

Lilias Macdonald

Dougal John

Evan Cameron

Mabel Herint, md. Capt. Danbeny, R.N.

Arch. Graham of Shirvan, Lt. 52nd, d. 1829. = Agnes, dr. of Hunter of Thurston.

Dugald of Kilmartin, b. 1779, d. 1827. = Helen Lamont, dr. of Capt. Scipio Campbell, 42nd of Whitestone family; no issue.

John of Kilmartin, b. 1780, d. 1850, Col. 46th Regt. = Mary, dr. of Thos. Hemsworth of Abbeyville; no issue.

James, b. 1783, d. 1790.

Alexander, b. 1786, d. 1838; of 77th Regt. = Cath. Macdougall, of Craiganerick, Lismore, of Kinray family.

Neil, b. 1788, d. 1848; Maj. H.E.I.C.S. = Isabella Anne, dr. of Campbell of Leckguarie, 30 June, 1823.

Cecilia

1st, Robt. Campbell, Barmolloch. 2nd, Machlachlan, Kalloy.

Margt.

Capt. Campbell, Ardsligmish.

Duncan Geo. Maclean Had numerous issue.

Duncan = Rev. A. B. Hemsworth, 2nd son of H. D. Hemsworth of Shopham.

Mary

James, d. young

Colin of Kilmartin, b. 1828, d. 1861. = Helen his cousin; dr. of Maj. Neil Campbell, H.E.I.C.S.

Charlotte,

1. Dr., b. 1824.
2. Isabella, b. 1825.
3. Dr., b. 1826.
4. Flora Jane, b. 1828.
5. Colin Ward, b. 1829, md. M. Hamilton, d. without issue.
6. Helen Charlotte, b. 1830; md., 1st, Colin Kilmartin; 2nd, Douglas Wimberley; issue by 1st.
7. Charles Eckford, b. 1832, decd.
8. Dugald, b. 1833, decd.
9. Neil, b. 1835, md. and left issue.
10. Son, b. 1836.
11. Charlotte Isabella Georgina, b. 1840
12. Isabella Janet, b. 1842.
13. John Alexander, b. 1843, decd.

Duncan A. Campbell of Prospect family.

Archibald, killed in American war.

Archibald, 91st Reg., md. Miss Hughes; succ. to Lochnell in 1837; d 1846, no issue.

Mary

Jas. Montgomerie, M.D.

Duncan, Edmund, Maria Grace, Louisa, Ronald, James Arch., Ethel, Frederick, Cecil Audrey, Ian

John Graham of Shirvan, b. 1811. = 1st, Marie, dr. of H. A. Mansell, of Guernsey. 2nd, in 1837, Jessie, dr. of C. Saunders.

Ord.

Robert.

Isabella.

Ronald, b. 1858, Lieut. and Adj. 78th, d. 1881.

Robt. Charles of Shirvan, b. 1862, adv. 1885. = Ada Mackinnish.

Rollo Frederick

Marie Sidney, md. Evelyn Mackarness.

Has issue.

Laura A. M. = Capt. Hintle, 28th Regt.

Louisa Augusta.

Augustus Noel Campbell, md. Augusta M. Hemsworth.

Wm. Barker, md. G. H. L. Paulet.

Helen Mary

Edith Laura

Alexander Douglas of Kilmartin, b. 1858. = Isabella Macdonald, dr. of John Robertson (Greshornish).

Colin Olaf MacConachie, b. 1887.

Dugald, b. 1889, d. in infancy.

Archd. Kenneth b. 1890.

Margt. Campbell, md. Dugald M'Lachlan; had issue

Robt. Arch. James, Com. R.N., md. Miss Charlington; has issue.

James Colin, md. Miss Dudding-ston; has issue.

A SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE FAMILY OF

CAMPBELL OF KILMARTIN.

THE Campbells of Kilmartin are cadets of the Campbells of Inverawe, a family of considerable antiquity, although there is a doubt, as in the case of many other septs, whether they were originally Campbells, or a small distinct clan of Mac Dhonnachies, *i.e.*, Mac Dhonnachaidh or Duncansons, merged in the Campbells.

The clan generally known as Clan Dhonnachie is that of the Robertsons of Strowan, and it is possible, though improbable, that a scion of that family may have acquired lands near Ben Cruachan. But there are three Argyllshire families that were known as Mac Dhonnachies, viz.:—1, Inverawe, with its branches ; 2, Mac Dhonnachie Mhor (or Campbell) of Duntroon ; and 3, Mac Dhonnachie (or Campbell) of Glenfeochan.

Principal Campbell, in his account of Clan Iver, instances the above three families, as well as those in the following list, viz.:—M'Innes (M'Angus) or Campbell of Dunstaffnage, M'Neill or Campbell of Kenmore or Melfort, M'Iver or Campbell of Lergachonzie, Stronshiray and Asknish (one of the barons of 1292), and the M'Ivers of Glassary and Cowal, the M'Dugalls or Campbells of Craignish, the Clan-Chearlaich or Thearlich (reputed to be a branch of the Craignish family, and probably now represented by the Inverneil family), *all* as cases where the tradition of the country long preserved the distinction between those really of Campbell origin and the several ancient races, and continued to designate the members of the latter by their old patronymics.

On the other hand, he mentions the following families—Barbreck, Inverliver, and Ardkinglas as of undoubted Campbell descent, equally with those of Glenorchy, Auchinbreck, Ellangreg, Ormidale, Calder (Cawdor), and Lochnell. *Note*—Ellangreig, *i.e.*, Eilean Dhearg, the red island, is in Lochruel, which appears to be an old name for Loch Ridden, north of the Kyles of Bute. The Castle of Eilean Dhearg was destroyed in 1685. The Campbells, Ellangreig, preceded the Campbells of Southhall.—Vide Brown's "Memorials of Argyllshire," 1889.

Principal Campbell also writes:—"The Argyll family succeeded in attaching to itself and engrafting many old, independent, and well organised small clans;" and further, respecting the families above referred to, "although not of the Campbell race, they almost all had latterly, through marriage with branches of the Argyll family—zealously promoted by the house of Lochawe—a large infusion, in many cases ultimately a preponderance, of Campbell blood.

CAMPBELLS OF INVERAWE.

Nisbet, who is held to be a high authority, in his Heraldry, vol. I., p. 437, 2nd ed., adopts the Campbell origin of the Inverawe family. Speaking of their arms, he says—"Campbell of Inverawe, commonly called Mack Conachie or Macdonachie of Inveraw, being a patronymical appellation, as the offspring or son of Duncan, who, it seems, was the first descended from the ancient family of Argyle, before that noble family married the heiress of Lorn, and so bear only giroune of eight *or* and *sable*, within a bordure waved *azure*, and charged with eight salmons *naiant argent*, for difference, in reference to the river of Awe, upon which their lands and houses lie, which runs out of Lochow, where they have a considerable salmon fishing: crest, a hart's head *proper* in regard of the forest or deer they have in the great mountain of Cruachan.

"Of this family are several branches, viz.:—Alex. Campbell of Kilmartin, Dugald Campbell of Shirvan, Colonel Patrick Campbell of the Horse Guards, &c."

On speaking to the late Mr George Burnett, Lyon King, in 1873, about the arms, he told me that he could not find out what authority Nisbet had for the above statement about them, and on seeing the old silver Kilmartin Cup (date 1714) he said "he thought the arms as engraved upon it, were probably correct, and that they nearly resembled those registered at an

early date, as borne by Campbell of Glenfeochan, *i.e.*, without the bordure and eight salmon, and quartered with the gyrouny of eight in the 1st and 4th quarters, the lymphad in the 2nd, and a salmon naiant in the 3rd."

But, unless I strangely misunderstood him (and I made a note at the time), I think Mr Burnett's memory must have been at fault, for I find that the arms of Glenfeochan, registered 1789, are gyrouny of eight *or* and *sable*, in the dexter chief point a boar's head erased *of the second*, and in the sinister base point a salmon naiant *azure:* there are no quarterings. These are certainly not much like those on the cup, as above described.

I hear there was discernable, some few years ago, a coat of arms on a tombstone in the family burying-place at Kilmartin, bearing date 1686; the coat was quarterly, gyrouny of eight in 1st and 4th; and a lymphad and a salmon naiant in base in 2nd and 3rd; but I regret to learn on enquiry that no stone can now be found on which this coat can be distinguished.

It may be noted that Glenfeochan was one of the families, of which the head, according to Principal Campbell, was styled Mac Dhonnachie. Their original lands were Inis-skeodnish in Ardskeodnish, but they exchanged them at a later period for Glenfeochan: they were also known as the Mac Connachy Campbells of Stronchormaig.—Vide "The Clan Iver," and "The House of Argyll and Collateral Branches of the Clan Campbell from 420 to 1871." The ancestor of the Glenfeochans is said to have been called Duncan Skeodanish (a younger son of Sir Archibald Campbell, who died in 1372, and a brother of Sir Colin Iongantach). Possibly the Campbells, Cruachan, near Dalavich, may have been cadets of Glenfeochan, but I believe them to be cadets of Lochnell.

According to one tradition, the Inverawe family is descended from a younger son of Campbell of Glenfeochan, who is said to have married a Robertson, heiress of Inveraw. No doubt the family of Stronchormaig or Glenfeochan was closely connected with that of Inverawe, but I suspect it was by marriage, not descent.--See some extracts from the Dunstaffnage Inventory in appendix.

The Glenfeochans are said, as already mentioned, to be sprung from Duncan, 2nd son of Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochow, by his wife, daughter of Sir John Lamont of Lamont; the date of their marriage being about 1356.

According to "Burke's Landed Gentry," the descent of Maconochie of Meadowbank is thus traced :—"As early as the 14th century, a Duncan of Inveraw, Chief of Clan Donnachie, obtained a grant of the lands of Inveraw and Cruachan from King David II." [who reigned 1329 to 1370]. "Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, knighted by Alexander III. in 1280, is said to have had a son Nigel or Niel of Lochow, who married, first, Lady Marjory

or Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert Bruce, from whom are descended the Argyll family and many other Campbells; and secondly, a daughter of Sir John Cameron of Lochiel. The eldest son of this second marriage is said to have been Duncan, who got the grant of Inverawe about 1330.

I can find no sufficient authority for the above, especially as to the grant of Inverawe. According to this tradition, Duncan's eldest son was named Dngald, and his eldest son Duncan, so that their descendants were called the Mac Conachie Campbells, to which branch belong the families of Inverawe, Shirvan, and Kilmartin.—Vide Anderson's "Scottish Nation," under Mac Conochie. No authorities are given for the above, nor is it stated whether the Charter is given in Robertson's Index of Royal Charters from 1309 to 1413.

But I find some corroboration of this descent in some MS. notes, which have been kindly lent to me by the Captain of Dunstaffnage, relative to the descent of his family. It is there stated that "Sir Neil of Lochow married, first, Margery, sister of King Robert Bruce, and had by her—1, Colin Og, his successor; and 2, John, Baron of Moulin, afterwards created Earl of Athol: and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Lochiel, and had by her Dugald, of whom the Clan Dhonnachie Campbells are descended, viz., Lerags, Inverawe, and Stronchormaig. Yet some think Stronchormaig was not before Colin Iongantach's time. However, the Clan Dhonnachie Campbells were among the first that adventured to possess lands in Lorne, they were always stout men of undaunted courage, and not easily brow beaten. They are called Clan Dhonnachie Campbells to distinguish them from Clan Dhonnachie Brestish, who were the same with the Robertson's of Struan, a branch of the Macdonalds."

Skene, however, traces the descent of the Struans from Henry, the 4th and last Earl of Athol of the ancient race, viz., of the 12th century. John of Moulin, Earl of Athol, fell at Halidon Hill, and left no issue. I should also mention that, according to others, Sir Nigel or Niel of Lochow was only once married, viz., to Lady Marjory Bruce, and that she was the mother of his three sons.—Vide Douglas & Woods Peerage: and I have also seen it stated that she survived him.

On the whole, the descent of the Mac Dhonachie Campbells and Inverawes from Dugald, son of Sir Niel of Lochow, seems not improbable. Dugald must be presumed to have had a son or grandson named Duncan, sufficiently distinguished to give the patronymic "Mac Dhonachie" to his descendants.

There is no doubt however of the Inverawe family being of considerable antiquity: for as early as 1558 we find that Queen Mary granted the

lands of Auchnacruif to "Archibald Campbell of Inveraw" (see below) and John Og of Catachen, 2nd son of John Gorm, the 1st Laird of Lochnell, is said to have married Campbell of Inverawe's daughter; while Donald, John Gorm's 3rd son, is said to have married, as his second wife, a daughter of Campbell of Inverliver. John Gorm fell at the Battle of Langside, 1568.—Vide the Barr MS.

Still earlier, about the beginning of the 16th century, there is a tradition that an Inveraw married a Moire Cameron of Callart.

A Swedish ship came to Callart and brought the plague, and every one dies in the house except Moire, who hears the men drawing lots who shall set fire to it. She begs them not to burn her alive, but to let her cousin Duncan of Inveraw know of her danger. Duncan comes to the rescue, and marries her, and they live for a year in the cave of Cruachan.

The country of the Inveraws lay between Loch Etive and Lochawe and the River Awe, including a great part of Ben Cruachan towards Buchaille Etive. Their chiefs lived long in the Castle of Fraoch Eilean, previously a stronghold of the Macnaughtons, and afterwards at the Castle of Inverawe, or, as some say, of Ardchonnel. In later times they acquired much additional property.

The Dougall of Inveraw who lived about 1575 is said to have lived at Ardchonnel Castle, and to have made peace in his old age with Mac Dougall of Dunollie, to whom he gave his daughter in marriage as his second wife. She, hearing the sons of her husband by his first wife arranging to drown her, escapes over the hills to Lochawe. Mac Dougall looses his bloodhounds in pursuit, during which her cloak, with the brooch of Lorn in it, is left behind. Dougall, her father, is said to have fought with the Macdonalds and the Islesmen, and to have had his castle burnt during his absence by Allan Maclean of Torloisk, who hanged his wife and children at the gate.

Before quoting authorities to show the early ownership of this part of Lorn by the Campbells, I think that a portion of a pedigree of the Argyll family will here be found useful for reference. It is based mainly upon Douglas and Wood's Peerage, but after comparison with other genealogies, including those given in the Barr Manuscript and in Anderson's "Scottish Nation," neither of which differ materially from it, but in some cases one or other supplements it.

Colin Mor, or na Streinge, Sir = —— Sinclair, dr. of Sinclair of Dunglas.
Colin Campbell, said to be son of Sir Archibald of Lochow; died 1294.

1. Sir Niel of Lochow; d. 1316. = 1st. Lady Mary or Marjory Bruce. = 2nd. A dr. of Lochiel. 2. Donald. 3. Dugald. 4. Arthur. 5. Duncan.

1. Sir Colin, said to have got a grant of Leghor and Ardskeodnish, 1316; d. 1340. = dr. of Earl of Lennox. 2. John, Earl of Atholl, md. heiress of Glenorchy; killed at Halidon Hill 1333; said to have left no issue. Dugald, perhaps ancestor of Clan Dhonnachie Campbells.

1. Sir Archibald, d. 1372. = 1st. A dr. of Monteith. = 2nd. Dr. of Sir John Lamont. 2. John, ancestor of Barbreck, &c. 3. Donald, got Cowal but forfeited it; aftwds. Sir Archd. got regrant thereof. 4. Alicia.

1. Sir Colin, Iongantach, mentd. in deeds 1361 and 1403. = Dr. of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall. 2. Duncan Skeodanish, from whom perhaps the Campbells of Glenfeochan.

1. Duncan an Aidh, the fortunate, Lord of Argyll. d. 1453. = 1st. Marjory or Margt. Stewart, dr. of Duke of Albany. = 2nd. Margaret Stewart, dr. of Sir John Stewart of Blackhall. For issue see below. 2. Colin of Ardkinglas. 3. Donald. 4. Christian.

1. Celestine, d. young. 2. Archibald. = Elizabeth, dr. of Lord Somerville. 3. Colin, 1st of Glenorchy, ancestor of the Breadalbane family; Sir Colin d. 1475. = 1st. Lady Margt. Stewart, dr. of John, Lord Lorne. (He md. four times).

Colin, 1st Earl of Argyll, creat. 1457, and Baron of Lorn. 1470. He acqrd. through his wife the lands of Dollar; and subsequently got the Lordship of Lorne, by exchanging certain lands in Perthshire for it from Walter of Lorn, brother of John. = Isabella, dr. of John Stewart, 3rd Lord of Lorn and Innermeath.

Archibald, 2nd Earl. See below.

Sir Duncan, fell at Flodden, 1513. = 1st. Lady Margt. Douglas, dr. of Earl of Angus. 2nd. Dr of Moncrieff of Moncrieff.

Sir Colin = Lady Marjory Stewart, dr. of Earl of Atholl.

1. Sir Duncan, d. 1534. 2. Sir John. 3. Sir Colin.

Duncan an Aidh = 2nd. Margaret Stewart, dr. of Sir John Stewart of Blackhall and Auchingown.

1. Duncan. 2. Neil. 3. Archibald (or Arthur).

Note.—The Campbells of Auchinbreck and many others are said to be descended from either this Duncan or his brother Neil.

Archibald, 2nd Earl of Argyll; fell at Flodden 1513. = Lady Elizabeth Stewart, dr. of 1st Earl of Lennox, of the Stewart family.

1. Colin, 3rd Earl of Argyll. = Lady Janet Gordon, dr. of the Earl of Huntly 2. Archibald of Skipnish. 3. Sir John = Muriel, heiress of Cawdor. 4. Donald, abbot of Cupar, of whom Campbell of Keithock. Several drs.

1. Archibald, 4th Earl of Argyll. 2. John Gorm, ancestor of Lochnell. Alexander, Dean of Moray; no issue.

Sir Colin of Lochow, Cailen Mor, inherited Lochow, and was slain at Bealach-na-sreinge in a conflict with the Lord of Lorn: his 3rd son, Sir Dugall, got a Charter from King Robert Bruce of various lands in Argyllshire: and there is extant an agreement made at Scone 3rd August, 1323, between Dugal Campbell, son of Sir Colin Campbell, Knight, and Dugal Campbell, son of Neil Campbell, for 20 merks of the lands of Ardscodniche, and the advocation of the Church of Kilmartin.

Other Campbells had also Charters from the same King of lands in Argyllshire; among them Sir Colin, grandson of Sir Colin Mor, got a Charter of the lands of Lochow and Ardscodniche.

At a later period Colin, 1st Earl of Argyll, who married one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of John Stewart, Lord of Lorn, with whom he got a share of the barony of Lorn, acquired the principal part of the shares that fell to the two sisters of his wife, as well as the lordship of Lorn, which was resigned in his favour by Walter, Lord of Lorn, uncle of the three heiresses. The Earl next got a Charter from the King of the whole lordship of Lorn in 1470: and began in turn to grant Charters to others.

His uncle, Sir Colin of Glenorchy, who had married one of the three ladies, and brought about the marriage of her sister to the Earl, got a grant of one-third of the lordship, which probably included at least part of what was afterwards the lands of Inveraw; and it will be seen below that about a century later Sir Duncan of Glenorchy stipulated for the payments in grain for certain lands in Lorn being delivered at the Downan of Inveraw, of which he appears to have been the superior.

The following extracts from "Origines Parochiales," under articles "Kilbride," "Ardchattan," and "Kilchrennan" show that a great part of this district was once in the possession of the Argyll family; then granted by them to Campbell of Glenorchy, and, perhaps in part, granted by Glenorchy, possibly as a marriage portion to a daughter, to Campbell of Inveraw.

Under article "Kilbride," vol. II., part 1, p. 113, we find—"In 1470 Colin, Earl of Argyll, granted to his uncle, Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, one third of the lands of Upper Lorn, one third of Middle Lorn, one third of Nether Lorn, and one third of their pertinents in the lordship of Lorn and Sheriffdom of Perth." (Breadalbane Inventory).

"In the same year he granted to the same Sir Colin and Duncan his son, for life, the third gift and advowson of all the kirks and benefices of Lorn, and one third of all the escheats and other parts of the Baron Courts of the lordship." (Breadalbane Inventory of Papers).

Under art. "Ardchattan," vol. II., part 1, p. 129—"In the same year (1470) a reddendo of one penny Scots payable for lands in Lorn, granted

by Colin, Earl of Argyle, to Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay, was appointed to be paid at the Monastery of Ardchattan."

Under art. "Kilbride," p. 113—"The same Earl in 1481 confirmed the grant of one third of Lorn to Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay, the son and heir of Colin." (Bread. Charters).

"In 1485 the same Earl, then Lord Chancellor of Scotland, granted to his kinsman, Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, one third of the fishing on the water of Awe, belonging to the lordship of Lorn, one third of all the escheats and other dues of the Baron Courts, and one third of the advowsons of all the benefices in the lordship of Lorn." (Bread. Inventory).

We next find the Laird of Glenorchy granting leases.

Under art. "Ardchattan," p. 157—"In 1507 Inveraw was the place appointed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay for payment of the rent of certain lands granted by him to Dugall M'Dougall M'Ane." (Bread Charters).

Under "Lismoir," p. 165—"In 1507 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay granted in heritage to Dugall M'Dougall M'Ane five merks of Balegrwaile with the islands of Ilanecloiche, Ilanebeach, Ilangawna, and Grawilan in the lordship of Lorn, for the usual services and payment of 10 bolls bear, 10 bolls oatmeal, and half a gallon of good aqua vitæ on the feast of St Patrick the Martyr (*in festo Patricii in Marter* 28th April)." (Bread. Charters).

Here we have further grants of fishings by the Earl to Glenorchy.

Under art. "Kilbride"—"In 1510 Archibald, Earl of Argyle, granted to Sir Duncan Campbell a written declaration, which virtually ratified the last [viz., the one granted in 1485] with some explanations: and these grants were renewed in 1514 to Sir Colin of Glenorchy with an addition to the fishings of Awe of the other fresh and salt waters and isles thereof in that lordship." (Bread. Inventory). "Also in 1523 to Duncan of Glenorchy, and in 1536 to John Campbell of Glenorchy." (Bread Inventory).

Under art. "Kilchrennan," p. 120—"Another name for this parish, which lies on both sides of Lochaw, was Lochaw, or Ecclesia Sancti Petri Diaconi de (or in) Lochaw." (Various Argyle Charters).

Here we have a grant from the Crown to Campbell of Inveraw.

Ibid., p. 126—Referring to the lands of Auchenacruif in the lordship of Lochaw, "In 1545 Queen Mary granted Master Rolland M'Cawis a Crown Charter of the lands" (Reg. Mag. Sig. lib. xxix., No. 279): and "In 1558 the same land was resigned by Archibald Makcawis of Auchenacruif, and granted by Queen Mary to Archibald Campbell of Inveraw." (Reg. Mag. Sig. lib. xxxi., No. 420, and Reg. Sec. Sig. vol. xxix., fol. 58).

Under art. "Ardchattan," p. 157—"In 1558 and 1567 there appear in record 'Archibald Campbell of Inveraw and Margaret Campbell, his wife.'" (Reg. Mag. Sig. lib. xxxi., No. 420. Register at Taymouth).

Under art. "Lismore," p. 165—"In 1567 Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay leased to Archibald Campbell of Inveraw and his wife, Margaret, his four merk lands, old extent, of Ballekillechan, in the island of Lesmore, for yearly payment of 28 bolls victual, 20 in meal and 8 in bear, at Inneraw together with four marks: but as the lands were waste, he should pay for the first year only one-third, for the second two-thirds, and thenceforth yearly the whole payment, unless the lands should again lie waste: the holder of the lease also to have half the hereyelds*" (Register at Taymouth).

Under art. "Ardchattan," p. 157—"In 1575 we meet with 'Dougall Campble of Ineraw.'" (Coll. de reb. Alb., pp. 8, 9).

Under art. "Lismore," p. 166—"In 1576 Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay, with the consent of his son Duncan, leased for 19 years from Whitsunday, 1577, to his servitor Dugald Makchonochy Vc. Prior his three marks of Ballyveolane, in the lordship of Lorn, then occupied by Dougall M'Allaster Vc. Allane Stewart, and his subtenants for yearly payment of 24 bolls 2 firlots meal, and 4 bolls 2 firlots bear, to be delivered at the town of Innerawin, and 40 shillings mail at Martinmas, with the other dues and services, as the other tenants in Benderloch and Lesmoir; but should the island in which the land lay be burned and hereit be onfriendis, the superior should demand no mails or dues till he, the said Dougall, should again labour and manure the land, and the time during which it might lie waste should not be reckoned in the lease." (Register at Taymouth).

Under art. "Ardchattan," p. 157—"In 1589 and 1596 payments in grain for certain lands in Lorn, granted by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay, were to be delivered at the 'Downan of Inneraw.'" (Register at Taymouth). "The laird of Inveraw is called Macdonachie, *alias* Campbell, who hath sum lands upon the east syd of this river [the Aw], and upon the south syd of Lochetiff." (Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.)

Under art. "Lismore," p. 166—"In 1596 Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurquhay granted in heritage to his third son, John Campbell, the four marks of Auchenacrose [and others mentioned], for payment of 40 bolls oatmeal between the feast of the Nativity [Christmas] and the feast of the Purification of the Virgin [Candlemas], to be delivered at his own expense at the Downan of Inneraw, to be there meted with the measure of Glen-

* Hereyeld or heriot, a casualty or fine payable to the superior on the death of a vassal generally in kind, and exercised by the superior claiming first choice among the horses or cattle of his vassal.

urquhay, with £5 13s 4d at the usual terms : granting him also the usual liberties, but reserving to the superior all the oaks within the bounds, the principal hereyeld of John Campbell and his heirs male, and the life rent of the lands." (Register at Taymouth).

This 3rd son was designed John Campbell "of Auchenryre," and was, in 1596, appointed by Sir Duncan bailie of all his lands in Lorn. Abridged from "Orig. Paroch." ibid.

I think it may fairly be inferred that the lairds of Glenorchy were for some time superiors of Inveraw : and that it is not improbable that Margaret, wife of Inveraw in 1558, was of the Glenorchy family.

M'Condachy of Inneraw and members of his family are frequently mentioned in the Register of the Privy Council between 1578 and 1613, as being concerned in and called to account for taking part in various feuds, forays, and depredations, and the Earl of Argyle, as their Chief and superior, summoned from time to time before the Council, as answerable for infractions of good rule by his clansmen ; the charges in many cases being brought long after the offence.

In 1579, on 4th January, M'Condoquhy of Inneraw, with three score followers, harried the Isle of Loyne, belonging to M'Clayne of Dowart. This matter was taken up at once, for on 16th February of same year a complaint was considered at a meeting of the Privy Council held at Stirling Castle, which was made by Lauchlane M'Clayne of Dowart, that "upoun the fourt of Jany. inst. M'Condoquhy of Inverraw with his complices to the nowmer of three scoir persons or thairby, bodin in feir of war, with bowis, dorlochis, habersconis and other wappynis invasive, off the speciale cawsing, hounding, sending, art, partaking, command, assistence, and ratihabibition of Coline, Earl of Ergile, Lord Campbell and Lorne, &c., his minister came to the said Lauchlane's Isle of Loyne, and after great spoliationis and reif of guids, cruelly slew umquhile Robt. Tailyeour and —— M'Ingoun, his servant, and also put violent hands on George Smollet, captain of said isle, and after wounding him deadly, transported him to the Earl's place of Inchconnell, and there kept him prisoner, &c."

The Earl, having been charged to appear and answer the complaint, and now appearing by Robert Boyall, his procurator, and the said Lauchlane M'Clayne of Dowart being oftymes callit and not compeirand, the procurator for the Earl protested that the Earl might be released of the letters of summons, as no one appeared against him, and the protestation was admitted by the Council.

In 1590 Duncan Campbell and his brother, Patrick, sons of Inveraw, appear to have taken part in the raiding of the folds of Sir Wm. Bandane of that ilk ; but apparently it was only in 1602 that we find the complaints

brought before the Privy Council at Perth on 10th September, when Sir Wm. Bandane laid complaint against Robertson of Strowan, Menzeis, laird of Comrie and others, that a number of broken men, including Duncan Campbell, son of M'Condochy of Inneraw, and Patrick his brother, under the laird of Comrie, had broken his fold dykes on 10th September, 1590, and spoiled him and his tenants of 5 score and 12 nolt, and 9 score sheep. "Strowan not appearing and entering his men denounced rebel."

In 1591 the laird of Inneraw appears to have been a minor, for we find two complaints affecting his tutor, possibly his uncle: and during some years ensuing several complaints about Duncan and Patrick, sons of M'Condochy of Inneraw, and presumably his uncles—indeed in one case the latter is so described.

The Register of the Privy Council records, under date 28th October, 1591, Holyrood House, that on complaint of James, Lord Ogilvie of Airlie, an order was granted to denounce certain Highlanders under protection of the Earl of Argyle for not answering to Lord Airlie's complaint for ravages in Glenilay and Glenclova: those specially named are Johnne Campbell, brother to Campbell of Lochinyell, Johnne Dow M'Condoquhy in Innerraw, Neil Leich in Locquhaber, Donald M'Carlich in the laird of Glenurquhy's landis, Allane Roy M'Inoig [Mac Ian Og], son to the laird of Glenco, Archibald Campbell of Persie, Colin Campbell of Glenlyoun, Archibald Campbell his brother, and Johnne M'Rannald in Locquhaber, with 500 men on various occasions in August and September preceding. "The offenders having been cited and not appearing were denounced rebels."

The next complaint was not dealt with so promptly. At a meeting of the Council held at Holyrood House, 2nd December, 1595, complaint was made "by Charles Campbell, servant to the laird of Abercairney, against Johnne Dow M'Condoquhy, tutor of Inneraw, Johnne Dow M'Gilliquhonnell, and Patrik M'Awishe [M'Cawis or M'Tavish], of their having, four years previously, spoiled the whole goods and plenishing belonging to his late father and himself in his dwelling of Ardowaneck in Braidalbane, and perforce intruded into the same, which he had possessed ever since, so as to deter the complainer from the same. Defenders not appearing were denounced rebels."

The next foray, which occurred in 1592, is referred to in 1602. At a meeting of the Council held on 30th November in the latter year, at Holyrood House, decree was granted against the Earl of Argyle for having contravened an act of caution anent the good rule of his men in many respects: among the instances of failure is mentioned that "ten years previously Duncane and Patrik Campbell, sons of the M'Condochy of Inneraw, with others, reft from Christian Moyle in Berriehill and Allaster M'Duff, her

spouse, 4 oxen worth £30, 2 horses worth £80, 6 kye worth £16 each, 6 mares worth £20 each, with followers worth 80 merks."

In the next case John Campbell of Ardengibbon and his three sons were denounced at a meeting of the Council held at Holyrood House on 19th December, 1594, for not appearing to answer complaint of Johnne Lennox of Blarnashogill and his tutor, James Lennox, that they had "unbesett the said tutor near Falkirk, and pursued him for his slaughter, having fired three or four shottis at him with pistols, one of which had wounded him; having also attacked the complainant and his tutor while he was holding Court on his lands; and further for coming, accompanied by M'Condoquhy, Inneraw's son and three score broken men, to the complainer's house, broken into the same, carried off goods and plenishing, and chased his tenants. The accused not appearing denounced."

The next complaint is one against the Earl of Argyll respecting Inneraw himself, and refers to a raid that took place in 1594: it is referred to several times in the Register of the Privy Council. At a meeting held in Edinburgh, 22nd July, 1602, in the matter of the complaint of John Fraser against the Earl of Argyle, "the 5th day of August was assigned to John Fraser in Lochenis, tenant of John, Earl of Mar, for proving that M'Condochy of Inneraw is Archibald, Earl of Argyle's, man."

At a meeting held at Falkland on 12th August ensuing, the 9th Sept. was fixed for John Fraser in Lochanis proving the quantity and prices of goods reft from him in October 1594 by M'Condochy of Inneraw, who is proven to be the Earl of Argyle's man.

The same matter is referred to at a meeting that was held at Perth 11th July, 1606, when James Campbell of Laweris "became cautioner for Archibald, Earl of Argyle, to pay John Fraser in Lochanis £20 each as price of 14 horses and mares, and 20 merks as price of each of 60 kye stolen from the said John by the late M'Condochy of Inneraw, alleged to be the Earl's man, if it is found that he ought to do so."

At last we find the matter submitted to arbitration. At a meeting of the Council held in Edinburgh on 28th May, 1607, in the case of "Spulzie by the late M'Condochy of Inneraw," the Earl of Argyll alleges that he was not his man, tenant, or servant: that the said reif had been committed in the "time of the troublis between the Marquis of Huntlie and the Earl of Murray," in which "M'Condochy was a speciall assistair" to the Earl of Murray, and that under a decree arbitral pronounced by His Majesty between the parties at feud "it was ordainit that all herships committit during the feud should be remittit and dischairgit. Both parties appearing, the matter remitted of consent to the Earl of Mar."

In another case taken up at a meeting of the Council held at Pert 7th August, 1602, the Earl was denounced for non-entry of certain of his men, including Duncane M'Condochy, son of M'Condochy of Inneraw, and Patrick M'Condochy, charged with reiving in Nov., 1597, from James Anderson in Drumharrow the whole goods and gear within his house, and slaying his father, Robert Anderson.

And at a meeting of the Council held the previous day, 6th August, also at Perth, an order was granted to denounce Archibald, Earl of Argyle, for not appearing and presenting various persons, his men: among these are M'Condochy of Inneraw and Patrick M'Kais, his servitor, for reiving in August, 1598, from George Hay in Snago, 2 oxen, 2 kye, a horse and 2 mares, and from John Scot there 4 oxen, all worth £20 each; and Duncane Campbell, son of M'Condochy of Inneraw, for reiving from Androw M'Baith in Hiltoun of Maner, in Nov., 1598, 5 kye with calf, £20 each.

The last instance I found of members of the Inverawe family being concerned in raids is mentioned in the Register for 1613; at a meeting of the Council held on 30th Nov. in that year, a complaint was before them made by Alex. Colquhoun of Luss and his kinsmen and tenants, against the Earl of Argyle as responsible for a number of Macgregors and their associates: among the persons complained of by name are Archibald M'Donachie Campbell, son of the tutor of Inverawe; Dougall M'Condochie Campbell, brother of the said Archibald; Lauchlane M'Donachie Campbell, Duncane his brother, servitor to the said Archibald; Patrick M'Donachie Campbell, "father bruther" to the laird of Inneraw; Archibald M'Ewne M'Donachie Campbell in Achecharne; Duncane M'Ewne M'Donachie Campbell there, all unrelaxed from hornings of 27th and 29th May and 1st and 2nd June last, for not finding caution to appear before the justice to answer for cruel murders, slaughters, and oppressions.

In Browne's "History of the Highlands" I find that Inveraw was taken prisoner at the Battle of Inverlochy, 1645.

"Among the principal persons who fell on Argyle's side were the Commander, Campbell of Auchinbreck; Campbell of Lochnell, the eldest son of Lochnell, and his brother Colin; M'Dougall of Raray and his eldest son; Major Menzies, brother to the laird (or Prior as he was called) of Achattens Parbreck, and the Provost of the Church of Kilmun. The chief prisoners were the lairds of Parbreck, Silvercraigs, Innerea, Lamont, S. M'Donald in Kintyre, the young laird of Glensaddell, the goodman of Pynmoir, the son of the Captain of Dunstaffnage, Lieutenant-Colonels Roche and Cockburn, Captains Stewart, Murray, Hume and Stirling."

From the year 1587 till 1710 mention is also found from time to time, in various Acts of the Scots Parliament, of the lairds of Inneraw.

Appended to the Acts of King James VI., Eleventh Parliament, 29th July, 1587, is a "Roll of the names of the landislords and baillies of landes dwelling on the Borders and in the Hielands, quhair broken men hes dwelt and presently dwellis, to the quhilk roll the 95th Act of this Parliament relates." The 95th Act is headed "The Chiefe of all Clannes sall find pleges." Among "the Landislordes and Baillies, Hielandes and Iles," is mentioned "Mackondachy of Inneraw:" the other Argyllshire Campbells also mentioned are the Earl of Argyle, the laird of Glenurquhy, Colin Campbell of Ardbeith, the laird of Glenlyon, the lairds of Lochnell, Caddell, Auchinbreck, Ardkinglass, Parbreak, Duntroon, Elenegreg, and Otter.

Following this is the "Roll of Clannes that hes Captains and Chieftaines, quhom on they depende, ofttimes against the willes of their Landislords, alsweill on the Bordoures as Hielandes, and of sum special persons of Brannches of the saidis Clannes." Among those enumerated under "Hielandes and Iles" are "Campbelles of Lochinell, Campbelles of Inneraw," the rest being clans in the West and North Highlands from Argyll and Dumbarton to Sutherland, 34 in number, besides those on the Borders.

A Dugald Campbell of Inneraw is frequently mentioned in the Scots Acts from 1648 to 1663. He is said to have married Anne Campbell, 4th daughter of Sir Robert Campbell, 9th laird of Glenorchy, and to have taken a prominent part in the civil wars under the Marquis of Argyll, and also to have been tried along with the Marquis in 1661 and attainted.

NOTE.—Nine daughters of Sir Robert of Glenorchy are given in the family genealogy, all married, and their husbands names, but that of Anne does not occur, nor mention of one of them marrying the laird of Inneraw; the 4th, Isobel, married Robert Irvine of Fedderat, son of Irvine of Drum; but Anne may have been a 10th. I think it more probable that Dugald of Inverawe married Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Edinample, and grand-daughter of Sir Duncan of Glenorchy.—Vide Douglas & Wood's Peerage, under "Breadalbane."

There is extant a letter from Argyle to Dougall Campbell, fiar of Inverawe, written in 1640, in which he directs him to meet him the following night in Strathardill, bringing all the nolt and sheep that he had taken belonging to Lord Ogilvy, and to send any horses he had to Strathmore; further, to demolish Lord Ogilvy's house of Airlie, and if it would hinder long, to fire it so that it might be destroyed: but Inveraw was not to let it be known that he got directions to fire it from Argyle.*

It is stated in "Burke's Landed Gentry," under M'Connachie of Meadowbank, that Dugald and his son Dugald were both attainted in 1661, and executed soon afterwards, and that Archibald, brother of the elder Dugald, got a regrant of the estate of Inverawe to the exclusion of James,

* This of course refers to the burning of "the Bonnie Hoose o' Airlie."

eldest son of the younger Dugald. There seems to be no authority for this statement, and mention will be found in the appendix of Dugald of Inveraw and Archibald fiar thereof, his son, as parties to the marriage contract of another Dugald Campbell and Janet, daughter to said Dougall and sister to said Archibald, dated 5th September, 1665; and further mention of Dugald of Inneraw in another marriage contract, dated 8th March, 1664.

Among the Commissioners appointed by the Estates of Parliament, Charles I., 1648, as Commissioners of Shires, is Dougall Campbell of Inveraw.

In the same year, June 8th, is an Act concerning the garrisons, wherein "The Estates of Parliament ordaines and commands that M'Conochie, Inneraw, and the garrison now at Innerloquhie, repair forthwith frae that place and march and joyne with the rest of the body of their regiment to the shire of Selkirk." Innerloquhie was committed at the same time to the laird of Mackintoshe.

There is an Act of Charles II., 1649, in favour of Lieut.-Col. Dougall Campbell of Inneraw.

In an Act of the same King, 1661, being an Act in favour of John M'Dougall of Dunollie and others against the late Marquis of Argyle, James Campbell of Ardkinglas and others, Dougall Campbell of Inneraw is mentioned as one of those guilty of high treason and acts of murder, &c., and in the same Act as having, in 1646, along with James Campbell of Ardkinglas and others, as officers under Argyll, aided and abetted in various murders: decree was given in favour of M'Dougall and others for restitution of all lands seized.

With reference to these events I find it stated in Principal Robert Baillie's Letters, vol. III., p. 165, in his account of the trial of the Marquis of Argyll, that "it was pleaded for him that his Act of Indemnitie kept him from all that was libelled before the year 1651; and that with regard to the charges of his cruelty towards the Lamonds, M'Donalds and others, much of that guilt lay on his deputy, George Campbell, and on his friends, Ardkinglas, M'Conochie, and others; that these appeared not when cited, and therefore were forfaulted, but George appeared and was made close prisoner, but afterwards pardoned by the King, as was supposed through his purse, for he was very rich."

Argyle was found guilty and sentenced to death, mainly on account of his submission to, and compliance with, the English Government after Charles II. was proclaimed King in Scotland; in evidence of which, letters written by him to Monk were produced against him.

The execution of Argyle, on 27th May, 1661, was followed by those of Sir Archibald Johnston of Warriston, of James Guthrie, a minister, and of

a Lieut. Govan, who had been the first to bring to Scotland the news of the death of Charles I., and had expressed approval thereof. Swinton of Swinton very nearly shared the same fate: he was sentenced to death, but his life was spared while his property was confiscated.—Vide "Tales of a Grandfather."

As to Ardkinglas and Inveraw, I have no doubt that they were not executed, and that the latter was still alive in 1665. I have searched through the 7th vol. of the Acts of Parliament of Scotland, 1661-1669, published in 1820, though the following extract from the preface to that volume is not encouraging. It runs:—"Among the documents included in the appendix are certain Original Proceedings in cases of Forfeiture for Treason; of which however the series is, in several instances, very defective. These criminal proceedings, contrary to the usage of former periods, appear to have been excluded from the General Register, or Books of Parliament, in the view of their being framed into a separate record, and most of the remaining originals bear the official mark of having been actually booked or recorded.

"This separate Register of decrees of forfeiture, during the period of this volume, has not been found; but its former existence is ascertained by the official Inventories of the Public Registers of the Kingdom, and its loss is perhaps the only one of serious moment that has befallen the Records of Parliament since the era of the Restoration"

The following occurs in a footnote:—"In an Inventory of the Register Books that were in the custody of the late Clerk Registrar [Sir Archibald Primrose] taken by warrant of the Court of Session and inserted in the books of sederunt, 28th Nov., 1676, the Record thus alluded to is thus described, under the head of Registers of Parliament, 'A Register of Decreets of Forfeiture, begins the 15th May, 1661, and ends at that decreet against Archibald Campbell, sone to the late Marquis of Argyle:' in another official Inventory, which appears to have been made about the year 1701, the Register in question does not occur, and of its fate nothing more is known."

What I did find is as follows:—The King, Charles II., soon after the execution of Argyll, issued a Royal Proclamation dated 12th July, 1661, that he intended in next session of Parliament to pass a General Act of Pardon, Oblivion, and Indemnity.

It is quite clear that Ardkinglas was not executed in that year, for in an Act in favour of Sir James Laumont of Ineryne, dated 3rd Sept., 1662, "the Estates recommend that Laumont shall have reparation for his losses out of the estates formerly belonging to James Campbell late of Ardkinglas, and James Campbell late of Orensay, and which are now become at His Majesty's disposal by virtue of their forfeiture."

The Act of Indemnity was passed 9th Sept., 1662, and by it an indemnity was granted to all persons for treasons, rebellions, &c., from 1st Jan., 1637, to 1st Sept., 1660, "excepting however all such persons as have been forfeited or declared fugitive in this present Parliament or by the Committee of Estates since August, 1660, and particularly excepting the decrees of forfeiture against Archibald Campbell, late Marquis of Argyll, Archibald Johnston, sometime called Sir Archibald Johnston of Warriston, John Swinton, sometime called of Swinton, James Guthrie, Wm. Gowan, John Home, Wm. Dundas, James Campbell, sometime called of Ardkinglas, and James Campbell, sometime called of Orensay; and further, excepting such persons as to the payment of such sums of money as are respectively expressed in another Act passed in this Parliament entitled Act concerning some exceptions from the Act of Indemnity."

The name of Dougall Campbell of Inneraw is not included in these special exceptions, but he was one of those declared fugitive and forfeited: but on the same day was passed the Act and Decreet in favour of John M'Dougall of Dunolly and others against John Campbell of Dunstaffnage and several others, one of whom was Dougall Campbell of Inveraw—no mention of the late Ardkinglas or the late Inveraw.

There was also passed the same day an Act containing exceptions to the Indemnity, viz., on 9th Sept,, 1662; and the persons therein excepted were excepted in so far as may concern the payments of the sums under written. A considerable number of these belonged to the County of Argyle, and the names of Ardkinglas and Inveraw are not mentioned in this Act.

But in an Act dated 18th June, 1663, we find personal protection granted to the Earl of Traquair, Lords Sinclair and Blantyre, Neil M'Cleud of Assint, Coline Campbell of Lochinell, George Campbell of Airds, and Dougall Campbell of Inneraw during this Parliament: which probably implies that they were still excluded from the Act.

Johnstone of Warriston was sentenced 8th July, and executed 22nd July, 1663.

Personal protection was again granted to Lord Sinclair for 12 months from all debts and civil causes on 23rd Sept. in same year, and to Lord Blantyre and Colin Campbell of Lochinel on 8th October following: on the next day an Act was passed for renewing the Justices of the Peace throughout Scotland, and among those for Argyle are the laird of Lochinell, Dougall Campbell of Inneraw, and George Campbell of Airds.

We have further mention of Dougall of Inveraw: an Act, Charles II., 1662, is an Act and Decreet in favour of Sir James M'Donnell of Slate against Dougall Campbell of Inverra, under which the latter, designed

"Lieut.-Colonel Dougall Campbell of Inneraw," is adjudged to refund to Sir James M'Donnell 5800 merks, exacted from Sir James under an order of the pretendit Parliament of 1649, with the haill interest thereof.

Another Act, Charles II., 1662, is an Act and Decreit in favour of John M'Dougall of Dunollich and others against John Campbell of Dunstaffnage and others: the latter including Dougall Campbell of Inneraw, having given in a bill of suspension, craving that an Act passed against them be suspended. The suspension was refused.

We find mention of Archibald, the next laird of Inneraw, in Acts from and after 1678, and in 1689 of Duncan, brother to M'Connachie.

I have also found mention of this Duncan in the Retours. Archibald Campbell was served heir to his father, Duncan Campbell, brother german of Archibald Campbell of Inveraw, in an annual rent of 216 merks of the 5 pound lands of old extent of Cattanis (Cat-innis) and Laerg in Glenurchay. E. 1d albæ firmæ.—Retours Special, 11th Oct., 1700. This extract increases the probability that the mother of Archibald of Inveraw and Duncan was a relative of the Glenurchay family.

The Dunstaffnage Inventory also contains frequent mention of the Inverawe family, viz., of Archibald of Inveraw and Dougald Campbell, fiar thereof, in a marriage contract, date 1635, as curators of Dougall Campbell of Stronchormaig, consenting to the marriage of Margaret Campbell, daughter of Dunstaffnage; of Dugald of Inveraw in a marriage contract of 1656 of Beatrice, daughter of the deceased Dougald of Stronchormaig; and in another of 1664 consenting to marriage of Annabella Campbell, daughter of John Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and Duncan Campbell of Stronchormaig; of Dougall of Inneraw in a protection by Privy Council, 1662; of Dugald Campbell of Inneraw and Archibald, fiar thereof, his son, in a marriage contract of 1665 between them and Dugald Campbell, son of Colin Campbell, Commissar of Lorn, on marriage of Jonet, daughter of Dugald of Inneraw; of Inneraw in a commission to uplift moneys for Argyle, 1665; of Dugald of Inneraw as consenting to the above marriage (viz., the one of which the contract is dated 1664) between Duncan Campbell of Stronchormaig and Annabella Campbell, in a life-rent Charter by Annabella's father to her (date of Charter, 1667); of Duncan Campbell, brother german to Archibald of Inneraw, in a backbond, date 1695, granted to him by John Campbell of Ardchattan; of tack granted by Archibald, Earl of Argyle, to Archibald Campbell of Inneraw, of lands in Aros, &c., date 1696; of sub-tack of part of these lands by Archibald of Inneraw in 1700, and of another sub-tack also by him of date 1702; also of Lilias Campbell, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Lawers, and spouse of Archibald Campbell of Inneraw, in her contract matrimonial dated 1701. This Lilias Campbell afterwards married Angus Campbell of Dunstaffnage.

There is also mention of the assignees to the deceased Archibald Campbell of Inveraw, viz., John Cameron, younger of Lochiel, and Duncan Campbell, yr. of Lochnell, granting a tack in 1706.—Vide Appendix.

For the further descent of the Inverawe family see pedigree of the three families: but I may add that in the latter part of the 17th and up to the middle of the 18th centuries their estates were very extensive. Besides the lands adjoining Lochetive, mentioned in Nisbet, they had in the parish of Inisbail and Clachan Loggart, Achalian, Barbreck, Barnidreggan, Bovay, Drumairk, Duchellie, Fanans, Keppochan, Tirvin and Ardenchen, and Schallachan, some on the east, some on the west side of Lochawe: rent in this parish in 1749, £102 2s 8d, and teinds £3 16s; in Craignish, 16s 7d; in Kilchrenan and Dalavich, £8 3s 4d, also Barachenvoir, £7 1s 8d. Besides this they had owned and parted with Kilmartin in 1674, and Cruachan and Dalavich in 1733.

There is a tradition that the Lorn brooch was for a long time in the hands of the Inverawe family. The story runs that after being long carefully preserved by the M'Dougalls of Lorn, it was deposited in Gylen Castle, one of their strongholds in the Isle of Kerrera: that this Castle was beleagured and taken by a detachment from the main army sent into Argyleshire in 1647 under General Leslie: and that on this occasion the brooch became the property of Campbell of Inverawe (Lieut.-Col. Dugald), then serving under Colonel Montgomerie, the captor of this castle.

The brooch long remained in the hands of Inverawe's descendants, down to 1826, when it was purchased from one of them by General Campbell of Lochnell, and restored by him to the laird of Dunollie.

This Lieut.-Col. Dugald Campbell was probably the grandson of "the Mackondachy of Inneraw," mentioned in the Act of Parliament, 1587, and the father of the first laird of Kilmartin, and perhaps of the first laird of Shirvan, as well as of a laird of Inveraw, if the following account is correct.

CAMPBELLS OF KILMARTIN.

The Campbells of Kilmartin, as stated at the beginning of this book, have always been held to be cadets of the family of Inverawe.

The late Principal Campbell, a student of genealogy, gave me a memo., in 1872, which bears that Campbell of Inverawe, chief of the Clan Dhonnachie (Mac Chonnachie) about the middle of the 17th century, had, among other children, two sons, of whom the elder succeeded him and had three sons, the lairds of Inverawe, Kilmartin, and Shirvan; while the younger was the father of Dugald Campbell, merchant in London, and of Duncan,

tacksman of Whitestone, in the parishes of Saddell and Skipness. Dugald, the merchant, left the bulk of his fortune to his brother Duncan at Whitestone, who had two sons, John and Peter. The latter was an officer of the Horse Guards, whether in the regiment so called or on the staff at the Horse Guards, the Principal did not know, and he became a General in the army. He purchased the estate of Southhall, and dying without issue, left it to Duncan, the son of his brother John.

The Horse Guards appear to have been raised in 1659, 1660, and 1661.

I am a little doubtful whether the first laird of Shirvan was not a nephew instead of a brother of the first laird of Kilmartin. Nisbet evidently favours the view of his being a brother, giving him the mark of cadence as a third son. Lieut.-Col. Dugald had three sons—Archibald, Alexander, and Duncan. See below.

Dugald the merchant was the donor of three large silver two-handled loving cups to the three lairds. The Inverawe cup had engraved on the one side the family arms (but not those given in Nisbet—see above), and below them "This Cupp is a present from Dugald Campbell of London to Archibald Campbell of Inveraw, 1714;" and on the other side a very pretty double monogram of A. C., and the words—"When out of this you Chance to Drink, Remember on your Friend to think; These Cupps are called the Three Brothers." It must be admitted that this is in favour of the three lairds being brothers. The two others, of course, had "to Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin" and "to Dugall Campbell of Shirvan" respectively: on the former of these two the monogram is the same as on the Inverawe one, on the latter it must have been D. C.

The Inverawe cup was lost and recovered, as the following addition to the inscription records:—"This cup was lost for a long time, and accidentally found in Ireland by Captain Alex. Campbell of the Scots Greys, who purchased it for his cousin, the present representative of the family of M'Conochie and Inveraw in Argyleshire, Archibald Campbell of Blackhouse in Ayrshire, at present residing at Finlaystone House, Renfrewshire, where he has resided for the last 17 years, 11th Oct., 1820." It is now in possession of Campbell of Auchindarroch.

The Shirvan cup was irrecoverably lost long since. The Kilmartin one is happily still to the fore, and has its original silver cover with the crest, a stag's head, engraved on it.

I am indebted to the present Poltalloch for his kindness and courtesy in enabling me to discover how a cadet of the Inverawe family came to settle at Kilmartin. It is evident that in the latter part of the 17th century the laird of Inverawe was possessed of lands in Ardskeodnish,

which are said to have belonged to the M'Dhonnachies some 300 years before. For there is a Disposition extant of date 7th July, 1674, by which Archibald Campbell of Inverawe grants to Alex. Campbell, his brother, and his heirs male, all the 5 pound lands of old extent of Kilmartin and Ardeskeodnish : also a Charter of same date, and an Instrument of Sasine date 1675. Mention of these same lands will be found a little further on in some extracts from "Origines Parochiales Scotiæ," under date 1627.

The first laird designed "of Kilmartin" that I have found mentioned in any public record is "Alexander of Kilmartin," in an Act of King Charles II., 1678.

"Dugald of Shirvan" occurs in a genealogy of the Dunstaffnage family as a son of Inverawe, and as having married Isabella, daughter of Campbell of Carradale, in Kintyre, widow of Alexander Campbell, Dunstaffnage (the father of Angus of Dunstaffnage, who died in 1740) : and there is in the Dunstaffnage Inventory copy of a receipt by Shirvan for 400 merks, dated 7th January, 1718, with the remark "Shirvan is there styled of Nether Rudill."

I find in the Retours of Special Service for 1700, that Barbara Campbell, wife of Dugald Campbell of Kilberry, was served heir to Mr Dugald Campbell of Lagg, her father, in the 4 merk lands of Nether Riudaill [evidently Rudaill], and the market [or market dues] of the land of Knocknakill, in the barony of Glassary, E. 20m 10s 8d, &c., of feu farm ; in the 2 merk lands of old extent of Auchnabreck within said barony, E. 3m, &c.. of feu farm ; and 5 merk lands of Auchinashellach, in the parish of Kilmichael, Glasrie, E. 20m of feu farm, 11th October, 1700.

From the various dates I am inclined to think that Dugald of Shirvan was a son of Archibald of Inveraw, and grandson of Dugald.

There is mention in an Act, Charles II., 1662, of a "John Campbell *in* Kilmartin." This Act contains exceptions from an Act of Indemnity passed at the same time : a great number of persons are "excepted from His Majesty's Pardon and Indemnity in so far as may concerne the payment of the Summes under written :" among them is "John Campbell *in* Kilmartin two hundrth pounds." Whether he was a member of the Inverawe family and nearly related to Alexander *of* Kilmartin or not, cannot, I should think, be now ascertained : possibly he was his uncle, and had a tack of the land, which was disponed by Archibald of Inverawe in 1674.

Before giving any account of the descent of the present family of Kilmartin, which held an estate of considerable extent near the southern end of Lochawe for about 150 years, a brief statement as to the lands forming the lordship of Lochow may be of some interest.

In 1296 Nicholas or Neil Campbell is mentioned as "Baillie of Leghor and Ardescothyn" and one of the barons and lieges of Ergile, who were

ordered by Edward I. to assist the Earl of Monteith, the lord of Knapdale, as Warden of the Castle of Ross and Nort Argail. Vide Prin. Campbell's "Clan Iver" and "Orig. Paroch. Scot.," vol. II, 486.

Leghor is generally supposed to mean Lochaw, but more probably means Lochgair (Lochgearr), and Ardescothyn, Ardskeodnish—vide Brown's "Memorials of Argyll." Whichever of these views may be correct, Nigel's successors and descendants became Lords of Lochow. In 1361, on 16th August, at the church of St Martin in Ardscodinis (Kilmartin), Christina, daughter and heiress of the deceased Dugald of Craignis, sold to her kinsman, Colin Campbell, son and heir of Gillaspic Cambel, Lord of Lochow, her part of the barony of the deceased Alexander Macnachtane, which belonged to her by heritage.—"Orig. Paroch. Scot.," vol. I., p. 96.

The parish of Kilmartin appears to have been co-extensive with the old barony of Ardscodynche or Ardskeodnish, and to have belonged to the Lords of Lochow from the early part of the 14th century.

Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, eldest son of Sir Niel, got a Charter from his uncle, King Robert Bruce, in the 9th year of his reign, 1315, of the lands of Lochow and Ardscodniche.—See "Douglas and Wood's Peerage," and reference to "Crawford's Officers of State."

Some extracts from "Origines Parochiales" may now be given, which mostly relate to the lands of the Argyle family on Lochaweside.

Under "Kilmartin," p. 91—"In 1323 an agreement (of what nature is not on record) was made at Scone between Dugall Campbell, the son of Sir Colin Campbell, and Dugall Macneil, concerning the 20 mark land of Ardsconiche."—(Acts Scots Parl., vol. I., p. 122.)

"In 1414, Sir John Campbell, the brother of Sir Duncan Campbell, Lord of Lochow, was rector of the Church of St Martin." (Argyle Charters.)

P. 93—"In 1448, Sir Duncan, Lord le Cambell, Lord of Lochow, appears to have had the barony of Ardscodniche."—(Argyle Charters.)

"In 1456, Master John Campbell, rector of Kilmartin, witnesses a Charter of the Lord of Castle Lachlan."

NOTE.—Perhaps Mr John Campbell was a son of Neil Campbell, Dean of Argyll, about 1420, of whom were descended, according to the Barr MS., the Barons of Kilmartin, few of which family are extant, except Auchinellan." The Dean was an illegitimate son of Sir Colin Iongantach of Lochow. See below under 1541.—D. W.

"In 1475, Sir Colin Campbell of Glenurquhay died, and was buried in Kilmartyne.'—(Hist. Notes of the Clan Gregor, p. 41.)

"In 1498, Gilbert M'Kincairdy was vicar of Kilmartin. In 1508, John Campbell was rector. Gilbert Duncanson (perhaps the same as Gilbert

M'Kincairdy) was rector in 1510." [M'Kincairdy looks very like Mac-an-ceirde, the Smith's son.]

"In 1513, King James V. confirmed to Colin, Earl of Argyle, among other lands, the lands of Ardscodinche."—(Argyle Charters.)

"In 1526, the same King granted to Archibald, son and apparent heir of Earl Colin, the same lands which the Earl had resigned, reserving the liferent to himself, and the terce to his wife."—(Argyle Charters.)

"In 1541, the same Archibald, then Earl, resigned the same lands to the King, and had his grant renewed."—(Argyle Charters.)

"In 1542 they were again resigned by the Earl, and granted by the same King to Archibald, his son and heir." (Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. xxviii., No. 346, and vol. XVI., ff. 64, 65.)

"The Earl's lands within the officiare of Ardskeodniche extended to 100 merk lands."—(Paper at Taymouth.)

Somewhat earlier, "in 1529, King James V. granted in life-rent to Helen Hamilton, daughter of the deceased James, Earl of Arran, the lands of Carnazarie-more, Tibbertich, Salachre, Craigentariff, Torranbeg, Inverliver-beg, Arenechtan, and Arichamus and other lands in the barony and sheriffdom of Ergyle, resigned in her favour by Archibald, Earl of Argyle." [Helen Hamilton was the Countess of Argyle]

"In 1541, the vicar of Kilmartin was Master Neil Campbell, who is styled also Dean of Lochow."

"In 1546 Master Gilbert Makechallum (or Malcolmson, and apparently rector of Craignish) officiated as chaplain in the parish of St Martin in Ardscodnish; and a grant of certain lands was given by Archibald, Earl of Argyle, to him, or any suitable chaplain chosen as his successor."

These lands were 7 merks and a half of the Earl's lands of Glenkernan, 3 merks of Farnoch, and 20 shillings of Laggan in the lordship of Ariskodnish. [NOTE.—The lands of Glenkernan, Farnoch, and 20s of Laggan formed part of the estate of Kilmartin in 1824.]

"In 1547 and 1550 Master Neil Campbell (probably the vicar of 1541) was rector of Kilmartin."

"In 1553, 1556, and 1562, the rector of Kilmartin was Mr John Carsuel, formerly treasurer of the Diocese. The same John Carsuel was chaplain to the Earl of Argyle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal at Stirling, 1565 or 1566, and appointed Bishop of the Isles; and, latterly, having embraced the Reformed religion, was made superintendent of the Isles and Argyle." [John Carsuel was certainly Constable of Carnazarie.—D. W.]

"In 1572, Mr Donald Carsuel, vicar or rector of Kilmartin, resigned the rectory into the hands of Archibald, Earl of Argyle, the patron, and in 1581 he appears as vicar."

"In 1574, Neil Campbell, rector of Kilmartin and Chanter of the Diocese of Argyle."

NOTE.—Perhaps this is the Neil Campbell who was appointed Bishop of Argyle about 1580, and whose son Neil, sometime minister at Kilmichael, was chosen Bishop of the Isles in 1632, excommunicated and deposed in 1638. See Grub's "Eccl. Hist. of Scotland."—D. W.

Again at p. 94—"About the period of the Reformation the lands of Carnasary appear to have been held by John Carsuel, rector of Kilmartin—(Macf. 'Geog. Coll.' new Statist Acct)—but in 1585, 1587, and 1605, appear in record Archd. Carsuell of Carnazarie, Christian, his sister, and Neil, his son."—(Argyle Inventory.)

"In 1587, Christian, sister of Archibald Carsuel of Carnazarie, and John Campbell, her son, had a tack of the Bishop's quarter of Kilmartin from Neil, Bishop of Argyle."

"In 1617, Master Neil Campbell, parson of Kilmartin, leased to Archd. Campbell of Kilmory and Catherine Campbell, his wife, the teinds of two-fourths of the parsonage and vicarage of the chapel of Kilbryde at Loch-fyneside, which were part of the parsonage of Kilmartin."

"In 1627, Alex. Campbell was served heir to his father, Master Neil Campbell, in the lands of Auchynd, in the barony of Ardeskodnish, extent 3 merks with office of bailie in the said lands, £8 3s 4d; in the lands of Kilmartin and Ardeskodnish of the old extent of 5 pounds, viz., the 3 merk lands of Glencharn, 3 merks of Fernoch, 20 penny lands of Laggan, with the office of bailie of these lands, the Glebe called the Clerk's Aiker, all the tenements as well houses as grounds or gardens of the town called the Clachan of Kilmartin, in Areskodnish, of the extent of 24 bolls victual; and the lands of Ormaig, old extent 4 merks."

NOTE.—Neil Campbell of Kilmartin was served heir to Alexander Campbell, his father, in the 2 merkland of old extent of Ardarie, within the lordship of Glasrie. O. E., 2 merks; N. E., 8 merks—8th April, 1659 Retours Spec. Serv.

NOTE.—The first Presbyterian minister settled in the parish was Mr Donald Campbell in 1639: he was one of the Auchanellan family: he was succeeded by Mr John Duncanson in 1655: the next incumbent was Mr William M'Lachlan, an Episcopalian, who died about the year 1686. A tablet bearing his name and that of some of his family, together with the forementioned date, is still extant in the churchyard of Kilmartin. Mr Dugald Campbell was ordained and admitted minister of Kilmartin by the Synod of Argyle on 3rd January, 1690. See New Statist. Acct. of Scotland, and as to Mr John Duncanson (? a M'Conachie) in Appendix. —D. W.

"In 1671, The Teindis of Kilmartin, including the Chapels of Kilmahumaig and Lochger, were leased to Archibald Campbell in Inveraray for 64 bolls oatmeal, 8 bolls bear, and 200 merks Scots 3 shillings and 4 pence in augmentation."

"In 1695, Archibald, Earl of Argyle, was served heir to his father, Archibald, in the advowson, rectory, and vicarage of Kilmartin Church and parish."

"In Baiomond's Roll, the Church of St Martin is rated at £2 13s 4d." [NOTE.—At that time, A.D. 1275, £1 meant a pound weight of silver].

I understand that Kilmartin was a parsonage, and that in the early days a parsonage was a parish where the rights of the rector to the whole endowment of the benefice, glebe as well as tithes, remained in full force, not diminished by Episcopal or Capitular or Monastic perferable rights.—Vide Chisholm Batten's "Hist. of the Priory of Beauly:" and it appears from the above notes that in 1572 the rectory was resigned to the Patron, the Earl of Argyle.

I presume that the rectory included certain Church lands (exclusive of the Castle and the Castle lands) probably granted in days gone by to the Church, but resumed by the Earl after the Reformation. "Church lands" appear to be such as constituted the patrimony of the Church prior to that event or to the year 1587, whether parsons' or vicars' lands, abbots' or priors', friars' or bishops', and to have included lands, the superiorities of which were in the clergy before the Reformation, although the actual property might have passed from them before that time.—See Black's Paroch. Eccles. Law, pp. 101 and 104.

Master Neil Campbell was rector of Kilmartin in 1547 and 1550: but Mr John Carsuel, who was afterwards bishop of the Isles, was rector 1553-1562. His successor appears to have been Donald Carsuel, who resigned the rectory to the Patron, the Earl of Argyle, in 1572; and in 1574 we find Neill Campbell, parson of Kilmartin, leasing certain teinds, part of the parsonage of Kilmartin, to Archibald Campbell of Kilmory.

It cannot, I fear, be ascertained to what family Master Neill Campbell belonged, but it is evident that he acquired property, perhaps in feu (and I presume from the Earl) to which his son, Alexander Campbell, was served heir, and that the latter at anyrate was bailie in the lands of Kilmartin and Ardskeodnish; and that in these lands were included the clerk's aiker and the whole Clachan of Kilmartin. These lands and the bailliary thereof correspond with those mentioned as forming part of the estate of Kilmartin in an Act 5, George IV., c. 19.—(See further on).

It must also be noted that this Alexander's son is designed in a Retour in 1659, "Neill Campbell of Kilmartin," and that "Neill Campbell quondam of Kilmartin, now of Auchinellan," is mentioned in the Session Records in 1693: and that the Campbells of Auchinellan are, I believe, the representatives of the Barons of Kilmartin.

If the old tombstone referred to near the beginning of this book, with the coat of arms supposed to be that of Campbell of Kilmartin, and the date 1686, is really in memory of an Alexander Campbell, he was probably the first laird of Kilmartin of the present family: but the date *may* not be that of *his* death, the inscription being illegible.

CAMPBELLS OF INVERLIVER.

The following extracts relate to the Campbells of Inverliver, who were probably cadets of the old family of Barbreck: part at any rate of their lands which were in the parish of Kilmartin, came to be part of the Kilmartin estates at a later period.

An account is given in a note in "Origines Parochiales," p. 93, taken from Shaw's "History of Moray," of Campbell of Inverliver being sent in 1499, by the Earl of Argyle, to fetch Muriel or Marion, heiress of Calder of Calder, in Nairnshire, from Kilravock, where she was staying with her grandmother, Lady Kilravock, to Inveraray, that he might get her married to his second son. For his success in this enterprise he received a grant of the £20 land of Inverliver. It was on this occasion, it is said, that he used the words "'S fhada glaodh o' Lochow, 's fhada cobhair o' chlann dhaoine," "'Tis a far cry from Lochow, and a distant help from the children of my people."

"In 1510-13, precepts of sasine were witnessed by Duncan Campbell of Inverliver."

"In 1557, the same a witness in a Charter granted by Colin Campbell of Glenorchy."

"In 1572, the rectory of Kilmartin resigned by Master Donald Carsuel *in hospitio de Inverliver.*"

"In 1575, John Campbell of Inverliver surety for John Campbell of Cawdor that he should pay the heritable feus of Ardchattan."

"In 1621, Duncan Campbell of Inverliver was served heir to his grandfather, Duncan Campbell of Inverliver, in the lands of Inverliver-more and Inverliver-beg, Arevekanereich, Corriedow Lachlane, Arechames, and Arenechtoun, which, with the lands and Mill of Inverliver, were of the old extent of 16 merks, and in the lands of Toranbeg, in lordship of Lochaw, of the extent of 40 shillings." (Retours Special).

"Probably these lands together may be the £20 land of Inverliver."—Vide footnote in "Orig. Paroch." They are situate on the west side of the southern end of Lochawe.

He was also served heir at the same time to his father in sundry lands in the lordship of Melphort to extent of 12 merks, and office of bailie of Melphort.

"In 1627, Duncan Campbell was served heir to his father, Angus Campbell of Inverliver, in the lands of Duchray, in the lordship of Ardskeonis, of the old extent of 20 shillings." (Retours Special).

Mention is also made of a Campbell of Inverliver as early as 1565, in which year, at a council held by the Earl of Argyle at Dunstaffnage, a bond was signed by the parties present "the barones and gentill his freindis" to pursue the Clan Gregor; and among those signing was Inverliver.

Donald, 3rd son of John Gorm, the 1st laird of Lochnell, married as his 2nd wife, a daughter of Campbell of Inverliver.

In 1610, Angus Campbell of Inverliver was cautioner for a poor man, Duncan Macbrayne, "litche," in 500 merks not to harm Coline and Johnne Makintaillouris in Ardincaple. The band registered by Mr Thomas Rollok, advocate, and written by Alex. Campbell of Torrane, is subscribed at Inverliver, 16th August, before Alex. Campbell, brother of the said Angus, Duncane Campbell, also his brother, Dowgall Campbell, son of Archibald Campbell of Kilmelphort, and the said writer hereof.

In an Act of the Scots Parliament, Charles I., 1643, appointing Committees of Warre in the Shyres, there occurs among the Commissioners for Argyle Duncan Campbell of Inverliver; again in 1644 in an Act, Charles I., for the same purpose his name is also found; and in an Act, Charles II., 1649, for putting the kingdom in a posture of defence, among the Commissioners for Argyle appears Coline Campbell of Inverliver.

A Duncan Campbell of Inverliver was one of the witnesses to a tack of certain lands by John Campbell, fiar of Kendmore [*i.e.*, Melfort], to John Campbell, his lawful son, for the space of the latter's lifetime: the term of entry Whits. and Marts. following the lessor's decease: date of tack, 17th March, 1751.—Vide Invent. of Melfort Charters.

An Archibald Campbell of Inverliver is said to have married Jean, daughter of Dugald Campbell of Shirvan by Isobel, daughter of Campbell of Caradel, and widow of Alex. Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and had by her 23 children, of which only two daughters lived to grow up, and the elder of these, Anne, is said to have married Alex. Campbell of Shirvan, but to have had no issue. From MS. notes on the Campbells, Dunstaffnage.

CAMPBELLS OF CRUACHAN.

Again, as to the Campbells of Cruachan, whose lands adjoined and lay to the north of Inverliver, and afterwards were conjoined with those of Kilmartin, we find in "Origines Parochiales," under Parish of Kilchrennan, p. 128, "In 1630, Archibald Campbell de Croachan was served heir to his father, James Campbell of Croachane, in the lands of Frakersaig, in Lis-

more, and in the 4½ merk lands of Croachan-Lochaw, called Crochan-middill, Derrimuldonych, Ardquhilkechan, Barmaddie, and Corriebowis, in the barony of Lochow, together with the old extent of eleven merks and a half." (Retours Special).

At p. 133, "In 1628, Archibald Campbell de Croachan was served heir to his grandfather, Archibald Campbell of Lochinell, in the 5 penny lands of Auchincloiche, with the isles in the sea and the lakes on the lands of old belonging to the Monastery of Inchechaffray." (Retours Special).

I find also in the Retours of Special Service that Catharine Stewart, eldest lawful daughter of John Stewart, and wife of Archibald Campbell of Croachane, was served heir portioner of said John Stewart of Lettirschewnay, her father, in sixth part of said lands, 12th April, 1633; also that the same Catharine Stewart was served heir portioner of Mr Donald Stewart, lawful son of said John Stewart, and her brother german, in a sixth part of sundry lands there mentioned on the same date.

Again, Mr Alexander Campbell, minister of Kilmore, now of Auchincloich, was served heir to Archibald Campbell of Auchincloich, his father, in the 5 penny lands of Auchincloich, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Inchaffray, in the barony of Muckairn. E. 40s and ¾m augmentation. —Retours Special, June 1, 1687. I think his brother probably got Cruachan, and sold it to Inverawe.

It will be seen from an extract already quoted that the lands in which Duncan Campbell of Inverliver was served heir in 1621 to his grandfather, Duncan of Inverliver, formed a part of the lands granted by King James V. in 1529 in life-rent to the daughter of the Earl of Arran, Helen Hamilton, in whose favour they had been resigned by her husband, the 4th Earl of Argyle; and that another portion of the lands then granted to the same lady, viz., Carnazarie, was in possession of the Carsuels about the time of the Reformation. In a description of the estate of Kilmartin, given about 1825, when it was about to be sold, we find that the laird, who entailed Kilmartin, had sold his part of the estate of Inverliver, and also find Arivoldonich, Ardekulkechan, and Corriebuie mentioned as part of Cruachan.

When Alastair Mac Cholla (Colkitto) with the Ulster men invaded Kintyre in 1644-45, they proceeded northwards, destroying the residences and pillaging the property of every one bearing the name of Campbell, the laird of Auchanellan excepted. On their finding Duntroon Castle impregnable, and being warned by his friendly piper not to attempt an attack, Colkitto proceeded along the Strath of Kilmartin, plundering the estates of Duntroon, Rassly, and Kilmartin, and carrying off all the cattle, except one dun cow that escaped his notice, being hid in a thicket of birch in a hollow below Kilmartin. This cow was long known, and perhaps is remembered

still, in the district as Bo-mhaol odhar Achabhean, *i.e.*, the hu mel dun cow of Auchaven. By her lowing for her calf, which had been driven off with the rest of the cattle of the Strath, she is said to have sounded the first note of lamentation among the inhabitants, when they ventured from their hiding places in the hills to behold the destruction of their dwellings and the devastation of everything belonging to them.—Vide "New Statist. Account," art. "Kilmartin." The laird of Kilmartin at this date was probably Alexander, who was served heir to his father in 1627. (See above).

CAMPBELLS OF KILMARTIN (Resumed).

The son of the Marquis of Argyle, who was executed in 1661, Lord Lorn, after a long imprisonment and being sentenced to death, had his grandfather's title of Earl of Argyle restored to him in 1663, and got a Charter of the Earldom in the same year. Inverawe must also have had his estates restored to him about the same time.

We have seen mention of a John Campbell in Kilmartine being excepted from an Indemnity in 1662, unless he paid a fine of £200: whether he was related to the Alexander last mentioned, and one of the Inveraw family or not, I have been unable to discover; but, at any rate, Alexander Campbell, a son of Inveraw, was "of Kilmartin" in 1674, and was appointed in 1678 a Commissioner for raising supply.

There is an entry in the records of the Kirk Session of Kilmartin, of date 19th November, 1693, of one Irish Bible * being given by the Session to Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin, who was then an elder, and one copy to "Neill Campbell, quondam of Kilmartin, now of Auchanellan:" and again on 25th August, 1696, mention is made of "Neill Campbell, quondam of Kilmartin."

As to the latter, I have always understood that the Campbells, Auchinellan, were not of the same stock as the Kilmartins; but it is a curious fact, as already noted, that an Alexander Campbell was, in 1627, served heir to his father, Mr Neil Campbell, in certain lands in the barony of Ardskeodnish with the office of bailie in the lands of Kilmartin, and that the lands there mentioned formed part of the estate of Kilmartin two hundred years afterwards.

I am inclined to think that this Alexander (of Kilmartin), tempore 1627, was succeeded by a son, Neill, the one referred to in the Session Records, and that "Neill, quondam of Kilmartin," and belonging to the family known as "the Parsons" or "Barons" of Kilmartin, and later of

* Irish Bibles were distributed in the Highlands in 1690 and subsequent years.—See Mackay's "Urquhart and Glenmoriston"

Auchinellan, must have resigned his lands about 1665, and that Inveraw acquired them, and then granted a disposition of them to his brother, Alexander, whom we find mentioned from 1678 in Acts of Parliament.

I am aware that it is held by some that the Inverawe family got a grant of lands in Ardskeodnish in the 13th or 14th century, and held them continuously until they were made over to a cadet, Campbell of Kilmartin, in 1674: but I cannot reconcile this view with the extracts which are given above from "Origines Parochiales." The conclusions I have arrived at may, however, be erroneous.

It is clear from the Kirk Session records that an Alexander of Kilmartin was an elder in the parish from 1691 to 1729, and that he had at any rate two sons, Dugald, his successor, and Hugh of Barmaddy, who, on their father's death, intimated a mortification of 1000 merks granted by him to augment the salary of the schoolmaster.

I strongly suspect that between 1674 and 1729 there were two Alexanders of Kilmartin, father and son, and that the former was the son of Dugald of Inverawe, and brother to Archibald of Inveraw, who died 1705 or 1706, and to the Duncan mentioned in the back bond of 1695, and so uncle of Archibald of Inverawe, and probably of Dugald of Shirvan, who got the cups in 1714: in this case another Alexander, second laird of Kilmartin, must have been first cousin of a second Archibald of Inverawe and of Dugald of Shirvan, all living in 1714, when the cup was given.—See Pedigree.

Alexander of Kilmartin executed a disposition of his lands in favour of his son, Dugald, 1st April, 1712.

From and after 1678 the name of Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin occurs occasionally in Acts of Parliament along with Archibald of Inverawe, as will be seen below.

The Act, Charles II., 1678, is an Act of the Convention of Estates for a new and voluntary offer to His Majesty of 1,800,000 pounds Scots. Commissioners appointed for the shire of Argyle for raising said supply include Alex. Campbell of Kilmartin and Archibald Campbell of Inveraw.

The Act, James VII., 1685, which is an Act of Supply, includes among other Commissioners for Argyle, Archibald Campbell of Inveraw. This was an Act for raising and granting to His Majesty yearly £216,000.

In an Act, James VII., 1689, for raising four months' supply, among the Commissioners are Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin and Archibald of Inveraw.

In same year, in a proclamation for calling out the Militia, dated 30th March, we find Duncan Campbell, brother to M'Connachie, appointed one of the Commissioners for ordering the Militia of Argyllshire, while Alex-

ander Campbell of Kilmartin was named one of the Commissioners for the shire for raising supplies in 1690, 1704, 1708, and 1710. These Commissioners were at that time appointed annually, but instead of naming them all, those specified in previous Acts were re-appointed, and only the new ones mentioned by name, except after the assembling of a new Parliament. Thus the appointment made in 1690 was in the first Parliament of William and Mary, and on that occasion Archibald Campbell of Inveraw and Alexander of Kilmartin were both named as Commissioners; the appointment made in 1704 was in Queen Anne's first Parliament. Archibald of Inveraw (probably son of the above named Archibald), and Alexander of Kilmartin were appointed in 1708 and 1710.

I shall now proceed with the descent of the Kilmartin family:—

ALEXANDER, the 1st laird of Kilmartin that I can find so designed, was the son of Dugald of Inveraw, commonly called Lieut.-Colonel Dugald Campbell of Inveraw, whose history I have already endeavoured to trace, and who died probably in the latter part of 1665 or in 1666. His mother was probably Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick Campbell of Edinample, and grand-daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy. I have not succeeded in finding out who Alexander's wife was.

Lieut.-Colonel Dugald had three sons, Archibald of Inverawe, Alexander of Kilmartin, and another mentioned in an Act of Parliament 1689 as "brother to M'Connachie," and in a backbond dated 1695 as "Duncan Campbell, brother german to Archibald Campbell of Inneraw," ancestor of Southhall.

Alexander got from his brother, Archibald, a Disposition in favour of himself and his heirs male of the 5 pound land of old extent of Kilmartin and Ardskeodnish, followed by a Charter and instrument of sasine, all in the year 1674.

This first Alexander Campbell seems to have suffered from the lawlessness and rebellions of the times. In 1685, Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck joined the Earl of Argyll (son of the Marquis who was executed in 1661), in his unsuccessful invasion in the interest of the Duke of Monmouth; when he entertained the Earl and his followers for some days at Carnasary Castle, of which he was constable. Not long after the failure of that enterprise, Auchinbreck's estates in the parish of Kilmartin and neighbouring parishes were confiscated, and the property belonging to himself, his tenants, vassals, and friends was plundered by some of the neighbouring clans, as may be seen from one of the rescinded Acts of the Scots Parliament, which contains a petition from Sir Duncan of Auchinbreck for himself and his distressed friends, tenants, and vassals in

Knapdale, Glassary, and Kelislait, dated 8th July, 1690. The complaint is made against various lairds of the name of M'Laine, Torloisk, Coll, Ardgour, Lochbuy, and Kenlochalin, M'Neil of Collachie, M'Lachlan of Craigenterave, and M'Kechrnie in Kintyre for hanging Dugald M'Tavish of Dunardarie, at the Castle of Carnasarie, and murdering Alex. Campbell of Strondour, the petitioner's uncle; for the seizing of his rents, monies, cattle and goods, and those of his tenants and friends; and for burning his castle, and he claims substantial compensation therefor. Warrant was granted to cite the persons complained of.—Vide "New Statist. Account," under "Kilmartin."

By a separate list of depredations given in at the same time, it appears that not only the laird of Auchinbreck, but likewise the families of Inverliver, Kilmartin, Poltalloch, Rassly and Duntroon, together with a number of others in the neighbouring districts, were subjected to the same wholesale plunder by the above named parties.—Vide "New Statist. Account," ibid.

Carnasarie Castle is about a mile north of the village of Kilmartin, and was built, or re-built, about 1567, though the character of the building is older: some say that there was an older castle than the present ruinous one, belonging to the Earl of Argyle, of which Bishop Carsuel's father was constable, and that the bishop built the larger and more stately new one on his appointment as superintendent bishop of the Isles at the time of the Reformation, in which he resided until his death in 1572.

In confirmation of this, and of Carsuel being constable of the castle, I understand that over the doorway there is a stone bearing the arms of Archibald, 5th Earl of Argyle, who succeeded in 1558, impaled with those of his wife, Lady Jean Stuart, natural daughter of King James V., who is said to have been at supper with Queen Mary when Rizzio was murdered: the mother of the 5th Earl was Lady Helen Hamilton. Below the arms there is the following Gaelic inscription in old Irish Characters:—"Dia le. . . . Duimhne"—God with the O'Duin, or son of Duin: the lacuna may be mac.

It then became the property of the Campbells, Auchinbreck, and the keystone of a gateway bears the initials D S C and H L L, those of Sir Duncan of Auchinbreck and his wife, Lady Henriet Lindsay, the S and L being cut above and between the D C and H L respectively, and the date 1681.

On Sir Duncan's confiscation and his removal to Lochgair, I presume that Carnasarie and the adjoining lands became the property of Alexander of Kilmartin.

The Castle of Kilmartin is said by some to have been built by a laird of Inverawe, but this seems doubtful; according to others its founder was

a rector of Kilmartin, possibly Mr John Carsuel. It stands on the south side of the Glen of Skeodanish, about 5 miles south of Ford, and was probably occupied by the rector until he removed to Carnasarie.

It is stated in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland," that this castle was anciently the residence of the rectors of Kilmartin, and that the descendants of one of them, the Campbells of Auchanellan, still retain the hereditary property in the parish, and the ancient burial-place of the rectors in the Churchyard of Kilmartin; and that the family are sometimes called by the natives Sliochd nan Easpuig, the descendants of the Church superintendent. Perhaps this refers to Neil Campbell, rector in 1574, and Bishop of Argyle, 1580. (See above). The rectors were no doubt often laymen. I suspect that it came into the possession of the Inverawe family about 1665, after Argyle's attainder.

Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin probably lived at Kilmartin Castle, and possibly died in 1686, leaving at anyrate one son. There was an old tombstone in or near the Kilmartin family burying-place in Kilmartin Churchyard, bearing date, I am told, 1686, having the arms of the family thereon as already described; but I learned on recent enquiry that the flat stones there are so covered with moss and debris of vegetation that it is impossible to make out what is cut upon them. It seems probable that the stone in question was to his memory, and that he was succeeded by his son Alexander.

ALEXANDER, the 2nd laird, probably married Catharine, daughter of Donald Campbell, Ardintallen (known as Donald Dhu), who seems to have been 2nd son of John, 4th laird of Lochnell by Anne, daughter of Sir Dugald Campbell of Auchinbreck. Alexander had 2 sons, Dugald his successor and Hugh designed "of Barmaddy:" he granted a Disposition of Kilmartin in favour of the former 1st April, 1712. Of him something can be learned from the Records of the Kirk Session.

His name appears in a list of elders present at a meeting of the Kirk Session of Kilmartin on 9th August, 1691, and he attended nearly every meeting up to 5th January, 1729. In 1692 he was appointed Civil Magistrate *in rebus ecclesiasticis*. In 1693 he mortified a stance for a schoolhouse and a kailyard at Kilmartin, and was appointed ruling elder to the Synod; and in same year an Irish Bible was given to him by the Session.

In 1696 his eldest son, Dugald, got from the Session an Irish Psalm Book; and in 1706 his son Heugh had to appear before the Session.

In 1724, and after that date, Alexander of Kilmartin, elder, and Dugald of Kilmartin, younger, were present at meetings of the Session; and in the following year Heugh "of Baramaddy" acquaints the Session "that he had spoken to a merchant at Inveraray to keep wine for the

Session's use at the ensuing Communion." Three years later, in March, 1729, the name of Heugh Campbell of Baramaddy is in the list of elders present.

At a meeting of Session on 24th April, 1729, "Dugald Campbell of Kilmartin and Heugh Campbell of Baramaddy acquainted the Session that the deceased Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin, their father, did mortify and bequeath 1000 merks Scots to help the salary of the schoolmaster of Kilmartin: the sum of money being then in the hands of Heugh Campbell of Baramaddy."

From 22nd June, 1729, to 7th March, 1731, the names of Dugald of Kilmartin and Hugh of Baramaddy both appear in the sederunt up to 7th March, 1731: on 3rd August, 1729, Hugh of Baramaddy was appointed to accompany the minister to the meeting of Synod at Inveraray on 7th August: and on 28th April, 1730, Dugald of Kilmartin informs the Session "that he had received from Hugh Campbell of Baramaddy, his brother german, the 1000 merks Scots bequeathed by their late father."

Alexander of Kilmartin lived at Kilmartin Castle. His name occurs as a Commissioner in several Acts of Parliament for the grant of supplies, viz., in James VII., 1689, for raising four months' supply, and in the 1st Parliament of William and Mary, 1690, in Queen Anne's 1st Parliament, 1704, also in 1708 and 1710. (See above).

It was to him that Dugald Campbell, merchant in London, gave one of the cups called "the three brothers" in 1714.

He was also appointed by the 1st Duke of Argyle's Commissioners to be a Commissioner for care and preservation of the Duke's copse woods on Loch Awe side, as is evident from the following backbond now in possession of my wife, which she got from the late Colonel James Campbell of Craignure, whose ancestor was probably one of the Duke's Commissioners. It is dated 28th Sept., 1716, is written on stamped paper, and runs as follows:—

"Be it known to all men by these presents, we, Alexander Campbell of Kilmartine, fforasmuch as the Commissioners of his Grace, the Duke of Argyle, have upon the day and date hereof granted me ane Commission to oversee and preserve the Duke's woods of Drumdarroch, Barnalien, and Kaimes on Lochowsyde, from being cut or destroyed, and to enclose the same with stone or turfe dykes with stuick and rice * on the top of the said dykes, and to convene the Duke's tennents and ffewers on Lochowsyde and Lochavich for assisting in building the said dykes, and to build ane lawful poynd fall, and to doe every other thing necessary for preserving of the saids

* "Rice" is a word commonly used on Deeside for brushwood, or the toppings of felled trees.

woods for which I am to have the allowance yrin mentioned, and that for the space of years, as the said Commission more fully bears. Therefore I bind and oblidge me, my heirs, executors and (?) suirties that I the said Alexander Campbell shall weed, keep, and preserve the saids haill woods and young growth yrof uncutt, uneaten or destroyed during the space foresaid, and to enclose the same with stone or turfe dykes with stuick and rice on the top of the said turfe dyke, and to build a lawfull poynd fall, having grass and water for holding any cattle to be found within the saids woods, and that no goats shall be keeped within the said towns, and to doe all other things necessary for preservation of the saids woods (I always getting the assistance of the Duke's tennents and ffewers on Lochowsyde and Lochavich for building and repairing the same, and allowance for my pains as said is), and that under the penaltie of one hundred merks Scots money liquidate penaltie by and attour performance, consenting to the registration hereof in the books of Council and Session or any others competent, therein to remain for conservation, and if need beis, that all executions necessar may pass hereupon in form as effeirs and constitute my procrs.

"In witness whereof, written by Archibald Smith, wryter in Isla, I have subscribed these presents att Inveraray the twenty-eighth day of September Iajvii. and sixteen years before these witnesses, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, Alex. M'Millan of Drummore, and Archd. Campbell wryter in (?) Edr., inserter of the date and witnesses.

Sd. "A. CAMPBELL.

Sd. "ALEX. M'MILLAN, *Witness.*

Sd. "ARCHD. CAMPBELL, *Witness.*"

NOTE.—Sir Duncan Campbell's signature as a witness is wanting. In this document we have distinct mention of "the Duke's tennents and ffewers."

Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin at his death in 1729 left at least two sons, Dugald, his successor, and Hugh, designed of Barmaddy. He was buried at Kilmartin.

DUGALD, his eldest son, was born probably about 1675 or 1680. I have been unable to find out who his wife was, but possibly she was a daughter of Inverliver. He continued to attend the meetings of the Kirk Session after his succession; and it is probable that his brother Hugh died early in 1731, as the name of the latter does not occur in the sederunt after 7th March in that year, while Dugald of Kilmartin was present at many meetings, and was chosen on 30th July, 1732, to be a ruling elder to attend the Synod of Argyll.

I learned through Poltalloch that Dugald of Kilmartin purchased Cruachan and Dalavich from Inveraw, whose estates on Loch Awe side

must have been very large. There is a minute of agreement dated 13th October, 1733, between Duncan Campbell of Inverawe and Dugald Campbell of Kilmartin for the sale to the latter of the lands of Cruachan and Dalavich. This was followed by a Charter granted 5th January, 1737, by Duncan Campbell of Inverawe, with consent of his father, Archibald Campbell, in favour of the said Dugald Campbell of Kilmartin, eldest lawful son of Hugh Campbell, of the lands of Cruachan and others. It would appear from this that Dugald of Kilmartin, having purchased Cruachan, got the Charter in favour of his son-in-law, who was long designed "of Cruachan."

There is a tradition that one of the old gaberlunzies called at Kilmartin Castle during his rounds, and, getting a liberal dole from this laird's wife, asked if there was nothing that he could do for her in return. She replied that there was nothing that he could do; upon which he rejoined that he knew she was anxious to have an heir, but that none would be born while she remained in the castle; if, however, a house was built on a spot that he indicated, her wish would be gratified. Accordingly a new house was built on the farm of Largie, about half-a-mile to the north-west of the village and called Largie or Kilmartin House, instead of repairing the old castle or that of Carnassarie, as had been proposed.

Dugald had an only child, a daughter Margaret, who was heiress to most of his property: it at that time apparently included Kilmartin and Carnassary castles with adjoining lands, also those of Upper and Lower Largie, Bailevraid, Laggan, Glencharn, Auchynd and others, stretching up to the south end of Lochawe, besides Cruachan and Dalavich. His brother Hugh had evidently had Barmaddy, which was once probably part of Cruachan, and Hugh's son, Dugald Buidhe, designed "of Barmaddy," was living at Baillebraad, a place near the village of Kilmartin; and was next heir to his uncle, Dugald of Kilmartin, in the 5 pound lands of Kilmartin.

The latter Dugald, falling in love with his cousin, Margaret, the young heiress of Kilmartin, and finding that her father was against the match, persuaded her to elope with him, and, carrying her off from her father's house with the assistance of his friends, contracted an irregular marriage with her at Glasgow. For this proceeding he got into trouble with both the civil and ecclesiastical powers. An information was laid against him by the Procurator-Fiscal, in which he is styled "Dugald Campbell in Baillebraad;" and on 18th November, 1734, he appeared before the Justices of Peace at Torranbeg to answer the complaint against him, and was fined in the sum of 100 merks Scots.

It was probably known at the time that no force had been used, for the forcible abduction of an heiress was a very serious matter. Not very many years before, in November, 1690, a son of the Earl of Argyle had,

along with two of his friends, Archibald Montgomerie and Sir John Johnston of Caskieben, forcibly abducted from her mother's house the daughter and heiress of Sir George Wharton, a girl of thirteen, with an estate of £1500 per annum, and had the ceremony of marriage performed. After a very short cohabitation of the pair, her friends took immediate steps to undo the wrong, and the marriage was annulled by Act of Parliament within little more than a month after.

Mr Campbell, the principal, effected his escape, but Sir John Johnston was tried for abetting the rape, and executed at Tyburn within six weeks of the commission of the offence. Mr Campbell in course of time got a Commission in the army, in which he attained the rank of Colonel, and was elected M.P. for Campbelltown in 1708.

To return to Dugall Buidhe, the Kirk Session took up the matter on 17th November, 1734. The minute runs—"It is reported to the Session that Dugald Campbell of Baramaddy, residing in this parish, had violently carried away Margaret Campbell, daughter of Dugald Campbell of Kilmartin, upon the 7th day of this month of November, about nightfall, and assisted by Alexander M'Lean of Shuna, Alan Stuart in Kilmartin, Dugald Campbell in Kilmartin, Archd. Mackenzie, *alias* M'Intyre in Kilmartin, Alexander M'Arthur in Neather Lergie, and John Campbell, ditcher in the parish of Kilmartin, and probably others, and that they went to the Ferry of Otter, and thence to the Lowlands, where Dugald Campbell and Margaret Campbell were clandestinely married without proclamation of Banns.

All the above named are to be summoned to compear before the Session on Wednesday, 20th November, so that the report may be examined, and if true, the persons may be dealt with according to Church discipline.

On 20th Nov., 1734, Dugald Campbell of Baramaddy compeared, and confessed that he carried away Margaret Campbell sore against her will, though afterwards he obtained her consent, and that he and she were clandestinely married at the Gorbals of Glasgow, by Jacob Hay, V.D.M., on the 13th day of Nov., 1734, and he produced a certificate of the marriage.

The men who were concerned in the abduction compeared before the Session, and having expressed sorrow for their irregular conduct, and promised not to be guilty of any such irregularities thereafter, they were rebuked Sessionally and absolved. I presume that, as Dugald had been fined by the Magistrates, the Session dealt with him in the same manner and duly rebuked him.

For the above very interesting particulars I am indebted to Mr James M'Kinnell, schoolmaster and Session clerk at Kilmartin, who very kindly hunted through the Records for me.

There can be no doubt that if it had really been a case of forcible abduction the parties concerned would not have got off so easily. The tradition in the family was that the matter was arranged between the lovers, and that the abduction was only a pretence. The laird of Kilmartin had the good sense to make the best of the situation: he forgave the young couple, who took up their residence and lived with him till his death, which took place about 1768.

The Session Records show that Dugald "of Kilmartin" was present at nearly all their meetings up to Nov., 1748: from that year up to 1756 his name, and also that of Dugald "of Cruachan," are of frequent occurrence, as they appear to have taken their turn in attending: both "Kilmartin" and "Cruachan" were present in July, 1756: after that date "Cruachan" attended regularly, "Kilmartin" at one meeting in 1760: from Nov. 1768 onwards "Dugald of Cruachan" appears in the Records as "Dugald of Kilmartin."

Dugall Buidhe is known in the family as "Dugald Cruachan," but he was also "of Kilmartin." Precept was granted 22nd April, 1771, by Col. Robert Campbell of Finab, superior (of the 5 pound land of old extent of Kilmartin and Ardeskeodnish), in favour of Dugald Campbell, eldest lawful son of the deceased Hugh Campbell, who was the immediate younger brother of the deceased Dugald Campbell, last of Kilmartin, and so nearest and lawful heir to his uncle in said lands.

Cruachan was in the parish of Kilchrennan and Dalavich, on the west side of Lochawe, south of Loch Avich. There is a church and churchyard at Dalavich, the latter being enclosed with dykes in the form of the letter D, out of compliment, it is said, to the grandson of Dugald of Cruachan, another Dugald of Kilmartin.

The 1st laird of Cruachan was James, son of Archibald Campbell, 2nd laird of Lochnell by his 4th wife, Sibella, daughter of Drummond of Colquhalzie: he was succeeded by Archibald designed of Achincloiche or Stonefield, ancestor of the present family of Stonefield, who was served heir to his grandfather, Lochnell, in certain lands in 1628, and to his father in Cruachan in 1630.

His eldest son, Alexander, succeeded to Auchincloiche in 1687, and Cruachan apparently came into the possession of Campbell of Inveraw.

Dugald of Kilmartin, son of Alexander, died and was buried at Kilmartin.

MARGARET, the heiress, and her husband, DUGALD, succeeded to the Kilmartin estate, and the latter must have already been in possession of Cruachan, Barmaddy, and Dalavich.

Both Dugald and his wife could trace descent from the Lochnells through Catharine Campbell, Ardintallen.

Their issue was 1 son and 3 daughters, viz.:—

1. COLIN, known as Colin Mor, b. 1737, married 14th January, 1778, d. 1811, of whom afterwards.

Daughters—

1. Jean, married James Campbell, Silvercraigs. I believe their daughter married Campbell of Craignure, and was the mother of Colonel James Campbell of Craignure.
2. Mary, married Hugh Campbell, Eileanrigh, who was minister of the parish of South Knapdale, and translated thence to the parish of Kilmartin in 1768, and died in 1803.
3. Catharine, married Captain Duncan M'Tavish, son of Dugald M'Tavish of Dunardary, and had issue:—1, Archibald, Lieut. 3rd Foot; 2, Margaret, vide the destination in the Kilmartin entail.

Dugald of Kilmartin died in 1791.

They were succeeded by their only son.

COLIN MOR of Kilmartin married Duncan, daughter of John Campbell of Combie, by whom he had issue 5 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

Sons—

1. DUGALD, b. 1779, d. 1827, of whom afterwards.
2. John, b. 1780, d. 1856, who succeeded his brother, Dugald, of whom afterwards.
3. James, b. 1783, d. 1790.
4. Alexander, b. 1786, d. 1838. A Lieut. 77th Regiment. Married, 1820, Catharine Macdougall, daughter of Captain John Macdougall, of the family of Raray, by Mary Maclachlan, daughter of Kenneth Maclachlan of Dunad, and had issue 2 sons:—1, James, died young, and 2, Colin, b. 1828, who afterwards succeeded his uncle John; and 2 daughters—1, Duncan, married Rev. Augustus Barker Hemsworth; 2, Mary.

   Duncan (or Ducina) by her marriage with the Rev. A. B. Hemsworth, rector of Bacton, Suffolk, and 2nd son of H. D. Hemsworth of Shropham, Norfolk, had issue—(1), Laura Anna Maria, married Captain Hinde, 28th Regiment, and had 1 daughter, Edith Laura; (2), Louisa Augusta; (3), Augustus Noel Campbell, married Augusta Maude Hemsworth; (4),

William Barker, a clergyman Church of England, married Gwendoline Hemsworth Lechmere Paulet; (5), Helen Mary.

5. Neil, b. 1788, d. 1848. Major H.E.I.C.S. Served in 21st N.I. (originally the 9th N.I., and still later the 1st N.I.), one of the very few regiments which remained faithful in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. He was present during a long campaign in the Mahratta and Pindaree War, including the Battle of Laswarree, as well as several minor engagements, and at the siege of Bhurtpore, 1825. Before joining the army as a cadet, he served two or three years in the Royal Navy in H.M.S. "Texel." He married, in 1823, Isabella Anne Campbell, danghter of Charles Campbell of Leckgnary, descended from the Macivers or Campbells of Glassary (by Flora, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Escart, and Isabel, youngest daughter of Angus Campbell of Asknish, also of the Clan Iver), by whom he had 6 sons and 7 daughters, viz.:—A daughter, b. 25th July, 1824, d. in infancy; Isabella, b. 19th October, 1825, d. in infancy; a daughter, b. 19th December, 1826, d. in infancy; Flora Jane, b. 31st March, 1828, d. in infancy; Colin Ward, b. 10th October, 1829, who married, but left no issue; Helen Charlotte, b. 19th December, 1830, who married first her cousin, Colin Campbell of Kilmartin, second, Douglas Wimberley, 79th Highlanders; Charles Eckford, b. 17th February, 1832, a settler in Australia; Dugald, b. 10th November, 1833, a Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., d. unmarried in India; Neil, b. 14th November, 1835, married in Canada and left issue; a son, b. 31st December, 1836, d. in infancy; Charlotte Isabella Georgina, b. 9th January, 1840, d in infancy; Isabella Janet, b. 23rd October, 1842; John Alexander, b. 28th November, 1843, a Civil Engineer Publ. Works Department under Government of India, d. in India.

Daughters (of Colin Mor)—

1. Geillis, married first Robert Campbell of Barmollach, son of Rev Charles Campbell of Barmollach, also of the Maciver of Glassary stock, minister of Tiree, and had a daughter Duncan, who married George Maclean, tacksman of Tiree, and had a large family; and secondly, —— Maclachlan, Rachoy.
2. Margaret, married Captain Archibald Campbell of Ardslignish, a cadet of the Campbells of Lochnell. They were said to have been one of the handsomest couples in Argyleshire, and had

issue—(1), Duncan, married Archibald Campbell, M.D., son of Campbell of Prospect; (2), Archibald, of the 91st Regiment, who succeeded to the estate of Lochnell in 1837, but died without issue in 1846; (3), Mary, married James Montgomerie, M.D.

The issue of Dr and Mrs Montgomerie was—1, Margaret Campbell, married to Dugald Maclachlan, now County Clerk of Argyleshire, and had issue; 2, Robert Archibald James, Commander R.N., married —— Charrington, and had issue; 3, James Colin, married —— Duddingston, and had issue.

Colin Mor raised the 1st Company Kilmartin Volunteers. He lived at Kilmartin House, and executed an entail of a large portion of his estate, which was then very considerable, dated 10th Oct., 1805, some six years before his death.

A description of the estate as it was in 1824 will be given below, from which it appears that he sold *his* part of the estate of Inverliver to John Campbell of Auch, reserving certain fishings in Lochawe to himself.

The superiority of the lands of Kilmartin and Cruachan was still retained by the proprietor of Inverawe; for on 25th April, 1797, Major-General Alex. Campbell of Monzie, proprietor of Inverawe and superior of the said lands, granted precept in favour of Colin Campbell, Esq. of Kilmartin and Cruachan, as son and heir to Dugald Campbell of Kilmartin and Cruachan.

Inverliver was thus acquired—On 18th October, 1793, Neil Campbell, last of Inverliver, disponed in trust to his wife, Mrs Grace Campbell, John M'Neill, Esq, younger of Gigha, David Campbell, Esq., younger of Combie, Colin Campbell, Esq., younger of Kilmartin, and John Campbell, Esq., writer, Inveraray, the lands of Inverliver-more, Torran-more, and others. On 9th October, 1795, a Disposition was granted by the Trust Disponees of Neill Campbell of Inverliver, Esq, with consent of Angus Campbell, his brother german and heir, of the lands of Inverliver-more, Inverliver-beg and Arichames, with the salmon fishings as therein described: and there is a minute of sale, dated 8th Feb., 1804, of the said lands of Inverliver-more, &c., between said Colin Campbell of Kilmartin and John Campbell of Auch, as mentioned above.

Like his father and grandfather, Colin of Kilmartin was a resident laird, and attentive to his duties as a heritor in the parish. He is mentioned as being present at a meeting of the Kirk Session on 28th Dec., 1779, when he is designed as "Colin of Kilmartin" instead of "younger of Kilmartin."

His name appears from time to time after his father's death in the Session Records: in Sept., 1801, he was present at a meeting of Heritors, and as a J.P. received the declaration of contractors for building the church;

in Nov. of same year it is noted that "he is to receive from the Heritors £7 10s yearly from Whitsunday 1800, when the flat of the Castle began to be used as the Parochial School."

In 1803 he was Church Magistrate. A letter, dated 16th Nov., 1804, is recorded from John Vallance, contractor for the building of the schoolhouse to the Session, in which mention is made of "his being called off Captain John Campbell of the Kilmartin Company of Volunteers" (no doubt the laird's 2nd son) "to attend them to Head Quarters at Stirling;" and on 30th Nov., 1805, Colin Campbell, Esq. of Kilmartin, John Campbell of Inverliver, General Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, and others attended a meeting of Heritors in *re* the Parochial Schoolhouse in course of erection.

The only references to Colin of Kilmartin in the Old Statistical Account, written at the beginning of this century, are, one, under "Kilmartin," viz., "there is a copper mine, which has been wrought for some years, on the property of Mr Campbell of Kilmartin. The company who had taken it being dissolved, it has been discontinued for some time without ascertaining its value, though the appearance was judged favourable;" and the other, under "Kilchrennan and Dalavich," "Mr Campbell of Kilmartin, who has resided only a few years in this parish, has neatly enclosed and subdivided the farm he lives on for breeding a stock of black cattle: few in the county understand cattle better or keep so nice a flock as he does." This must refer to Barmaddy, where probably Mr Campbell resided occasionally: if I remember correctly, I saw the family arms over the door of the house there in 1879.

He died in 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

DUGALD, b. 1779. A Major in the Argyle Fencibles.

He married Helen Lamont Campbell, daughter of Scipio Duroure Campbell, Captain 42nd Regiment (son of James Campbell, 12th Regiment), by Geillis Campbell daughter of Archibald Campbell, Chamberlain of Kintyre. This Scipio Duroure Campbell was a great-grandson of Duncan of Whitestone, who had a son Alexander, mentioned by Nisbet, in his book on Heraldry, as an officer of Stannier's regiment, who was afterwards Governor of Fort-William. Alexander's son was in the 12th Regiment, and his son, by a second marriage, was Scipio Duroure of the 42nd. Dugald had no issue.

A curious instance of second sight occurred in connection with an accident that befell him when a young man. His old nurse came to Kilmartin House one day in great distress about him, stating that she was sure that he was lying ill or that some mischief had happened to him, and urged some of the family to go to Edinburgh, where he was, and see what was the matter. Finding that no one would act upon this, as they said they would

be sure to have heard if anything was wrong, she resolved to go herself. There were no public conveyances in those days ; but she set off, and made her way, travelling a great deal on foot, to the Capital, where she found him lying with both his legs broken above the ankle. It turned out that for a wager he had vaulted the gate at Pinkie House, and had come to grief in doing so. Under her care he made a good recovery.

The two following stanzas of a local Gaelic song refer to this laird while younger of Kilmartin, who appears to have been a great favourite in the district. (The Fencibles presented him with a silver cup):—

'Se deoch slàinte Mhaidseir Chaimbeul,
Anns gach ait 's an olainn dramaig ;
'Se deoch slàinte Mhaidseir Chaimbeul
Oighre Chille-Mhairtain.

Tha thig am Mhaidseir do 'n dhaile,
Bithidh sinn cinnteach as ar dramaig ;
Cuiridh e 'n Coirneal a laidhe
'S a ladhartan 'an àird air

Yes ! drink the health of Major Campbell,
In every place where we may get a dram ;
Yes, drink the health of Major Campbell
Heir of Kilmartin.

Early comes the Major to the town,
We shall be certain of our dram ;
He will put the Colonel on his back
And his toes upwards.

There are a few entries in the Session Records relative to the Major. On 29th Nov., 1812, it is noted that the sum of £6 17s 0d is given in to the Session by Major Dugald Campbell of Kilmartin, being the amount of fines imposed by J.P. Courts.

On 13th Dec., 1816, " the Kirk Session have deeply to regret that all the Heritors of the parish have for some time resided in other places with the exception of Major Campbell of Kilmartin, who attended their meeting this day, and has been uniformly exemplary in his attention to the wants of the poor of the parish." The Session then resolved to solicit such aid from the non-resident Heritors as may prevent the necessity of Parochial assessment.

Kilmartin was present at meetings of Session in Dec., 1817, and Nov., 1818, his wife on this occasion gave a donation to the funds of two guineas; he attended a meeting in Sept., 1819, for the distribution of the Poor's money ; and along with John Campbell of Inverliver attended a meeting in Sept., 1821, as a Heritor.

In his time the fortunes of the family began to wane. After the great war prices of farm stock and produce fell, and the value of land fell also; various claims were made against the estate, and, as often happened, the creditors succeeded in making out that the entailer's debts to a large amount were chargeable against the lands. There is no doubt that the entailer, like too many others, had become cautioner for a friend in a considerable sum, and also that he had sold part of the estates, and left unentailed lands and funds for the purpose of meeting any liabilities.

The result was that it became necessary to apply for an Act of Parliament in favour of certain trustees to enable them to sell the estates and apply any surplus, after payment of the debts, for the benefit of the heirs of entail.

Dugald died in 1827 before any purchase of other lands was arranged, and was buried at Kilmartin. He was succeeded by his brother John.

The following is a summary of the description of the lands forming the estate of Kilmartin, Argyllshire, before it was sold about the year 1829, under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1824—5 Geo. IV., c. 19:—

The 5 pound land of old extent of Kilmartine in Ardeskeodnish, viz.—the 3 merk land of Glencavernan, the 3 merk land of Fernock, the 20 shilling land of Laggan, with the pertinents now called the lands of Kilmartine, Ballibraid, and Laggan: the tenements of the village or clachan of Kilmartine, with the yards hereof: the manor place of Kilmartine, houses, biggings, yards, orchards, &c., &c.; the 3 merk land of old extent of Auchynd, with parts, pendicles, &c., all lying in the barony of Ardeskeodnish, together with office of Bailliary thereof, with pertinents and profits, &c., pertaining to the office: the 3 merk ½ merk land of Over Largie, the 3 merk ½ merk land of Nether Largie, of old called Largge, in Keissag, with houses, biggings, parts, pendicles, &c., &c., lying in the barony of Ardeskeodnish: also all and whole the 6 merk land of Cruachan, the ½ merk land of Arivoldonich, the 20 shilling land of Ardekulkechan, and the merk land of Corribuie, extending in whole to a 10 merk land of old extent, commonly called the lands of Cruachan, with houses, biggings, &c., &c.; as also the woods, parts, pendicles, and pertinents of the said lands whatsoever, all lying in the barony of Lochow, parish of Dalavich on Lochowside, and Sheriffdom of Argyll, the said 10 merk lands being always astricted to the mill of Avich, &c.: also the two merk land of old extent of Dalavich, with houses, biggings, &c., &c.; together with the mill of Avich, mill lands, &c., &c., with the multures, &c., in use to have been paid to the said mill of Avich, forth of the Haill feu and property lands belonging to the late Duke of Argyll, his father or grandfather, lying on the west side of Lochow, which feu and property lands are and always were astricted to the said mill of

Avich, all lying in the barony of Lochow, with all right competent for keeping a smiddie on the west of Lochow: also all and whole the fishing of salmon and other fishes in the lake of Lochow, lying north of Avinvallich, on the east side of the said lake of Lochow, as well as north of Allintour, on the west side of the said loch for ever, free of any feu duty or other burden, lying in the barony of Lochow, which fishings were formerly part of the estate of Inverliver, but reserved by the said Colin Campbell [the entailer] when he sold *his part* of that estate to John Campbell of Auch: as also all and whole the 2 merk land of old extent of Carnasary-beg, with towers, castles, fortalices, manor places, houses, biggings, &c., &c., all lying within the parish of Ariskeodnish, together with liberty of casting and winning peats for the use of said lands upon the town and lands of Carnasary-more: as also all and whole the 2 merk ½ merk land of old extent of Glencharn, with houses, biggings, &c., &c., lying within the parish of Ardeskeodnish, together with the pendicle called Laggabuie, lying next to the said lands of Glencharn, and which formerly pertained to the late Patrick Campbell's lands of Achrome, together with the multure meal payable forth of the said lands, reserving to him the moss called Barruntavilea for the use of the said lands of Achrome, together with the teinds of the said lands above disponed, in so far as the said entailer had right thereto.

NOTE.—It appears to me evident that a considerable part of the Kilmartin estate proper was the subject of grants by the Earl of Argyle at an early date, and apparently as church lands; for, shortly after, the Earl got a re-grant from the King to himself and his son and heir of the lands of Arisceodnish (in 1542); he himself granted, and Queen Mary confirmed, in 1546 to Master Gilbert Makelchallum and to his successors as chaplain in the parish of St Martin in Ardskeodnish 7½ merks of the Earl's lands in Glenkernan, 3 merks of Fernoch, and 20 shillings of Laggan in the lordship of Ariskodnish. This Gilbert Makechallum was apparently rector of Craignish. In 1572 the rectory of Kilmartin was resigned into the hands of the Earl.

Again, Master Neil Campbell was parson of Kilmartin in 1617, when he leased to Archd. Campbell of Kilmory and Catherine Campbell, his wife, the teinds of two-fourths of the parsonage and vicarage of Kilbryde, at Lochfyneside, which were a part of the parsonage of Kilmartin; and in 1627 Alexander Campbell was served heir to his father, Master Neil Campbell, in the lands of Auchynd, in the barony of Ardskeodnish. Extent, 3 merks with office of baillie in the lands of Kilmartin and Ardskeodnish of the extent of 5 pounds, viz., the 3 merk lands of Glencharn, 3 merks of Fernoch, 20s of Laggan, with the office of bailie of these lands, the glebe, called the clerk's aiker, all the tenements as well houses as ground or gardens of the town called the Clachan of Kilmartin in Ariskeodnish of the extent of 24 bolls victual, and the lands of Ormaig, extent 4 merks.

These lands, whether what were called church lands or not, must have passed into the possession of the Campbells of Inverawe, and then of the Kilmartin family.

It is also evident that the laird of Kilmartin became possessed of part of the estate of Inverliver, and that it was sold to Campbell of Auch, the fishings in Lochow being reserved; also that he acquired the lands of Carnasarie, with the castle; and that the lands of Cruachan, conjoined about 1737 with those of Kilmartin, correspond with the greater part of the lands of Cruachan, in which Archibald Campbell was served heir to his father in 1630.

Rental of the estate of Kilmartin for year Whitsunday, 1823, to Whitsunday, 1824, as given in Sched. A of Act 5, Geo. IV., cap 19:—

Farms.	Tenants.	Rents.
Nether Largie	John M'Arthur	£35 0 0
Ditto	Donald M'Lullich	35 0 0
Ditto	Archibald Gillies	35 0 0
Ditto	Archibald Mactavish	35 0 0
Glenecardoch	Dugald Henderson	9 0 0
Bridge End	Malcolm M'Arthur	10 0 0
Hill of Largie	Angus Campbell	115 0 0
Upper Largie, with the mansion house and garden, mill of Avich, and cottage houses at Kilmartine	Dugald Campbell, Esq., of Kilmartine	70 0 0
Ballibraid	Angus Campbell	70 0 0
Glencharn	Duncan M'Callum	18 0 0
Ditto	John M'Naught	18 0 0
Ditto	Archibald Graham	9 0 0
Ditto	Angus Campbell	9 0 0
Ditto	Hugh M'Callum	18 0 0
Carnacery Beg	Duncan M'Donald	25 0 0
Ditto	John M'Vean	25 0 0
Laggan	Donald and Malcolm Gillies	42 0 0
Auchavin	Neill Dewar	20 0 0
Ditto	John Mackenzie	20 0 0
Ditto	John Gillies, senior	20 0 0
Ditto	John Gillies, junior	20 0 0
Mill of Auchavin	Neill Gillies	10 0 0
Kilmartine Inn and one-fourth part of farm	Alexr. M'Dougald	30 0 0

Farms.	Tenants.	Rents.
Kilmartine, one-half of farm	Neill Gillies	30 0 0
Ditto, one-eighth of farm and house	John M'Intyre.....	10 0 0
Ditto	John M'Vean.....	10 0 0
Corribuie.....	Archibald Carsewell	55 0 0
Delavich.....	Malcolm M'Dougald.....	50 0 0
New York	Donald Gillies.....	10 0 0
Cruachan and Crofts.....	Finlay M'Dougald	180 0 0
		£1043 0 0

The whole of the foregoing farms and possessions are set from year to year, except the farm of Cruachan, which was let to Finlay M'Dougald for 19 years from Whitsunday, 1813, at a rent of £140 per annum for the first 9 years, and £200 for the last 10 years of the lease; and the crofts of Cruachan were let to the same person from year to year at £60; but owing to the fall in the value of land produce, there was an abatement of £60 given for the years 1821 and 1822, and of £80 for the year 1823; so that the present rent for the whole land and crofts possessed by Finlay M'Dougald is now £180 per annum.

Deduct the annual public burdens following, viz.:—

Land Tax, Rogue Money, Stent, and other County Taxes for year 1823	£38	11	6
Minister's Stipends, payable partly in victual, average of seven years ...	70	16	$8\frac{5}{12}$
Schoolmaster's Salary.....	9	12	$7\frac{6}{12}$
Feu and Teind Duties.....	33	10	$0\frac{1}{12}$
			152 10 10
Remain of Free Rental			£890 9 2

This is signed by Andrew Clason, W.S., agent for the trustees of the late Colin Campbell of Kilmartine.

The estate was purchased by Malcolm of Poltalloch.

JOHN, b. 1780, succeeded his brother in 1827. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Hemsworth of Abbeville, County Tipperary, but had no issue.

He served in the 14th and 46th Regiments, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He saw foreign service both in the West and East Indies, and received a wound in the leg at Dominica, which troubled him for the rest of his life.

On hearing of his brother's death, he came home from India, where his regiment was then quartered, and had the right to be consulted by the Kilmartin Trustees as to what land should be purchased with the balance remaining after all claims were met out of the price of the family estate in Argyleshire.

The beautiful property of Blackhall, on the Dee in Kincardineshire, or rather a portion of it, was selected, and purchased in or about 1829, and the lands entailed. The great attraction was the salmon fishing.

The Colonel sometimes resided there, and sometimes let the place until his death, which took place there suddenly in 1856. He was buried in the Churchyard at Strachan, Kincardineshire; and was succeeded by his nephew.

COLIN, b. 14th June, 1828, was the 2nd and only surviving son of John's brother, Alexander. He married, 14th Sept., 1856, his cousin, Helen Charlotte, daughter of his uncle, Major Neil Campbell, and had one son, Alexander Douglas, b. 15th Jan., 1858.

His father, Alexander Campbell, 4th son of Colin Mor of Kilmartin, studied medicine, but during the Peninsular War got a Commission in the 77th Regiment when above the usual age, and was still a Lieutenant at the end of 1814. He married, about 1820, Catharine M'Dougall, of the M'Dougalls of Raray. They went to reside at Kilchoan, on Loch Melfort, near where Melfort Cottage now stands; but after the death of his brother Dugald, they removed to Kilmartin House during the absence of his elder brother, John, in India: there Colin their son was born.

His mother, Catharine M'Dougall, was the daughter of John M'Dougall of Craiganerick, in the Island of Lismore, who married Mary, daughter of Kenneth Maclachlan of Dunad, by whom he had 4 sons and 5 daughters, viz.:—

1. Coll, Captain 42nd Highlanders, married and left a son, John, and a daughter: he retired in consequence of a wound, which ultimately caused his death.
2. Kenneth, also an officer 42nd Highlanders: he was wounded in the foot at the Battle of Nivelle, 1813, and died from the effects in 1827 in the Isle of Skye, unmarried.
3. Allan, Lieutenant in the 38th Regiment, died at the age of 22, unmarried.
4. Robert, Ensign 71st Regiment: died from an attack of measles soon after entering Paris in 1815, aged about 19.

Daughters—

1. Marjory, died aged about 18.

2. Marion or Minnie, married Captain Maclachlan, Killinochinock, of the Argyll Fencibles.
3. Neil, married Captain Colin Maclachlan, Auchagerran, of the —— Regiment, and afterwards of the Argyll Fencibles.
4. Mary, married Finlay M'Dougall at Cruachan, by whom she had sons, Donald and Coll.
5. Catherine, married Alexander Campbell of the Kilmartin family: she used to speak of having had four brothers present at Waterloo: all their names are to be found in the Army List for 1815.

Captain John M'Dougall, father of the above, was the representative of the old family of Raray and Ardmaddy in Nether Lorn, one of whom built the old castle of Ardmaddy. About the middle of the 17th century Ardmaddy seems to have passed into the hands of the Argyll family (the Marquis' second son was designed Lord Neil Campbell of Ardmaddy), and soon afterwards from them to the Breadalbane family. Long afterwards an attempt was made by Captain M'Dougall and his son, Coll, to recover the lost estates, but, as the title deeds were supposed to have been burnt or destroyed, they gave it up.

Captain M'Dougall served in the army, probably either in the old 78th (afterwards the 72nd) or in the old 98th or Argyllshire Regiment (there was a Captain M'Dougall in the latter in 1795): his brother, Alexander, was a Lieutenant in the 72nd in 1786 and in 1795. Captain M'Dougall afterwards practised as a doctor at Fort-William.

The Retours of Special Service for Argyllshire, show that John M'Dougall of Ragray was served heir to Allan M'Dougall of Ragray, his father *(in ammo reddittu)* in an annual rent of 300 merks of the lands of Ballegown, in the lordship of Lorn; and in another of 100 pounds of the 4 merk lands of Knipach in said lordship, 19th April, 1617; and again that John M'Dougall of Ragray was served heir to Alexander M'Dougall, his brother, in an annual rent of 100 merks out of the 6 merk lands of old extent of Dowacha, in Lorne; of another of 100 merks out of the same; of another 70 merks out of the same, and in an annual rent of £83 6s 8d of the before named 6 merk lands of Dowacha, April 19, 1617.

In the Dunstaffnage Inventory I found mention of John M'Dougall of Raray as follows, viz., "Renunciation of John M'Dougall of Raray, son and heir to the deceased Allan M'Dougall of Raray, in favour of Dougall Campbell Og, and heir of the late Dougall Campbell of Stronchorumaig, of the lands of Knipach (4 merk lands) in the lordship of Lorne, and £1000 affecting the same, for which the said Dougall Campbell, sen., was bound by marriage contract, 10th June, 1599, betwixt Duncan M'Dougall of Dunolly

and Margaret M'Dougall, his daughter, as principals, and Anne M'Ewin of Kilchoan, Alex. Campbell of Lochinell, and Uncle Dougall Campbell of Stronchormaig, cautioners for tocher, and Allan M'Dougall of Raray, then styled John Mayse M'Dougall, the granter's father, dated 3rd June, 1628."

I have a note that Alexander Campbell of Lochnell, who died in 1638, married Isobel, daughter of M'Dougall of Raray: she was probably a daughter of Allan, and sister of John M'Dougall, above mentioned. Their 2nd son was Colin of Ardintallen, and their grandson Dugald or Donald, Ardintallen, who succeeded his uncle, Colin, and married Anne, daughter of Campbell of Inverliver. Catharine, daughter of Dugald or Donald Ardintallen, married Alexander Campbell of Kilmartin. There was thus a connection between Catharine Macdougall and her husband, Alexander, 2nd son of Kilmartin, who married about 1820.

NOTE.—This laird of Lochnell's eldest son, John, 4th of Lochnell, as also John's eldest son, and his brother Colin, John's brother-in-law, Campbell of Auchinbreck, and M'Dougall of Raray and his eldest son, were killed at the battle of Inverlochy, 1645. Campbell of Inveraw was, with others, taken prisoner.—See Browne's "History of the Highlands."

Colin of Kilmartin, their son, got a commission in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders in 1846, and served in them till 1851, including a tour of duty in Ireland during the serious disturbances of 1848: he afterwards served as a Captain, and then Major, in the Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery, which was embodied during the time of the Crimean war and Indian Mutiny campaign, and did garrison duty at Fort-George, Dublin, Cork, and Sheerness. While not serving with his regiment he lived mostly at Blackhall, and commenced considerable improvements on the estate. He died suddenly in Edinburgh on 27th April, 1861, in the 33rd year of his age, and was succeeded by his son. He was buried in the Churchyard at Strachan.

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, born 15th January, 1858, was in his 4th year when he became proprietor, and had a long minority.

He joined the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders Militia (now the 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders) at an early age. Soon after attaining his majority he effected a disentail of the estate, being fortunate in getting a good price for it before the great fall in the value of landed property. Considerable improvements had been carried out, mainly under the supervision of Captain Douglas Wimberley—who married his mother in 1863—in the way of building or adding to steadings, trenching, draining, and enclosing improveable land, re-arranging the boundaries of farms as opportunity offered, making roads and fences; and a nursery for young trees having been established, no less than 900 acres were enclosed and planted,

most of which promised well, having been duly thinned. The value, too, of salmon fishing with rod and line had greatly increased, which, added to fairly good shooting, made it a desirable sporting estate in a favourite part of the country.

After selling Blackhall, Mr Campbell purchased the pretty small estate, lately called Lakefield, on Loch Meiklie, in Glen-Urquhart, to which he gave the name Kilmartin, in accordance with an obligation contained in the entail executed by his great grandfather, though no longer binding. This property, extending to about 2000 acres, has an excellent moor for its size.

He married, 15th January, 1884, in St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, Isabella M'Donald, daughter of John Robertson, Esq., descended from Patrick, 4th son of Duncan (who was 3rd son of Robert Robertson, 10th of Struan), and long tacksman of Greshornish, Isle of Skye, by Isabella, daughter of Charles M'Donald of Ord, Isle of Skye, and has had issue:—

1. Colin Olaf Maconachie, b. 14th July, 1887.
2. Dugald, b. 23rd March, 1889, died in infancy.
3. Archibald Kenneth, b. 3rd Nov., 1890.

APPENDIX.

SOME EXCERPTS from the DUNSTAFFNAGE INVENTORY, mostly relating to the CAMPBELLS of STRONCHORMAIG or GLENFEOCHAN, of the CLAN DHONNACHIE.

Life-rent Charter by Duncan Campbell of Stronchormaig to Beatrix Campbell, his future spouse, sister of John Campbell of Calder (in implement of marriage contract) 5 merk land of Craigintagirt, 5 merk land of Kilbride, the 3 merk land of Dounedan, lying in Glenfeochan in Lorne and shire of Argyll. Dated 1603.

Instrument of Sasine in life-rent to Anne Campbell, daughter of the late Duncan Campbell of Stronchormaig, future spouse of Donald Campbell, apparent of Iriskey, ½ of the 2 merk land of Iriskey and Dervinaneach, extending to 1 merk land, on Charter 15th Nov., 1625, by John Campbell of Iriskey, with consent of Tingwall Campbell, his spouse, and said Donald Campbell, and also with consent of Alexander Campbell of Ardchattan, and John Campbell, fear thereof, 16th Nov., 1625, registered in General Register of Sasines at Edinburgh, 6th January, 1626. Date of Sasine, 1625.

Renunciation by John M'Dougall of Ragray, son and heir to the deceased Allan M'Dougall of Ragray, in favour of Dougall Campbell Og, and heir of the late Dougall Campbell of Stronchormaig, of the lands of Knipoch (4 merk land) in the lordship of Lorne, and £1000 affecting the same, for which the said Dougall Campbell, sen., was bound by marriage contract, 10th June, 1599, betwixt Duncan M'Dougall of Dunolly and Margaret, his daughter, as principals, and Anne M'Ewin of Kilchoan, Alex. Campbell of Lochinell, and Uncle Dougall Campbell of Stronchormaig, cautioners for tocher, and Allan M'Dougall of Ragray, then styled John Mayse M'Dougall, the granter's father. Dated 3rd June, 1628.

Marriage contract, Archibald Campbell of Dunstaffnes, and taking burden on him for Margaret Campbell, his lawful daughter, and Dougall Campbell of Stronchormaig, with consent of his curators, Archibald Campbell of Inneraw, Dougald Campbell, fear thereof, Edwin Campbell of Phanans, and Alex. Campbell, fear thereof, cautioners for him. Dated 11th May, 1635.

Discharge, Archibald Campbell, son to umquhile Archibald Campbell of Barbreck, and Margaret Campbell, relict of Dugald Campbell of Stronchormaig, future spouses, to the heirs of the said Dougall Campbell, of an annual rent of 400 merks, contained in their contract of marriage. Dated 27th January, 1648.

Marriage contract—Mr John Duncanson, minister at Kilmartin, and John Campbell of Dunstafnes, Dugald Campbell of Inveraw, Archibald Don Campbell in Kintra, and Archibald Og Campbell of Barnacarrie for

themselves, and taking burden on them for Beatrice Campbell, eldest daughter of the deceased Dugald Campbell of Stronchormaig. 3rd Oct. and 5th Nov., 1656.

Protection by Privy Council to Colin Campbell in Lochinell, Dougall Campbell of Inneraw, and John Campbell of Dunstaffnage. 18th Nov., 1662.

Marriage contract betwixt Dugald Campbell, son to umqh. Colin Campbell, Commissar of Lorne, and Dugald Campbell of Inneraw, and Archibald Campbell, fear thereof, his son, and as taking burden on them for Jonet Campbell, daughter to said Dougall, and sister to said Archibald. 5th Sept. 1665.

Commission by the Earl of Argyle to Dunstaffnage and Ineraw to uplift the moneys promised for his support. 27th Oct., 1665.

Marriage contract, dated 8th March, 1664, John Campbell of Dunstafnish, and as taking burden on him for Annabella Campbell, his daughter, and Duncan Campbell of Stronchormick, with advice of Dugald Campbell of Inneraw. Registered in books of Session, 8th Nov. 1671. Date of marriage contract, 8th March, 1664.

Life-rent Charter by Duncan Campbell of Stronchormaig, in implement of marriage contract between him, with consent of Dugald Campbell of Inneraw and John Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and as taking burden on him for Annabella Campbell his daughter—8th March, 1664—to the said Annabella Campbell, the 5 merk land of Cregintagart and 3 merk land of Dunedan, and in warrandice during the life of Beatrix Campbell, his grandmother, and Margaret Campbell, his mother, the 6 merk land of Stronchormaig. 9th Dec., 1667.

Sasine following thereon, dated 9th, and registered in General Register of Sasines. 25th Dec., 1667.

Dischage, Duncan Campbell of Stronchormaig to John Campbell of Dunstafnes for 3000 merks to tocher-guid with Annabella Campbell. 7th January, 1669.

Discharge by Argyle to Stronchormaig of obligation (see No. 252). 24th Dec., 1687.

Backbond, John Campbell of Ardchattan to Duncan Campbell, brother german to Archibald of Inverawe, on account of an original bond between Ardchattan and John, Earl of Caithness, on behalf of Joan Campbell, Ardchattan's mother. 18th May, 1695.

Tack, Archibald, Earl of Argyle, to Archibald Campbell of Inveraw, £20 land of Aross, 35 merk land of Morenish, Glenbewart, Oresnish, Isle of Gometra, Osgeomell, Corquomull, Glanengray, and Phanmore, for 19 years. Two discharges on the back. 10th Oct., 1696.

Sub-tack, Archibald Campbell of Inveraw to Donald M'Charles, *alias* M'Lean, sometime in Ledbeg, part of the £20 land of Aross and others for 5 years. 22nd April, 1700.

Contract, Annapill Campbell, relict of Duncan Campbell of Stronchormeg and Dougall of Stronchormaig, her son; the son, on his mother's resigning the life-rent rights of the lands of Kilbried, Duncuden [query, Dunedan], and Craigentagart, obliging himself to maintain her. 26th Feb., 1701.

Instrument upon contract matrimonial on behalf of Mrs Lilias Campbell, spouse to Archibald Campbell of Inverawe, and widow [this should evidently be daughter; see notes on Dunstaffnage descent] of Sir James Campbell of Lawers. 1701.

Sub-tack, Archibald Campbell of Inveraw to Donald M'Lean of Kingairloch, the 1d land of Ostramull for 3 years. 28th April, 1702.

Confirmed testimony of Donald Campbell of Barlea. 17th Dec., 1703.

Tack, John Campbell, younger of Lochiell, and Duncan Campbell, younger of Lochnell, assignees to the deceased Archibald Campbell of Inveraw, to Donald M'Innes in Corkamull, Wm. Stewart there, and Niell Macpherson there, of the lands of Corckamull for ten years. 23rd May, 1706.

Copy of Shirvan's receipt to Dunstaffnage for 400 merks. Shirvan is here termed of Nether Rudill. 7th January, 1718.

State of accounts betwixt Dunstaffnage (Donald) and Major James Campbell of Glenfeochan. 1795.

·THE TAP O' NOTH FROM THE S·W·AND SITE OF LESMOIR CASTLE·

MEMORIALS

OF THE FAMILY OF

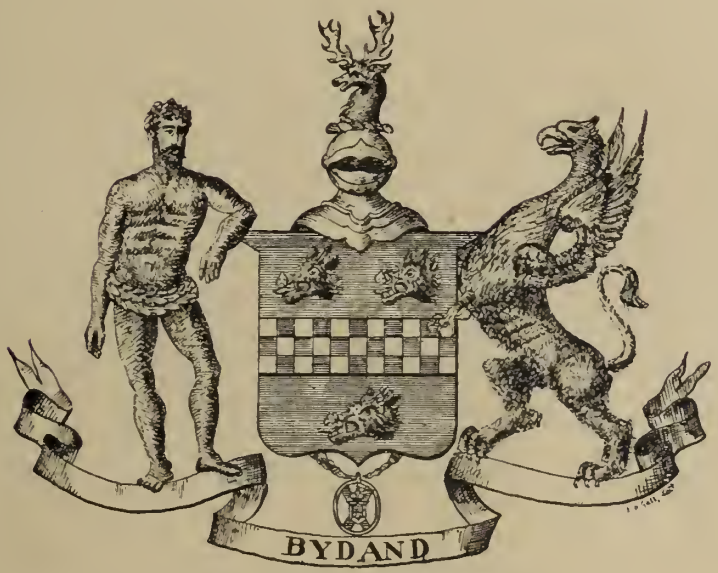
GORDON OF LESMOIR

IN THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

BY

CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY,

LATE OF THE 79TH OR CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.



Gordon of Lesmoir,

Aberdeenshire.

Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum,
Per tot ducta viros, antiqua ab origine gentis.

VIRGIL.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR AT THE OFFICE OF THE "NORTHERN CHRONICLE,"
INVERNESS.

1893.

PREFACE.

HAVING still in my possession a note book, commenced nearly 40 years ago, containing the descent of the Gordons of Lesmoir and any information I could then pick up, with a few additions made since from time to time, I commenced last year to embrace them in a narrative, with a view to preserving the memory of that ancient house.

I found, as I proceeded, that with patience and investigation I could gather a good deal more that I thought worth recording; and the following pages contain the result of researches, which have been of great interest to myself, and, I hope, will be to others.

I have ventured to trouble several friends, and some gentlemen, whom I did not previously know, with various enquiries. I have to thank all of them for their courtesy and the kind assistance they have rendered me, either by giving me information or putting me in the way of finding it. Some of them are referred to by name in the following pages.

I have tried, in vain, to get any sketch of Lesmoir Castle as it was, even as a ruin. Since most of this little volume was written, I visited the place on 24th May, 1893, and found the site nearly levelled, covered with vegetation and surrounded by trees; but Mr James Macdonald, Huntly, has done me the great favour of taking a photograph of the "Tap o' Noth," showing in the foreground the site of the old Castle, or rather the trees which mark it, and Mr William Leiper, A.R.S.A., of Terpersie, Helensburgh, and of Glasgow, has very kindly made for me a sketch therefrom, which is here reproduced.

As to the other sketches, from which the illustrations were taken, I have also to thank Mr Leiper for drawings of Craig and Terpersie, both in Aberdeenshire; and one of my nieces for one of Inverugie. I am indebted to Messrs M'Gibbon & Ross, Edinburgh, for their kind permission to copy views of Tolquhon, Ravenscraig, Craig (in Forfarshire), and Balcombie, from their book "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland;" and I have ventured to have a copy of Balvenie made from an engraving in Billing's book, the copyright of which I understand to have expired. The front is now completely obscured with trees. The view of Drum was taken from a pencil sketch made by Mr Hugh Irvine about 1820. Of Pitsligo there remains, I believe, only a fragment of wall, and a gateway.

Reference to the text and pedigrees will show how the Lesmoir family were connected with the families that owned these old castles.

I believe the two Pedigrees, which I have framed, are fairly correct. I consider them of great interest, especially in tracing out the connections with other families. I found a much closer connection between the Gordons of Lesmoir and the Irvines of Drum, particularly through the Keiths, and also between them and the Huntly family, than I was aware of.

A number of Appendices are added, which will be found of more or less interest according to the reader's connection with the families referred to. Some of these contain information obtained too late for insertion in the text.

After the MS. was finished and partly in type, I learned from the Rev. W. Temple, Forgue, of the existence of a great-grandson of Sir James, the 1st Bart., who succeeded as 2nd Bart., and appears to have lived 4 or 5 years after 1642. Consequently Sir William, the boy's granduncle, was really the 3rd Bart., and Sir William's son, Sir William the 4th, and so on; and Sir Francis the 8th, instead of 7th Bart. I have left the text as it was to avoid endless corrections.

Proud as I am of many of my forbears, I have always felt that the strain of Gordon blood in me predominates.

DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY.

INVERNESS,
July, 1893.

P.S.—I was not aware until this book and nearly all the Appendices were printed that I could consult the Records of the Privy Council and the Old Retours of Service in the Public Library here. What I have gleaned from the former about members of the Lesmoir family, and others connected with it by marriage, is added in an Appendix. Notes collected from the latter will be found under Additions and Corrections.

December, 1893.

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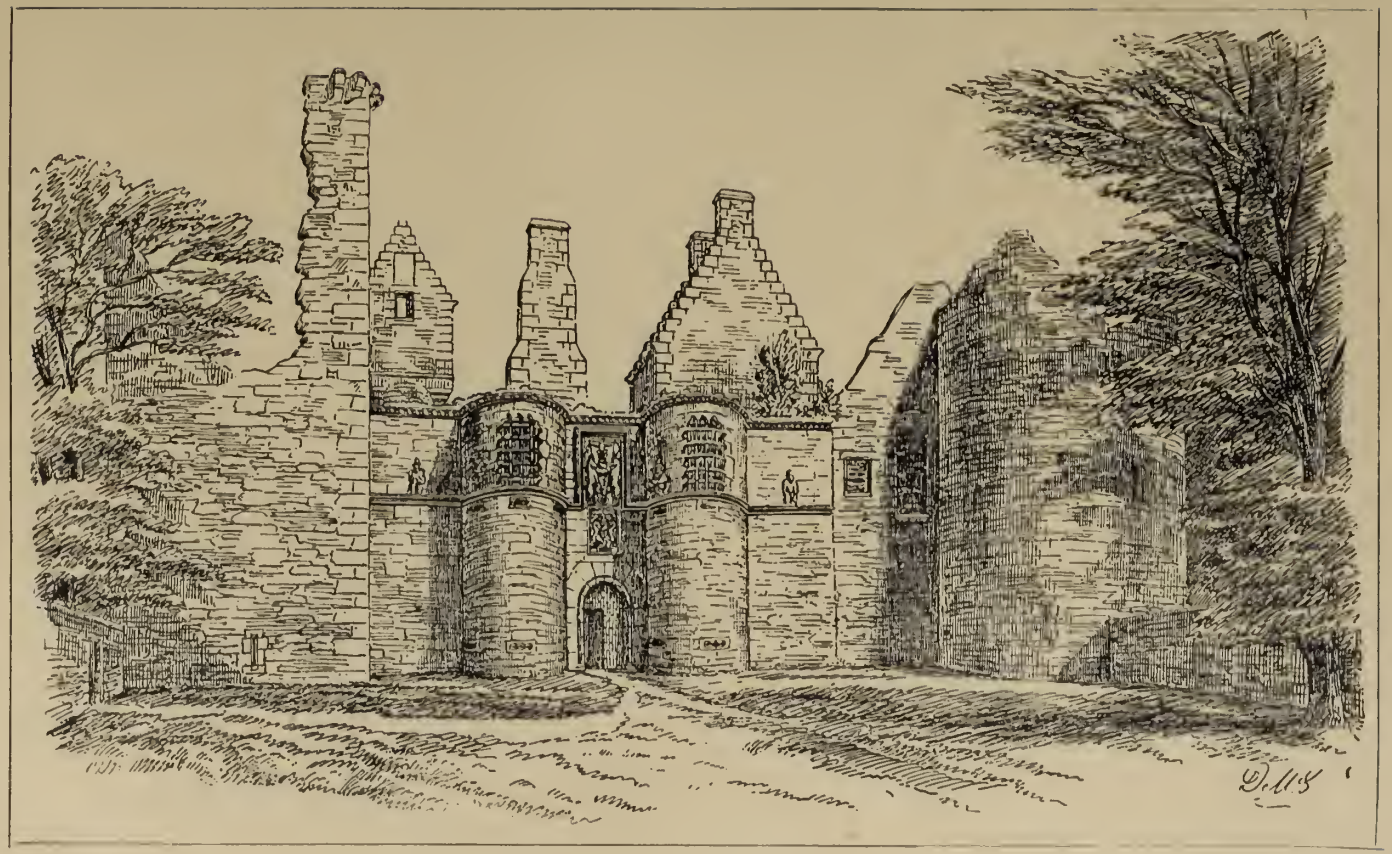
BALVENIE, BANFFSHIRE

TERPERSEY, ABERDEENSHIRE



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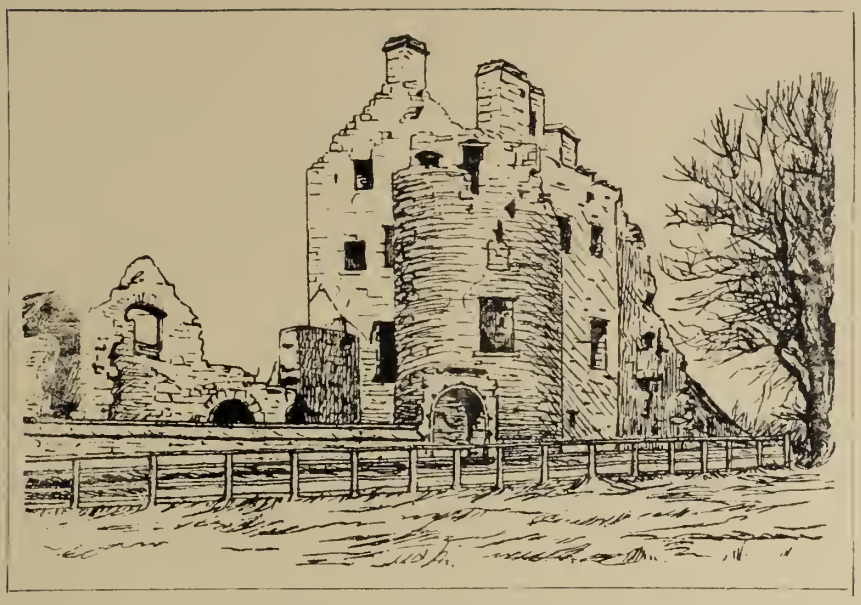

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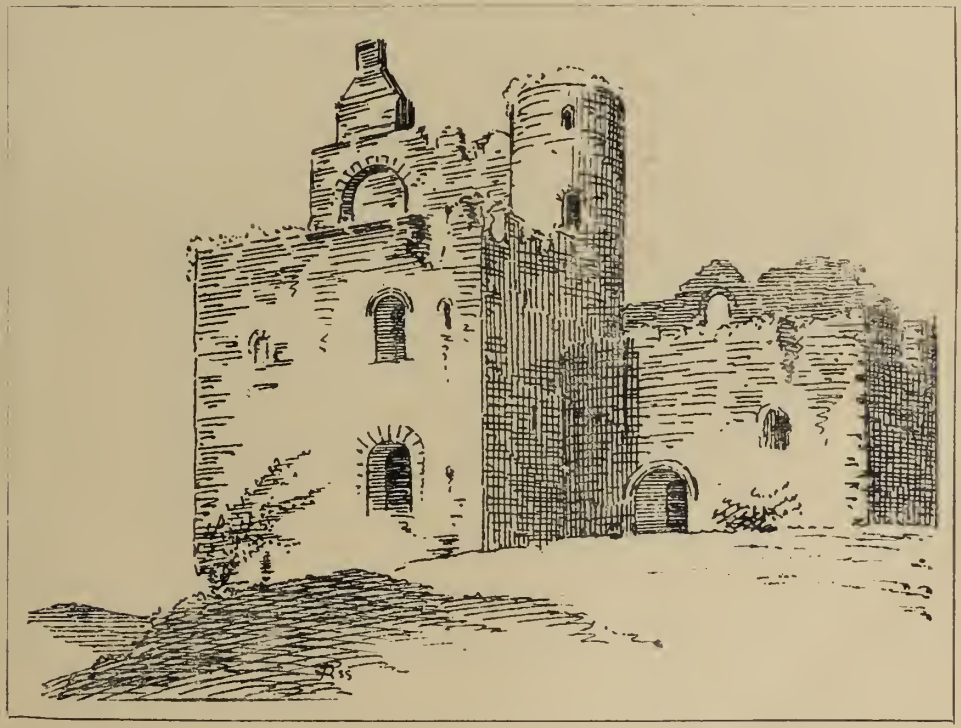

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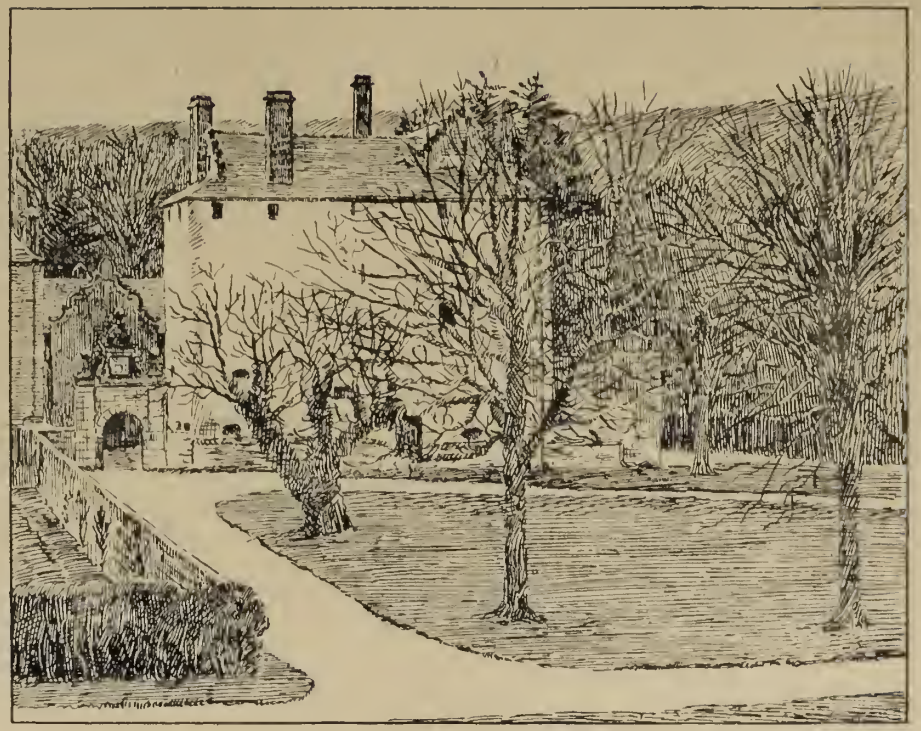

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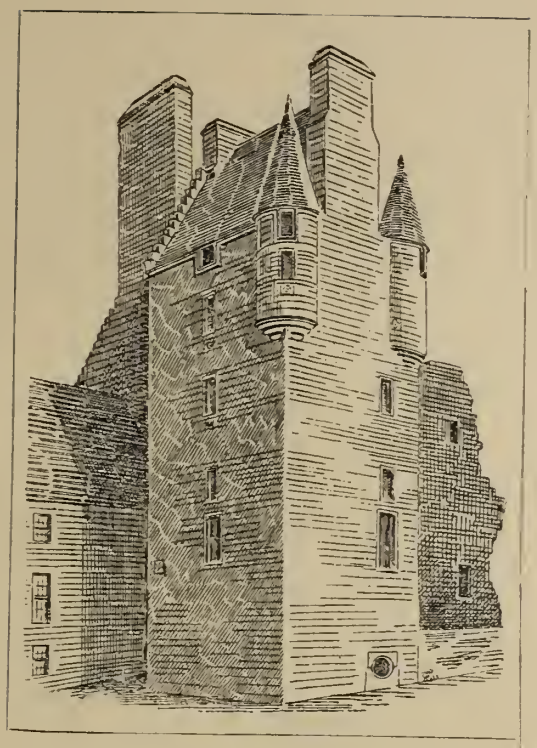
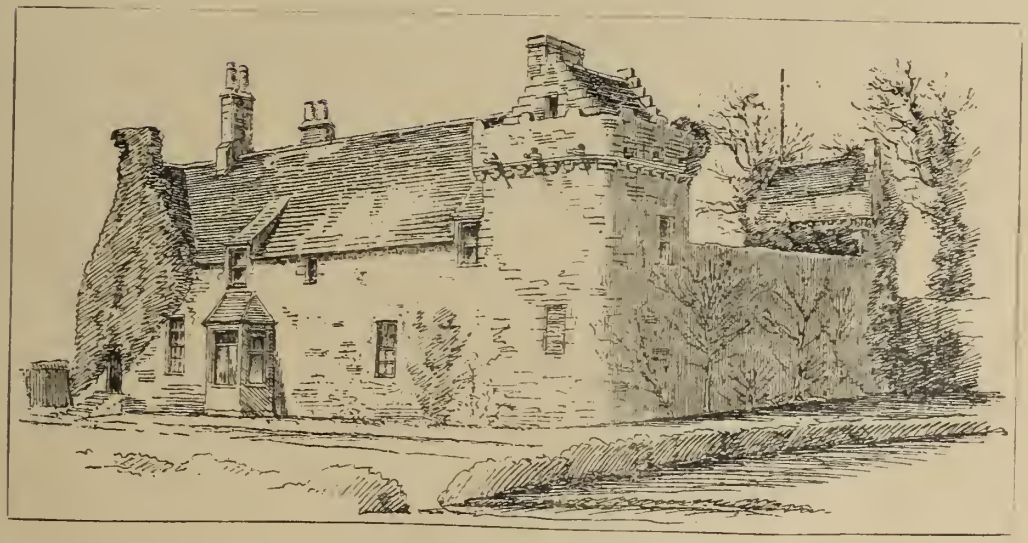


BALCOMBIE, FIFE



CRAIG, FORFARSHIRE

DRUM, ABERDEENSHIRE

MEMORIALS

OF THE FAMILY OF

GORDON OF LESMOIR

THE Gordons of Lesmoir were a branch of the illustrious and powerful house or sept of Gordons, and traced their descent from a younger son of John de Gordon, who got a new grant of the lands of Strathbogie, in the County of Aberdeen, from King Robert II. on 13th July, 1376, mention being therein made of a former grant by King Robert the Bruce to his great-grandfather, Adam de Gordon, and that it had not taken effect, because David de Strathbolgie, Earl of Athol, had returned to his allegiance, and recovered the estate for some time, but it had then again become forfeited.

This second grant was made in favour of Johannes de Gordon and his *heirs whatsomever*. John had three sons, whether all by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Cruickshanks of Aswanly, or not is not clear, viz.:—1. Adam de Gordon, who succeeded his father on his being killed at the Battle of Otterburn, in 1388; 2. John, designed of Scurdarg and Essie; and 3. Thomas, designed of Davock of Ruthven.

Adam de Gordon married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, and by her had two daughters:—1. Elizabeth, who succeeded him; and 2. a daughter, who apparently died unmarried.

Adam de Gordon was killed at the Battle of Homildon, 5th May, 1403. In virtue of the charter of 1376, his daughter, Elizabeth, succeeded as heiress of line to his estates in Strathbogie, and also to those of Gordon and Huntly in Berwickshire, the destination being to heirs whatsomever.

She married in 1408 Alexander, 2nd son of Sir William Seton of Seton, ancestor of the family of Seton of Winton: she and her husband got a grant of the lands which her father had held. From them are descended the Earls and Marquises of Huntly, and the Dukes of Gordon, and all their cadets, who have been called by some, for distinction's sake, "the Seton Gordons."

Her two uncles, John and Thomas, were designed respectively "Jock of Scurdarg" and "Tam of Ruthven," or "Daugh of Ruthven;" and their

descendants, who founded many families of consideration, including, as some say, that of the Earls of Aberdeen, were known for generations in the north as "the Jock and Tam Gordons."

According to some writers, Jock and Tam were the illegitimate sons of Adam de Gordon, and half-brothers of Elizabeth, the heiress: but it has been pointed out by Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, and in William Gordon's History of the family of Gordon, that "these two brothers and all descended from them for many generations having always carried the ancient coat of arms of the family without any mark of illegitimacy, is a very strong argument to prove their legitimacy: and it is nowise probable that the head of the family would still have allowed them to bear such a coat of arms, if they had not been lawful sons. In those days it was not allowed to any to carry the paternal coat, who were not legitimate, without some cognizance marking the defect of their legitimacy, which was then narrowly enquired into, when the honour of chivalry was much esteemed."

Again, "that the descendants of these two brothers, commonly called 'Jock' and 'Tam,' constantly carried the coat armorial of Gordon without any mark of illegitimacy is past all controversy: for there is yet to be seen on the house of Lesmoir, belonging to Sir James Gordon, built anno 1508 (he's descended of William Gordon of Tillytermont, third son of John of" [Scurdarg and] "Essie, the arms of Gordon, with no difference than a *fess cheque*, taken as a distinction from the arms of his mother, who built that house, a lady of the name of Stewart."

Again, "the present laird of Pitlurg has in his possession the banner, or, as it was then called, the Pencil of Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, which he carried at the Battle of Pinkie, where he was killed, and on it his name and arms of Gordon, with no other distinction but a dove with an olive branch in its mouth for his crest: nor is it alleged that any of the descendants of these two brothers, Jock and Tam, ever carried any mark of illegitimacy. By all which it appears very evident to me, that they were the legitimate uncles of (and not the illegitimate brothers to) Elizabeth Gordon the heiress. But whatever that be, this I am very sure of, that from them have descended a very numerous race of brave and loyal gentlemen, who have eminently signalised themselves whenever their king, their country, or their chief's interest called them to it, and have still imitated their brave and loyal ancestors."—Vide Wm. Gordon's Hist. of the illustrious family of Gordon, 1727: the same writer mentions that in a tailzie or destination of his estates, made by the Duke of Gordon on 25th Feb., 1707, he brings Pitlurg in as one of the substitutes. Vide also Spald. Club Shires of Aberdeen and Banff, vol. II. p. 271.

On the other hand, a Charter of date 1418 throws suspicion on Jock's and Tam's legitimacy, if it refers to them.

James Douglas, Lord of Abercorn and Aberdour, had granted a Charter, dated 5th Oct., 1408, of the lands of Over and Nether Pettouly, Petslegach, Ardclach and several others, Mamsey, with the Mill of Badechall and Rathen and pertinents, lying in the Barony of Aberdour and County of Aberdeen, in favour of William Fraser of Philorth. This Charter was confirmed by James Douglas' brother, Archibald, Earl of Douglas and Lord of Galloway, known as "The Grim," at Edinburgh on 28th October following. Precept of Sasine followed, dated Perth, 6th October, 1420, to which James de Douglas, Lord of Balveny, not having his own seal at hand, adhibited the seal of Alexander de Seton, Lord of Gordon.

But in 1418 William Fraser of Philorth sold Ardclach and the Mill of Badechall, with the thirled multures, to John de Gordon, natural son of Dominus John de Gordon Miles, to be held and had (1) by the foresaid John and his male heirs lawfully begotten or to be begotten between himself and Elizabeth, now his wife; whom failing (2) by his other male heirs to be lawfully begotten between himself and any other wife; whom failing (3) by Alexander, natural son of the said John, and his male heirs to be lawfully begotten of his body; whom failing (4) by Adam, natural son of the foresaid John, and his male heirs to be lawfully begotten of his body; whom failing (5) by Thomas de Gordon, brother of the foresaid John, and his male heirs lawfully begotten or to be begotten of his body; whom failing (6) by true and lawful heirs de Gordon, bearing the sirname and arms of Gordon in feu and heirship for ever. The Reddendo was a pair of wax candles annually on the feast of Pentecost, if asked only.

This Charter was sealed at Aberdeen on the last day of May, 1418, the witnesses being Gilbert, Bishop of Aberdeen, Chancellor of Scotland; Dominus Robert, Abbot of Der; Dominus Alexander de Seton, Lord of Gordon; Andrew Keith, Lord of Inverugie; and Andrew Giffarte; and confirmed at Edinburgh by James de Douglas, Lord of Abercorn, 16th January, 1422.—Vide Spald. Club Antiq. Aberdeen and Banff, vol. II., pp. 378-9.

If John de Gordone, the grantee, was Jock of Scurdargue, his wife's name must have been Elizabeth. I do not know that he or his descendants held property in Aberdour, most of them settled in Strathbogie.

The meaning of "*filius naturalis*" in old Charters is not very clear: the father of Sir William Fraser above mentioned, Sir Alexander Fraser of Cowie, was, according to Douglas and Wood's Peerage, twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David de Hamilton of Cadyow, by whom he had a son Alexander; and Alexander had a Charter, "Alexandro Fraser filio naturali Alexandri Fraser de Colly et Durris," from his father and his wife, Elizabeth, to him and his heirs of certain lands in the

Barony of Durris, confirmed by King Robert III., 1400. He was ancestor of the Frasers of Durris.

Again, Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, who had a Charter of his barony, 23rd January, 1579-80, married first Elizabeth Anderson, relict of Forbes of Tolquhon, by whom he had a daughter Violet, married to Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels. A Charter was granted to Violet Forbes, natural daughter of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, in her virginity by Thomas Menzies of Pitfodels with consent of Gilbert, his son and heir apparent, of the lands of Findon, &c., 9th June, 1571.

Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar married as his second wife Elizabeth Lindsay, by whom he had 3 sons and 2 daughters: he granted a Charter in 1500 of some lands to his second son by her, "Willielmo Gordon, filio carnali Joannis Gordon de Lochinvar, inter ipsum et Elizabetham Lindsay, sponsam suam procreato:" and in the Great Seal Register there is a legitimation granted "Willielmo Gordon bastardo filio naturali quondam Joannis Gordon de Lochinvar," dated 1538.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage.

It happened not unfrequently that it was discovered after several children were born in wedlock, that their parents were within the prohibited degrees; dispensations were granted after as well as before marriage.

I think there is a strong presumption that Jock and Tam were legitimate.

"Jock" of Scurdargue married the daughter of Sir Patrick Maitland of Gight, and had 3 sons, viz.:—

1. John of Auchleuchries, ancestor of Longare and Pitlurg.
2. William of Tillytarmont, ancestor of Lesmoir and Craig.
3. James, according to some ancestor of Haddo or Methlic.

Robert Maitland, 3rd son of Sir Robert Maitland of Thirlstance, by a sister of Sir Robert Keith, Marischal of Scotland, who fell at the Battle of Durham, 1346, married the heiress of Gight in Aberdeenshire, and was ancestor of the Maitlands of Pitrichie.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage under Earl of Lauderdale.

John Gordon of Longar, who got a Charter from the Bishop of Moray in 1539 of the lands of Pitlurg and others (see below), had the grant to himself, and the lawful male heirs of his body, whom failing, to William and George Gordon, his natural sons, gotten between himself and Jonet Maitland, and their male heirs, and failing all these his own male heirs whatsoever. One of the witnesses to the Charter of obligation, dated 1540, referred to below was Sir John Maitland, Chaplain.

Jock of Scurdarg's grandfather, John de Gordon, and his great-grandfather, Adam de Gordon, were both present at the Battle of Durham; the former was taken prisoner, and not released till 1357, the latter was killed.

Another sister of the above Sir Robert de Keith, according to Douglas' Peerage, 1st edition, married the laird of Drum of the time, but no mention of this is made in Douglas and Wood's Peerage.

Tam of Ruthven was ancestor of the family of Sauchin and others: his 4th son, George, acquired about the end of the 14th century the lands of Hallhead in the old parish of Leochel or of Cushnie, which were afterwards united. Hallhead in time came into the possession of the Gordons of Esslemont.

John Gordon, eldest son of Jock of Scurdarg, is described in Gordon of Harperfield's Tables of Genealogy as ancestor of the family of Pitlurg, not as "of Pitlurg" at that time.

The lands of Pitlurg form the north-western corner of the parish of Cairnie, and belong to Banffshire. They were part of the Church lands claimed by Bishop Andrew in 1227 and 1232. They appear to have remained in possession of the Church till 1539, when John Gordon de Longar got a Charter over them from Patrick, Bishop of Moray, viz., of the lands of "Petlurge, over and nether Auchquhorteis, with the croft of Petruchany in the Barony of Keth," on payment of £22 6s 8d yearly. John Gordon of Pitlurge and Lungar gave an obligation of leal service to the bishop, which he signed at Pitlurg, 11th May, 1540, with his hand at the pen, led by Master William Wysman, notair public.—Vide Reg. Episc. Mor. p. 414. It is probable that he was tenant before, for "Alexander Gordon in little Petlurge" is mentioned in a Charter of John Gordon de Longar over the lands of Tulloch Carroune in 1536.

John Gordon of Pitlurg got a Charter of Confirmation from King James V. of the lands of Crevethyn, in the parish of Drumblade or "Dunblatt" and Barony of Strathbogie in 1541, but these were quite detached, and came into the possession of the Gordons of Lesmoir at a later period.

The Gordons of Pitlurg retained the lands of Pitlurg proper until 1724; and about 1815 General Gordon, the representative of the family at that time, gave the name of Pitlurg to his estates of Birness and Leask in Buchan.—Vide Place Names in Strathbogie, where a memo. from John Gordon of Pitlurg and Parkhill is given as the authority, and also Diary of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, published by the Spalding Club.

The following stanzas of a ballad relating to the Jock and Tam Gordons, are quoted in the notes on "Lays of Strathbogie":—

Jock of Scurdarg had houses grand
In Bogie, Mar, and Buchan land,
Straloch, Pitlurg, and Auchindoir,
Cairnbarrow, Buckie, and Lessmoir.

Daach, Sauchin, and Keithock Mill
Of Tam of Ruthven owned the will;
Balveny, Cults, and Cluny Moir,
Auchindroin, and many more.

William, 2nd son of John of Scurdarg, was ancestor of both Lesmoir and Craig. He was designed "of Tillytermont," part of his father's patrimony in Strathbogie to which he succeeded, and married the daughter of Sir John Rutherford: by her he had 2 sons:—

1. George, of Tillytermont.
2. Patrick, of Fulziemont, founder of the families of Craig, Cairnbrogie, Cocklarachie, Tillyangus, Tillychoudie, Ardmeallie, Auchintoul, and others.--Vide Appendix VII.

In Douglas' Peerage mention is made of a John Rutherford, 2nd son of James Rutherford of Rutherford, one of the wardens of the marches in 1459: and it is added of John that he "appears to have died without issue," but he may have had a daughter.

George of Tillytermont, eldest son of William of Tillytermont, married a daughter of a Beroald Innes, designed "of Meilliers"—probably of the family of Innes of Innes, who trace their descent from Berowaldus Flandrensis, who got a Charter of certain lands from King Malcolm IV. about 1154.

The issue of this marriage was 4 sons, viz.;—

1. Alexander, ancestor of Gordon of Pronie.
2. James, 1st of Lesmoir.
3. William, of Brackley. A John Gordon of Breakley married a daughter of Sir John Allardyce about the end of the 17th century.
4. Thomas, of Bowmakillock.

Before giving an account of the Lesmoir branch, it may be well to state the sources of information available to me.

In Douglas' Baronage there is a history of the family from James Gordon, 1st of Lesmoir, to Sir Alexander, 6th Bart., my great-grandfather.

Several marriages of the family are also mentioned in Douglas and Wood's Peerage, and in Douglas' Baronage. I have to thank Mr C. Fraser-Mackintosh for the loan of the latter book.

I have further in my possession extracts made from "Tables of Pedigree of the Family of Gordon in Scotland, by William Gordon of Harperfield, LL.D., solicitor at law, Middle Temple, London, uncle to Pitlurg, from Adam de Gordon, first of that name in Scotland, anno 1057, to Alexander 4th Duke of Gordon, who now (1784) represents the family," the Extracts being—

Table I. Pedigree of the family of Gordon as above down to the accession of Elizabeth, heiress of Huntly, &c., in 1403, and her death in 1438.

Table of Pedigree of the Family of Gordon of Lesmoir, continued from the Eleventh descent of the Family of Gordon in Scotland, as stated in Table I., down to Sir Francis Gordon, 7th Bart.

These extracts I made early in 1854 from a book lent to me by the late Francis Gordon of Craig and Kincardine Lodge, but whether it was printed or in MS. I do not remember. I have asked several booksellers, but none of them appears to have seen a copy.

I have further a MS. purporting to give the "genealogy from father to son of the House of Lesmoir as it is painted on the chimney of the said house, and bears date 1405, transcribed therefrom by Dr Thomas Gordon of Craigelly." This comes down to nearly the same date, viz., to the 6th Bart., but 1405 appears to be a mistake for 1505, as it commences with the 1st Laird of Lesmoir.

These three accounts I propose to add as an appendix.

I have, in addition, collected a few details about members of the family from Browne's History of the Highlands, the New Statistical Account of Scotland, Anderson's Scottish Nation, Dinnie's History of Birse, the Spalding Club Publications, Scots Acts of Parliament, the History of the Illustrious Family of Gordon, by Mr William Gordon of Old Aberdeen, 1726, and "Place Names in Strathbogie," by James Macdonald, 1891, to whom I am much indebted for much information and help in procuring more; and I have made some notes of the Armorial Bearings of families connected with the Gordons of Lesmoir by blood or marriage.

In the book last mentioned, I find "the Gordons of Lesmoir figure in most of the stirring events of their time, and were closely associated with the Earls of Huntly, by whom the near family relationship was recognised. Earl George in 1552 granted a charter of certain lands to 'his kinsman,' William Gordon of Terpersie, son of James Gordon of Lesmoir."

During the 15th and 16th centuries the Gordons acquired vast possessions and became heads of families, especially in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. The husband of Elizabeth Gordon, Alexander Seton, got a Charter from Robert, Duke of Albany, in 1408, in favour of himself and his wife and their heirs, of the lands and baronies of Gordon and Huntly and others in Berwickshire, and of Strathbogie and all other lands which had belonged to her father, and was styled Lord of Gordon and Huntly.

Their son Alexander was created Earl of Huntly in 1449, and increased his possessions by his marriage with a daughter of Robert de Keith, the grandson of Sir William de Keith, Great Marischal.

The 2nd Earl, along with the Earl of Crawford, was appointed Lord of Justiciary north of the Forth : on the accession of King James IV. he was empowered to repress disorders in the northern parts of the kingdom during that King's minority : in 1491 he was appointed his Majesty's Lieutenant in the northern parts of Scotland, beyond the River Northesk, and he was High Chancellor of Scotland from 1498 to 1502. He was twice married, first to Princess Annabella, daughter of King James I., and widow of the Earl of Angus, by whom he had 4 sons and 6 daughters ; and secondly to Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of William, 1st Earl of Errol, and relict of Patrick, Master of Gray, without issue.

The 3rd Earl, Alexander, eldest son of the 2nd Earl, got large grants of land from the Crown in Banffshire, Lochaber, and Strathearn, while his second brother, Adam, married the heiress of Sutherland, and became Earl of Sutherland in her right.

These two Earls, and their third brother, Sir William Gordon, said to be the ancestor of the Gordons of Gight, were at the Battle of Flodden, 1513, the Earl of Huntly having a command, and Sir William Gordon was killed there.

During the minority of King James V., this 3rd Earl of Huntly was the most influential man in the north, and in 1517, on the Regent Albany's departure for France, he was appointed one of the council of regency. The following year he was constituted by patent the King's Lieutenant over all Scotland, except the West Highlands : and in 1523, when Albany finally left Scotland, he was again appointed one of the members of the Regency. He married first Lady Janet or Johanna Stewart, eldest daughter of John, Earl of Athol, brother uterine of King James II., and secondly a daughter of Lord Gray. His elder son having died young, his 2nd son, John, Lord Gordon, married Margaret, natural daughter of King James IV. by Margaret Drummond.

Their eldest son, George, succeeded his grandfather as 4th Earl of Huntly in 1524, being then only 10 years of age ; he took a conspicuous part in the historical transactions of his time. He was brought up along with his uncle, King James V., and placed under the care of the most able masters. In 1535 he was sworn as a member of the Privy Council, and the year following was appointed one of the Regency during the King's absence in France, when he went to marry the Princess Margaret, daughter of Francis I. On the King's return in 1537 he was appointed Lieut.-General in the north. On the death of King James V., a special commission was granted him by the Earl of Arran, then Regent, making him Lieut.-General of all the Highlands and of Orkney and Zetland.

Huntly at once raised a large army in the north, from his own clan, the Frasers, the Grants, and the Mackintoshes, and marched in 1544

against the clans Cameron and Clanranald, and the men of Moidart and Knoidart, who had been wasting the country of the Grants and the Frasers, viz., Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Abertarff, Strathglass, &c. The invading clans retired on the Earl's approach, and he withdrew to his own country: but after the battle fought near Inverlochy in the same year, known as that of Blar-nan-leine, where Lovat was surprised by men of the Clanranald during his return home, and his small force nearly annihilated, the Earl returned with an army, re-entered and wasted Lochaber, and put to death many of the leading men of the hostile clans, while the chiefs of the Camerons and Clanranald were given up and taken to Perth, where they were tried in presence of the principal peers and barons of the north, condemned, and executed.

In 1546 he was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland. Enough has been said, without tracing further for the present the career of this powerful Earl, to show that the Earls of Huntly for a century had not only great possessions, but almost unlimited power in a great part of the north of Scotland; and at the same time the exercise of the latter in repressing disorders, especially during the minority of Queen Mary, raised up many enemies against them.

It must have been necessary, in order to maintain their position, to have vassals of influence with numerous retainers: and no doubt many cadets of families got grants of land on condition of rendering military service, who themselves founded families, well known in subsequent history.

The heads of these families in course of time got Crown Charters erecting their lands, including lands acquired by marriage, into free baronies: moreover a good many younger sons acquired estates, either as their share of patrimony, or as a marriage portion with their wives, who in some cases were heiresses.

It has been already mentioned that John of Scurdarg and Essie was the 2nd son of John de Gordon, who got a re-grant of Strathbogie from King Robert II. in 1376, and was great-grandfather of the 1st Earl of Huntly.

John or Jock acquired his lands as patrimony. Scurdarg (Sgur dearg), the red peak, was probably the Gaelic name of the hill now known as the Tap o' Noth. Essie or Eassie is the name of an old parish, conjoined long since with Rhynie. Lesmoir and its old castle were in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, on a tributary of the Bogie, called the Burn of Lesmoir, or the Essachie, from its numerous little falls or cascades, as described in an old ballad:—

"O the bonnie wee Essachie burn
Hoo it rushes and tumbles in glee
Frae Merdrum's braes by aul' Lesmoir
An' Craig beg on to the sea."

It lies in a glen about three miles from the village of Rhynie, and near the foot of the Tap o' Noth on the one side and the outlying spurs of the Back of the Cabrach on the other.

Lesmoir may mean the large garden Lios Mhor, from the alluvial soil washed down from the surrounding hills ; or, according to others, and more probably, the large fort. The castle was a place of considerable strength, with an outer defence and moat, which can still be distinctly traced.—Vide " Place Names in Strathbogie."

John of Scurdarg may have been born about 1370 or 1375, and is said to have died about 1420.

William Gordon, his 2nd son, who married a daughter of Sir John Rutherford, was born probably about 1405, and was designed "of Tillytermont." He is said to have died about 1480. Tillytermont was part of his father John's patrimony in Strathbogie: it is near the junction of the Deveron and Isla, four or five miles below Huntly.

George Gordon, William's eldest son, succeeded his father as laird of Tillytermont, and Patrick, his 2nd son, designed "of Fulziemont," was father of William, 1st laird of Craig, and ancestor of several families as already mentioned. This George probably lived from about 1440 to say 1500; he was succeeded by his eldest son, who was ancestor of Gordon of Pronie. George Gordon in Prony got a remission for Corrichie in 1567: he lived probably from about 1470 to say 1530.

George of Tillytermont had two other sons, viz., 3rd, William of Braickley, and 4th, Thomas of Bowmakilloch.

A Gordon of Braicklie was one of those ordered to appear before the Privy Council in 1635 to give security for the good behaviour of their clansmen of the name of Gordon. Also a John Gordon of Breakly married an Anna Allardice of Allardice, who was born in 1666.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage. I don't know whether this John was son or nephew of the Baron of Brackley, who was killed in an encounter between Farquharson of Inverey with 33 retainers, and the Baron and his brother to oppose them, according to the ballad :—

> " Twa gallanter Gordons did never sword draw,
> But against four and thirty, wae's me, what is twa?"

The rents of Gordoun of Abirzeldei, of Donald Farquharson, and of Gordoun, barroun of Brackleyes, " wes desponit to the Lord Fraser by the Covenanters in 1644, to be yeirlie upliftit be him, ay, and whill his skaith wes payit."—Vide Spalding's " Memorialls of the Trubles."

The first Gordon of Abergeldie was Gordon of Mygmar or Midmar : he got a grant of Abergeldie from the Crown in 1482. The Abergeldie family

were firm supporters of the Royal family and suffered accordingly. Alexander of Abergeldie married Janet, daughter of Alexander Irvine, younger of Drum, who fell at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547.

James Gordon, George's 2nd son, became 1st laird of Lesmoir: he was born probably about 1472, and died about 1505: for according to Douglas' Baronage he lived in the reigns of James III. and IV. (James III. succeeded 1460, and James IV. in 1488), and married Lady Anne Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Athol, relict of Sir Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, and had by her one son, James, who succeeded him. This Lady Anne, according to the same authority, after Lesmoir's death, built the Castle of Lesmoir, during her son's minority in 1508.

But in the pedigree of Gordon of Pitlurg, given in Burke's Landed Gentry, Robert Gordon of Pitlurg is said to have married 1st, Lady Jean Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Athol (brother uterine of King James II. of Scotland, and son, by her 2nd marriage, of Jane, widow of King James I., Queen Dowager of Scotland, and granddaughter of King Edward III. of England, being the daughter of his son, John, Duke of Lancaster); and 2ndly, Mary Drummond, of the family of Perth: he is said to have died in 1544. His name too was probably John, and he seems to have belonged to a generation later.

In Douglas and Wood's Peerage, too, Lady Jean Stewart, 2nd daughter of the 1st Earl of Athol, of creation 1457, is said to have married Sir Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, and had issue; and her sister, Lady Anne, 8th daughter, to have married the 3rd Earl of Lennox. If Burke's account is correct, Pitlurg's marriage with his 1st wife must have been dissolved (she could not have been his relict), before she could marry James Gordon of Lesmoir, who seems to have died a good many years before Pitlurg: but Lady Anne, Lady Jean's sister, may have married twice.

There is a discrepancy in the pedigrees as to the marriage or marriages of the 1st laird of Lesmoir, and the issue thereof. According to Douglas' Baronage, the two first lairds were each married once, each named James, the first having an only son, also named James, the second 8 sons and 5 daughters. But according to Wm. Gordon of Harperfield's Table of Genealogy, this 1st James Gordon of Lesmoir married 1st a daughter of Stewart of Laithers, and had by her 6 sons and 3 daughters, and 2ndly Margaret, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Findlater, and had by her 2 sons and 2 daughters, and he quotes a Royal Charter to James Gordon of Lesmoir and Margaret Ogilvy his wife, and a series of heirs, of date 1547: and adds that he died in 1575. The above Charter seems to support the two marriages, the lands being settled on the issue of the marriage, then on two other Gordons, then on William, son of the said James Gordon, and

his heirs male, and then on the heirs whatsoever of James Gordon: this William Gordon (of Terpersie) married another Margaret Ogilvy.

Douglas' Baronage makes the son of the 1st James of Lesmoir and Lady Anne Stewart to have married Margaret Ogilvy of Deskford (whose father was ancestor of the Earls of Findlater), and quotes the same Charter. According to this authority there was as issue of this marriage 8 sons and 5 daughters, who are enumerated, and are the same as the issue of both a first and second marriage in Harperfield's Table.

The genealogy in what may be called "The Chimney Pedigree," also shows the 1st James as twice married, making his first wife "Anne Stewart, daughter to Lorn of Athole," and having 6 sons, and the second wife "Margaret Ogilvy, Lady Gartly, daughter to the laird of Findlater," the latter having 2 sons, and shows further that the said James Gordon had sundry daughters, enumerating them. By "Lady Gartly" is meant evidently the wife of Barclay of Gartly.

I have no doubt, from the probable dates, that there were two Jameses, the 1st and 2nd lairds, and that what is given in Douglas' Baronage is mainly correct: but I think there is great doubt as to whose daughter Anne or Jean Stewart was. She may have been a daughter (1) of Sir John of Balveny, Earl of Atholl, or (2) of his next brother Sir James, Earl of Buchan, or (3) of Walter Stewart, afterwards Lord Lorn and Innermeath (who was 2nd son of Robert, 2nd Lord Lorn, this Robert being the eldest brother of Sir James, the Black Knight of Lorn, while Sir John of Balveny, 1st Earl of Atholl, and his brother James, Earl of Buchan, were sons of the Black Knight), or (4) of Robert Stewart of Laithers. In any case, she seems to have been a daughter of the house of Stewart of Lorn, in the first of "Lorn of Atholl," in the second of Lorn and connected with "Laithers," and in the third and fourth "of Lorn" and Innermeath. Balvenie Castle was on the Fiddich, and said to be built by Stewart, Earl of Athol, and to have had over the gateway the motto of the Earls, "Fvrth Fortvin and fil thi Fattris."—Vide Statist. Account of Scotland.

As to the mention of Stewart of Laithers, I find that a Robert Stewart of Laithers appeared in 1466 as his attorney for Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, when, under a brieve from the King's Chancery, the said Alexander Ogilvy was served heir to his mother, Christian Keyth, in the lands of the lordship of Grandown and Fotherletter (vide Spald. Club Collectns. for shires of Aberdeen and Banff): also that Fortrie and Muresk are mentioned as in the lordship of Laithers and barony of Kinedward, in an excambion of date 1478 (vide Ibid); and further that William Gordon of Craig, who built his castle in 1518, married Elizabeth, daughter of Stewart of Laithers. Also that James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, creat. 1469,

2nd son of the Black Knight of Lorn, married Margaret Ogilvy, only child and heir of Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, with whom he got that barony, and the office of heritable Sheriff of Forfar: and the Earl of Buchan, of creat. 1406, John Stewart, son of Robert, Duke of Albany, had a charter of the barony of Kinedward: and Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, and his wife, Christian Keyth, had resigned to and got a regrant from John, Earl of Buchan, of certain lands in the barony of Kinedward. The Earldom passed from John to Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and on his forfeiture reverted to the Crown, and was regranted in 1469 to James Stewart.—Vide also Appendix XII. B.

It may fairly be inferred that the Stewarts, Dukes of Albany, and the Stewarts, Earls of Buchan, had a close connection with the lordship of Laithers. I think that Lesmoir's wife was either a daughter of Walter Stewart of Lorn, afterwards Lord of Innermeath (the 2nd son of Robert, 2nd Lord Lorn and Innermeath, and brother of John, the 3rd Lord), or a daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, rather than, as is stated in Douglas' Baronage, of John, Earl of Atholl.

The Earldom of Athol, after being several times forfeited, was conferred as a *new creation* on Sir John Stewart on his marriage with Lady Margaret Douglas, the King granting her the barony of Balveny, about the year 1457. This Sir John Stewart, designed "of Balveny" (vide Douglas' Peerage) was the eldest son of Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn, by Joanna, Queen Dowager of King James I. The Black Knight of Lorn was the 3rd son of Sir John Stewart of Lorn and Innermeath, the eldest son being Robert, 2nd Lord Lorn and Innermeath, whose two sons, John and Walter, were successively 3rd and 4th Lords Lorn and Innermeath. It was this Walter who was uncle of the three heiresses, daughters of his elder brother John, that married respectively the 1st Earl of Argyll, Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, and Campbell of Otter, and who exchanged the lordship of Lorn with his niece's husband, the Earl of Argyll, for other lands, getting the barony of Innermeath and retaining the title of Lord Innermeath. He had a Charter of the sixth part of the barony of Innermeath in excambion for the lands of Fortra, Muresk, &c., in the lordship of Laithers and barony of Kinedward, dated 27th March, confirmed 8th May, 1478. His great-grandson, John Stewart, 7th Lord Innermeath, had Charters under the Great Seal of many lands in the counties of Forfar, Fife, Perth, Kinross and Aberdeen, and among them one to himself and his 2nd son, John Stewart, of *part* of the lands of Laithers, in Aberdeenshire, dated 1561-62.—Vide Douglas' Peerage.

The Earl of Athol, creation 1457, married 1st Lady Margaret Douglas, called "the Fair Maid of Galloway," daughter of Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas; 2ndly, Lady Eleanora Sinclair, daughter of William, Earl of

Orkney and Caithness. It was his 2nd daughter by his 2nd marriage, Lady Jean Stewart, that married Sir Robert Gordon of Pitlurg (vide Douglas' Peerage); and, according to the Baronage, where she is called "Lady Anne," she afterwards married James Gordon of Lesmoir. His first wife, Lady Margaret Douglas, was alive in 1460 and had two daughters: he got a Charter in favour of himself and his 2nd wife, Lady Eleanora Sinclair, dated 1476 and 1477: if his 2nd marriage took place in 1465, it is *possible* that his daughter, Lady Jean, might have married 1st Gordon of Pitlurg, and 2nd James Gordon of Lesmoir, and had a son by the latter, a young boy in 1508, but I think it very improbable, and no less so that her sister, Lady Anne, married 1st the Earl of Lennox, and then the laird of Lesmoir. Her brother, also named John Stewart, 2nd Earl of Athol of this creation, was killed at Flodden.

It is doubtless owing to this marriage with a Stewart, whether designed a Stewart of Lorn or of Laithers, or a daughter of the Earl of Athol, or of the Earl of Buchan, that the fesse cheque was added to the Lesmoir coat of arms: and there is no bar sinister: in any case, she was one of the Lorn Stewarts.

I come to the conclusion that the Lesmoir family commenced as follows:—

I. JAMES GORDON, 1st laird of Lesmoir, b. probably about 1472, died about 1505: married Anne Stewart, daughter of either Walter Stewart of Lorn and Innermeath, or of James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, or of Robert Stewart of Laithers, and had by her one son, JAMES.

II. JAMES GORDON, 2nd laird of Lesmoir, b. probably about 1495, d. probably about 1555, married Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford, by his first wife Janet, daughter of James, 3rd Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, who had a charter of lands dated 21st June, 1509.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage under Saltoun, p. 469.[1]

[1] If this Margaret Ogilvy ever was Lady Gartly, as stated in the Chimney Pedigree, it is possible she may have married afterwards George Barclay of Grantuly: for I find in Spald. Club Antiq., shires Aberdeen and Banff, under "Gartly," that the Bishop and Chapter of Moray granted a tack for 19 years of the teind sheaves of the parishes of Grantuly and Drumdalgie to "George Barclay de eodem et Margaretae Ogilvye ejus sponsae," under date 24th October, 1556. This makes it quite possible for her, after becoming the widow of James Gordon, to have married George Barclay, especially if as his second wife, but George Barclay's wife was more probably Margaret, daughter of Walter Ogilvy of Boyn, who married, as his second wife, John, Master of Buchan, who was killed at Pinkie, 1547. The Master and his wife, Margaret Ogilvy, got a Charter four months before his death of the lands of Downy, in Banffshire; and she had a Charter of the lands of Garntuly, in Banffshire, 26th December, 1549.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage, under "Buchan." If she had the lands, it is probable enough that she would lease the teind sheaves.

He had issue by her, 8 sons and 5 daughters, viz.:—

1. GEORGE, apparent heir, but said to have predeceased his father. See below.
2. James of Crichie, who got a charter under the Great Seal, granted "Jacobo Gordon et Margaretae Gordon, ejas sponsae, terrarum de Easter Crichie jacent. in vicecomitatu de Aberdeen," &c., dated 11th Sept., 1555, Chart. in publ. arch. Crichie was perhaps in the parish of Fyvie, perhaps in that of Old Deer.
3. Alexander of Birkenburn, who is mentioned in Nisbet's Heraldry, as an ancient cadet of the house of Lesmoir, whose arms are matriculated in the Herald's Office. He signed a band for the Queen's service, with many others, in 1568. Birkenburn is near Keith. Alexander of Birkenburn was previously Alexander de Perslie, as appears from a Charter of the lands of Birkenburn by the Bishop of Moray, signed at Elgin 12th Feb., 1556, the said lands having been resigned by the Prior of Ardchattan in favour of the said Alexander, who had paid 1100 merks for them: the lands to be held on the same conditions as they had been held by Adam Gordon and Christian his wife, who got a Charter of them in 1547: from them they passed to John, Earl of Sutherland, who sold them to the Prior of Ardchattan. Among the witnesses to the Charter of 12th Feb., 1556, are Sir Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, George Barclay of Barclay, George Ogilvy of Achquennanye, and Mr William Gordon of Terpersie. —Vide Charters from Register of the Bishopric of Moray, quoted in Spald. Club, shires of Aberdeen and Banff. The Gordons of Manar claim to be descended from Gordon of Birkenburn.
4. William of Terpersie. A Royal Charter of Confirmation was granted to him and Margaret Ogilvy his wife, of the lands of Terpersie, Warackstoun, and Bogyshallach, in Tullynessle, &c., dated 8th August, 1585.—Records, book XL., No. 231. An earlier charter of lands was granted by George, 4th Earl of Huntly, "to his kinsman," William Gordon of Terpersie, son of James Gordon of Lesmoir, in 1552.—Vide Place names in Strathbogie. Terpersie or Dalpersie was in the parish of Tullynessle and Forbes, 5 or 6 miles N.W. of Alford. But the lands of Terpersie, &c., had been granted to William Gordon, son of James Gordon of Lesmoir, and Margaret Ogilvy, by William Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, in 1556. This William was at the Battle of Corrichie, 1562, but signed the Band for the Queen's service in 1568, and also at the clan fight at Tilly-

angus, near Terpersie, but in the parish of Clatt, where he killed "Black Arthur," brother of Lord Forbes, in 1572. The Forbeses had been stirred up by the Earl of Mar, then Regent, to rise against the Earl of Huntly, and compel him to return home for the protection of his own country. They accordingly assembled in great force at Druminor (the old Castle Forbes), and forced an engagement with Sir Adam Gordon, Huntly's brother, at Tillyangus, in which the Gordons defeated them, and pursued them to Druminor, which is in the parish of Auchindoir.—Vide New Statist. Acct., and William Gordon's History.

The last laird of Terpersie of this family was at the Battle of Culloden, and for a long time afterwards a fugitive. Venturing to visit his own house, he was discovered by a party of soldiers, who heard his children address him as "Daddie," taken prisoner, and executed. His estate was forfeited, and subsequently purchased by Gordon of Knockespock.

5. Patrick of Oxhill, who was also present at and forfeited after the Battle of Corrichie: but the forfeiture was rescinded in 1567. He is called in the remission Patrick, son of the late James Gordon of Lesmoir. Oxhill was in the Enzie.
6. John of Licheston, also in the Enzie. James Gordon, eldest son of John Gordon of Lichestoun, and Alexander Gordon in Oxhill, have their names added to the list of those who got a remission for the Battle of Glenlivat, signed at Edinburgh 2nd February, 1610. John Gordon in Lichestoun appears in Huntly Rental of 1600 as tenant of Reidfuird in the Cabrach.
7. Henry of Delspro.
8. Thomas, who got from his father the lands of Seggieden: and from him John Gordon of Buthlaw was descended. Thomas Gordon of Segedene was one of the witnesses to a band between Allane Cambroun (Cameron) of Locheill and Alester Makranald of Gargawache on the one hand, and the Earl of Huntly on the other, promising their concurrence and assistance in all matters, signed at Huntly 11th June, 1592. Locheil signs as Allane Camrone off Lochaber. Seggieden was a little south of Kennethmont; Buthlaw is near Peterhead.

A General Gordon of Buthlaw distinguished himself in later times in the Greek War of Independence, and wrote its history about 1832.—Vide New Statist. Account "Langside." Gordon of Cairness, descended from Gordon of Buthlaw, represents Gordon of Seggieden.

Daughters—1. Janet, married to William Seton of Meldrum, who was served heir to his father in 1553: he got a Charter under the Great Seal in favour of himself and Janet Gordon, his spouse, of the dominical lands of Meldrum in 1535; having resigned his lands in 1533 for new infeftment to himself and wife, and heirs of the marriage. Their eldest son, Alexander, married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Irvine of Drum, and 2ndly Jean, daughter of Alexander, 6th Lord Abernethy of Saltoun. The mother of the above William Seton was Agnes, daughter of Patrick Gordon of Haddo, ancestor of the Earls of Aberdeen.—Vide Douglas' Baronage, p. 159. This Agnes was apparently granddaughter of James of Haddo, 3rd son of Jock of Scurdarg. There were intermarriages in after years between the Lesmoir family and Urquharts of Cromarty, sprung from the Setons, and the Urquharts and Irvines.

2. Marjory, married to Gordon of Ardmather. Their eldest son is said to have succeeded to the estate of Gight. The Gordons of Gight were, according to Douglas, descended from Sir William Gordon, who was 3rd son of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, and was killed at Flodden 1513.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage, under Duke of Gordon. I presume Gordon of Ardmather was descended from him. William Gordon of Geycht witnessed a bond between the Earl of Huntly and Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, signed at Boig Geycht 29th October, 1586, but this was Gight in the Enzie. He also was one of those who got a remission for Aldquheynachan (Battle of Glenlivat, 1594), in 1603; and George Gordon, appearand of Gight, signed the bond for the Queen's service in 1568, his name being followed by that of James Gordon of Haddo.

The marriage contract between John Grant, 2nd of Freuchie, and Margaret Ogilvy of Deskford (daughter of Sir James of Deskford) was signed at Bog o' Gicht 15th Sept., 1584. In 1785 Catherine Gordon of Gight married the Hon. John Byron, and became the mother of Lord Byron. This Gight, near Methlick, was sold to Lord Aberdeen in 1787.

3. Margaret, married to Gilbert Keith of Ludquhairn, son of Sir John Keith of Ludquhairn, who was killed at Flodden. Gilbert died about the end of the reign of Queen Mary, leaving issue a son, Sir William, knighted by King James VI., whose son was created a Bart. of Nova Scotia by King Charles I. in 1629.—

Vide Douglas' Baronage. Ludquhairn is in the parish of Longside: it belonged to Russell of Aden in 1842.

4. Katharine, married to Blackhall of Barra.
5. Elizabeth, married to Knows of Ashentilly.

GEORGE, the eldest son and apparent heir of James of Lesmoir by Margaret Ogilvy, was born probably about 1516, and is said to have predeceased his father: if so, he died probably about 1570: but there is a difficulty as to the date of his death and his predeceasing his father, who is said to have died in 1575, which date also appears to be erroneous. For mention is made of George Gordon of Lesmoir as one of those who signed a bond for the Queen's service in 1568, and of a George Gordon of Lesmoir and his son Alexander in acts of the Privy Council 1589 and 1590. For some years previous to the Battle of Glenlivat, 1594, the loyalty of the great Catholic families of the north was under grave suspicion by the Government, and in the acts of the Privy Council we find that on 30th April, 1589, George Gordon of Lesmoir, along with many other barons, signed a bond at Aberdeen in defence of the true religion and His Majesty's Government. In the same year, by order of the Privy Council, he had to find caution to the extent of 10,000 merks that he would attempt nothing in hurt or prejudice of His Majesty. . . . . nor the religion presently professit. His son Alexander had also to find caution to the amount of 2000 merks. In the following year, George Gordon of Lesmoir was ordered to find caution for 20,000 merks that he and his following should keep good rule in the country, and make themselves and their men answerable to justice.—Vide "Place Names in Strathbogie." Hence it is probable that George succeeded his father and survived him for some years.

James, the 2nd laird, having acquired by purchase the lands of Erlesfield, Segyden, &c., from Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, ancestor of the Earls of Southesk, got a Charter under the Great Seal "Jacobo Gordon de Lesmoir et Margaretae Ogilvie ejus sponsae, terrarum de Earlesfield et Segyden, cum communi mora in Kirkhill, &c.," to them and to the heirs male of their bodies; which failing to James Gordon of Craigtollie and his heirs; which failing to Alexander Gordon of Perlslie and his heirs male; which failing to Mr William Gordon, son of this James Gordon of Lesmoir, and his heirs male; which all failing to his (the said James Gordon of Lesmoir) nearest heirs whatever. This Charter is dated anno 1546, and confirmed 28th January, 1547.

Seggieden, Erlesfield, and Kirkhill of Kennethmont are a little way to the south-west of Kennethmont Station. Perselien, about a mile south of Seggieden.

There seems no reason to doubt that there was a pretty close connection between the families of Huntly and of Lesmoir early in the 16th century and in the middle part of it, and George, 4th Earl of Huntly, in granting a Charter to William Gordon of Terpersie, a younger son of Lesmoir, in 1552, speaks of him as "his kinsman." The relationship may have arisen through James, 2nd of Lesmoir, marrying Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of Ogilvy of Finlater and Deskford. For George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, married Lady Annabella Stewart, daughter of King James I., and widow of James, Earl of Angus, by whom he had 4 sons and 6 daughters ; and one of the latter, Lady Agnes Gordon, married Sir James Ogilvy of Finlater : their son, Alexander Ogilvy, had a daughter Margaret Ogilvy, who was thus a grand-daughter of Lady Agnes Gordon, and married James Gordon, 2nd laird of Lesmoir, and became the mother of William Gordon of Terpersie.

If this is correct the descendants of the 2nd laird of Lesmoir are descended through Lady Agnes from the Earl of Huntly and King James I. According to another account an Alexander Ogilvy of Finlater married Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness, 3rd son of the 1st Earl of Huntly : from whom the Gordons of Beldornie were descended.

The Irvines of Drum have the same connection with the Huntly family ; as Alexander Irvine, younger of Drum, who fell at Pinkie, married Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of the same Alexander Ogilvy. These two marriages are mentioned in the family papers of the Lesmoir and Drum families, and that of Margaret Ogilvy to James Gordon in Douglas' "Baronage," as "omitted in the Peerage."

Again, *if* James, the 1st laird of Lesmoir, married Lady Jean (or Anne) Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Balvenie, 1st Earl of Athole of creation 1457, as already mentioned, there was a connection between the families of Huntly and of Lesmoir : for George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, married Lady Annabella Stewart, daughter of King James I., and the Black Knight of Lorn, Sir James Stewart (father of Sir John Stewart, afterwards 1st Earl of Athole), married Jean or Joanna, daughter of John, Duke of Lancaster, the son of Edward III., King of England, and widow of King James I. of Scotland.

Consequently Lady Annabella Stewart, wife of the 2nd Earl of Huntly, was daughter of James I., full sister of James II., and half-sister of Sir John Stewart, 1st Earl of Athole, the father of Lady Jean (or Anne) Stewart, who married James Gordon : or, stated otherwise, James Gordon's wife's father was half-brother of James II. and of Lady Annabella. The connection was the same, if this laird of Lesmoir married a daughter of James, Earl of Buchan, brother of Sir John of Balvenie.

Further, Alexander, 3rd Earl of Huntly, son of the 2nd Earl by Lady Annabella, married Lady Janet Stewart, who was daughter of John, 1st Earl of Athole, by his 1st wife, Lady Margaret Douglas, the Fair Maid of Galloway, and was half-sister of Lady Jean (or Anne) Stewart, wife of James Gordon.

But *if* James Gordon, 1st of Lesmoir, married a daughter of Walter Stewart of Lorn and Innermeath, and afterwards of Innermeath only, there was only a distant connection with the Huntly family through the Stewarts.

For Sir Robert Stewart of Innermeath and Lorn married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, the brother of Robert III. and uncle of David I. (this Duke of Albany was Governor of Scotland during David I.'s imprisonment in England): and Sir Robert of Innermeath and Lorn was eldest brother of Sir James, the Black Knight of Lorn; Sir Robert's sons, John and Walter, became successively the 3rd and 4th Lords Lorn; and I think it possible that James Gordon's wife was the daughter of the latter Walter, 4th Lord Lorn, but afterwards styled of Innermeath (as he got the barony of Innermeath in exchange for the lordship of Lorn) by his wife Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Lindsay of the Byres.

Note.—The lordship of Innermeath had gone to the three daughters of John, 3rd Lord Lorn, whose brother Walter succeeded to Lorn, and exchanged it for Innermeath.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage, under "Argyll" and "Atholl."

III. GEORGE GORDON, 3rd laird of Lesmoir, was born probably about 1516, and seems to have lived till near the end of the century, say 1590. He married Katharine, daughter of Forbes of Tolquhon, by whom he had issue 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz.:—

1. ALEXANDER, of whom afterwards. He was made an honorary burgess of Aberdeen 1581-2.
2. John (or George), ancestor of the Gordons of Newton.
3. James, who had no issue. This must be James Gordon, a learned Jesuit priest of some repute of this family, said to have been born at or near Aberdeen in 1553, but probably educated abroad. He was successively Principal of the College of the Jesuits at Toulouse and at Bourdeaux, and confessor to Louis III. He died at Paris 17th November, 1641. He was author of the following works, viz.:—

Opus Chronologicum. Col. Agr., 1614. Fol.
Chronologia ab orbe condito ad annum Christi, 1617. Fol.
De Catholica veritate diatriba Burdig, 1623. 12mo.
Biblia Sacra cum Commentariis, &c. Paris 1632. 3 vols. fol.
Theologiae moralis tomus prior. Paris 1633.

Opuscula tria Chronologicum, Historicum, Geographicum. Col. Agr., 1636. 8vo.

There was another James Gordon of the Huntly family, a learned Jesuit, said to have been born in 1543.

One of them is doubtless mentioned as "Father James Gordon" in the correspondence of Mr Robert Bruce, who was secretary of James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, and trusted agent of the Catholic Nobles in Scotland, the Jesuits, and the King of Spain at this time. Mr Bruce wrote from Brussels, 25th May, 1594, that "Father James Gordon is arrived at Rome the 23rd of April," and in another letter, dated Antwerp 6th July, he states that "Father Gordon, Jesuit, returned here from Rome six days ago, and within two days is departed towards Calais for to embark there for Scotland. . . . . He hath expedition from Rome and Spain, and carrieth quantity of money and letters for the Catholics of Scotland." This money fell into the hands of Huntly shortly before the Battle of Glenlivat.—See Review in "Scotsman" of Hatfield Papers, vol. III., 1892.

Daughters—1. Janet (or Elizabeth), married to her cousin, William Forbes of Tolquhoun, who built the Castle of Tolquhoun between 1584 and 1589. He also added to the former church of Tarves an aisle, part of which was standing in the churchyard in good preservation about 1842, having a stone or slab with the inscription, "W F 1589 dochter to Lesmore E G," and the motto of the family, "Salus per Christian." Hence it is probable that her name was Elizabeth. The 1st laird of Tolquhoun was the son of Sir John Forbes of that ilk, and brother of the 1st Lord Forbes. He acquired the estate of Tolquhon in 1420, by his marriage with Marjorie, daughter of Henry Preston, lord of Formartine.—Vide New Statist. Acct. "Tarves."

2. Jean, married to Ogilvy of Carnousie, son or grandson of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugas.

3. Margaret, married to 1st Innes of Touchis, or Tulchis, or Auchintoul, a cadet of Innes of that ilk: a daughter of Innes of Achintoul, Beatrice, married Urquhart of Cromarty about 1532: this Achintoul was in the parish of Aberchirder; but I find mention of a Walter Innes of Touchis in a precept of sasine in favour of James Dunbar of Auldcasche, in the lands of Auldcasche, Feb., 1508, as one of the bailies: and also as witness to a notarial instrument to which John Grant of Fruchy was a party in 1516: hence her first husband was probably Innes of Touchis.

James Innes of Touchis, or Tulchis, and Agnes Urquhart his spouse, are mentioned in a letter of reversion of ane pleuch of Petfour, date 1581 ; also a Charter of the barony of Touchis by James VI., date 1587, in favour of James Innes of Touchis and Agnes Urquhart his spouse, and of Walter Innes their grandson, and son of the deceased Walter Innes, son of the said James. Probably the deceased Walter was the first husband of George Gordon's daughter. She was married, 2ndly, to Grant of Ballindalloch ; 3rdly, to John Gordon of Birsemore, brother of Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny. Some account of the consequences of two of these marriages will be given under Sir James, 1st Bart.

An account has been already given of how this laird fell under the suspicion of Government. He was succeeded about 1590 by his son.

IV. ALEXANDER GORDON, 4th laird of Lesmoir, born probably about 1540, died about 1609.

He married Marriot Forbes, daughter of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo by Beatrix, daughter of Alexander, 4th Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, who got a charter in favour of himself and his wife, Beatrix, from his father, John Forbes of Pitsligo, 8th December, 1521. In Douglas and Wood's Peerage their daughter is called Anne, instead of Marriot, under "Pitsligo," p. 368.

Their issue was 4 sons and 3 daughters, viz.:—

1. JAMES, afterwards SIR JAMES, his heir, of whom afterwards, born about 1562.
2. John, Parson of Crimond.
3. George, of whom afterwards, b. about 1566.
4. Alexander.

Daughters—1. Katharine, married to Alexander Burnet of Leys, who had by her 6 sons and 7 daughters. The 2nd but eldest surviving son was the 1st Bart., Sir Thomas. The next son, James of Craigmyle, was ancestor of the Burnetts of Montboddo and Kemnay : and the next, Robert, afterwards Lord Crimond, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, was the father of Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, who was consequently a grandson of Katharine Gordon of Lesmoir.

2. Agnes, married to Bannerman of Waterton.
3. Janet, married to Crichton of Frendraught.

His father, George, granted a Charter to him, viz., to Alexander, his son and heir, and Marriot Forbes, his wife, dated 29th June, 1561, of the lands of Garrachie, &c., which was confirmed by Royal Charter dated 28th

January, 1576.—Records B. xxxiii., No. 157. Garrachie was near Kinedward, and may have come into the family either through the marriage with a Stewart or the one with an Ogilvy. It is also near Dunlugas, which is situate on the Deveron near the ruins of the Castle of Kinedward, and the Dunlugas family, or Ogilvys of Boyne, were descended from Sir Walter, brother of Sir James of Deskford, ancestor of the Earls of Finlater.

This Alexander also got a Charter, under the Great Seal, granted to himself and his son and heir, "Alexandro Gordon de Lesmoir et Jacobo Gordon ejus filio natu maximo terrarum de Ancherne, villae et terrarum de Tullosh, villae et terrarum de Drainie, &c.," dated 25th September, 1609. These lands may have belonged to the Ogilvys of Finlater. Aucherne was probably in the parish of Keith, north of Keith. He died in 1609.

It is probably to this Alexander that the following stanza in the ballad, "The burning of Towie," refers, though ballads are not always historically accurate, viz.:—

"Gie me Cluny, Craig, or Gight,
Or gie me young Lesmoir,
An' I'll gie up my bonnie house
To ony o' a' the four."

The tragic incident, which forms the subject of this ballad, where the lady of Towie refused to surrender her castle to the besieger, but is represented as willing to do so to any of the four Gordons mentioned, is as follows :—

During the feuds between the Gordons and the Forbeses in the latter part of the 16th century, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, 6th son of the 4th Earl of Huntly, sent Captain Ker in 1571 to summon the Castle of Towie (or according to another account that of Corgarff) to surrender. The laird, Alexander Forbes, was absent, but his wife, Margaret Campbell, of the house of Calder, not only refused to obey his summons, but plied him with abuse, and fired at him from the battlements ; the ball grazed Ker's knee, who thereupon ordered his men to set fire to the castle, when the lady, her children and servants, to the number of 27, or, as some say, 37, were burnt to death. The remains of the lady were interred in the churchyard, at what is now called the farm of Nether Towie, where a white stone long marked her grave.—Vide New Statist. Acct. under "Towie" and "Strathdon."

The Castles of Kildrummy, Towie, Corgarff, Culquhonny, and Glenbucket, were situate each at 3 miles' interval on Donside.

Shortly after this, according to tradition, several of the Gordons were invited to a banquet at Druminor, the principal residence of the chief of the Forbeses, in order to effect a reconciliation, when the Forbeses, mistaking

some gesture of their chief, suddenly slew a number of their unsuspecting guests. The two chiefs looked on in consternation, when Forbes said, "What is done cannot be undone, and the blood that now flows on the floor of Druminor will just help to slocken the auld fire of Corgarff." The scene of the tragic event is here made to be Corgarff, not Towie.

Probably the Clan fight at the White Hill of Tillyangus in 1572 was the sequel, in which, as already mentioned, William Gordon, of Terpersie, son of the 2nd laird of Lesmoir, is said to have killed "Black Arthur."

The 2nd laird of Lesmoir and his sons were contemporaries of the 4th and 5th Earls of Huntly, and probably some of them bore their part with their retainers in the Earls expeditions to Lochaber and Moidart, as well as at the Battle of Corrichie, where two of his sons, Patrick and William, were present.

Let me here trace briefly the course of events which led up to that battle—as otherwise one cannot understand the extent to which "the gay Gordons" were engaged in them. A history of these times at anyrate shows the troubles to which those living in the North of Scotland in those days were exposed, and the prominent part taken by the Earls of Huntly and the Gordons in public affairs.

George, the 4th Earl of Huntly, as already stated, showed such promptitude and severity in repressing disorder that he raised up many enemies. After being present at the battle of Pinkie as one of the chief commanders in 1547, where he was taken prisoner and sent to England, he made his escape the following year; and, getting a grant of the Earldom of Moray in 1549, was about to proceed with the Queen Regent to France. At this period he found a conspiracy had been formed against him, headed by Mackintosh of Dunachton, chief of Clan Chattan. The Earl forthwith had Mackintosh apprehended, brought to Strathbogie, and beheaded, and got all his lands forfeited, for which he paid dear afterwards.

On his return with the Queen Regent from France, he was again commissioned to repress disorders, and especially to apprehend John of Moidart, now chief of Clanranald. Huntly marched to Moidart and Knoidart, but finding he could not depend on the Clan Chattan, who formed part of his force, he abandoned the enterprise. The Queen Regent took great offence at this, influenced no doubt by Huntly's enemies, and the Earl, besides being kept a prisoner in Edinburgh for some months, was compelled to renounce the Earldom of Moray and Lordship of Abernethy, his tacks and possessions in Orkney and Shetland, and those of the Earldom of Mar and Strathdee, of which he was baillie and steward. He was further condemned to five years' banishment in France, but this was remitted. He was, however, reinstated in the office of Chancellor, but at

the same time as a set-off a fine was exacted, and all the Castle lands of Inverness were taken from him and restored to the Mackintoshes as some compensation for the execution of their chief.

At the time of the Reformation Huntly first assisted the Queen Regent against the Lords of the Congregation, but afterwards treated with the latter for the preservation of his own authority and the security of his great possessions in the North.

He is said to have assented to support the Reformation in 1560, but if he promised, he failed to do so, and doubtless remained a Roman Catholic. At this time the young Queen Mary's husband, Francis II. of France, died, and Lord James Stewart, natural son of her father K. James V., comes on the scene. He had been prior of St Andrews, and an implacable hatred sprang up between him and Huntly.

Lord James had the title of Earl of Mar conferred on him in 1562, but on Lord Erskine laying claim to it, resigned it in his favour, and took in preference the title of Earl of Moray, by which he is known in history. Born in 1533, and adopting the doctrines of the Reformation, he became the leader of its party: and after Queen Mary's return from France was her Prime Minister and adviser up to the time of her marriage with Darnley.

It is said that another cause of enmity was that Moray opposed a project of marriage between Huntly's 3rd son, Sir John Gordon, and the Queen, which was alleged to be proposed with a view to restoring the Roman Catholic religion to Scotland.

A feud between the Gordons and Ogilvys led to further complications. Alexander Ogilvy of Ogilvy had in 1545 settled the estates of Findlater and Deskford, in Banffshire, upon Sir John Gordon and his heirs male, whom failing upon his three brothers, on taking the name of Ogilvy. I may here mention that the 2nd laird of Lesmoir married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford, about that time, and apparently her sister, Elizabeth, married Alexander Irvine, younger of Drum, who fell at Pinkie in 1547. Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford got a bond of man rent service from his nephew, James Grant, son and heir of John Grant of Freuchie, 1514; and Alexander Ogilvie of Deskford and Findlater is mentioned in 1527.—Vide "The Chiefs of Grant."

In the month of July, 1562, a street encounter took place in Edinburgh between parties of the Gordons and Ogilvys, in which Lord Ogilvy was dangerously wounded by Sir John Gordon, and the latter was committed to prison, but escaped. Immediately after this Queen Mary visited the northern part of her kingdom, and intended to go, among other places, to the Earl of Huntly's in Strathbogie, to which she had been invited. While on her way thither she was met by the Earl, who entreated her to

pardon his son, but she refused. Further, being suspicious of his designs, she proceeded at once to Inverness, where Huntly's deputy-governor refused her admittance to the Castle, and was in turn besieged, taken prisoner, and hanged. The Queen then returned to Aberdeen, accompanied by 3000 men: Huntly's Countess asked in vain for an audience to intercede for her son: and the Earl, believing that his own ruin was contemplated by the Earls of Moray and Morton, along with Maitland of Lethington, resolved to attempt to seize the Queen's person, and so get her out of their influence.

This project failed: marching from Strathbogie with 1500 men towards Aberdeen, and finding his numbers diminishing, he was forced to an engagement at the Howe of Corriechie, in the Hill of Fare, some 14 miles from Aberdeen, on 28th October, 1562, in which the Queen's troops, under Moray and Morton, defeated him, two of his sons, Sir John and Adam, with George Gordon of Cocklarachie and other gentlemen, being taken prisoners. The Earl himself was either killed on the field, or, according to others, trampled to death, if not butchered, in the pursuit. Sir John was beheaded three days afterwards in Aberdeen, but Adam was spared on account of his youth. Patrick and William Gordon, sons of Lesmoir, appear to have escaped unhurt.

Huntly's successful rival, the Regent, continued to influence Queen Mary until her marriage with Darnley took place in 1565, which he strongly disapproved. He then withdrew from Court: got into disfavour with, and took up arms against the Queen, but had to take refuge in England. After the assassination of Rizzio in 1566, he returned to Edinburgh, and was received and pardoned by Mary, but did not then resume any part in public affairs; and after Darnley's murder went to France, in April, 1567.

On Queen Mary's resignation of the Crown, while a prisoner in Lochleven, the same year, and her nomination of him as Regent, he returned to Edinburgh, on the summons of the confederate Lords, and was invested with that office, 22nd August, 1567. Soon after this the Queen escaped, and was joined by many of the nobility, among others the 5th Earl of Huntly, while Moray again took up arms against her, and defeated her at Langside, 1568. After her flight to England, Moray charged her at Westminster with being accessory to the murder of Darnley; returned to Scotland, and broke up her party headed by Hamilton, Duke of Chatelherault, who was Huntly's father-in-law. Hated by the Queen's party, he was at last shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, at Linlithgow, in 1570, in the 37th year of his age. He left two daughters by his wife Lady Anne Keith, daughter of William, 4th Earl Marischal, whose sister, Lady Elizabeth, married Sir Alex. Irvine of Drum, and another, Lady Janet, married James Crichton of Frendraught: her aunt, Elizabeth Keith, was the wife of

George, 4th Earl of Huntly. The two daughters were—1, Lady Elizabeth, afterwards Countess of Moray, and 2, Margaret, afterwards Countess of Errol.

The 5th Earl of Huntly was the eldest surviving son of the Earl who fell at Corrichie, and led a chequered life till his death in 1576. After that battle the Queen insisted upon his being delivered up: he was convicted of treason, and sentenced to be executed: but his life having been promised before his surrender, an order for his execution, though sent to the Governor of Dunbar Castle, where he was imprisoned, was not carried out, and he was set at liberty and shortly afterwards restored to the Queen's favour.

In 1565 he was appointed High Chancellor of Scotland, though his attainder had not yet been reversed, and for some time enjoyed her confidence, being one of those who accompanied her to the seat of Lord Seton near Dunbar after Darnley's death. His attainder was reversed and his estates and honours restored in 1567. For a short time he was on good terms with the Regent Moray, but on the Queen's escape from Lochleven he at once went to raise forces for her service. It was at this time that a bond for the Queen's service was signed by George, Earl of Huntly, Grant of Fruquhy, Sir Alexander Dunbar, Ros of Balnagowne, Monro of Fowlis, Lachlan M'Intosh of Dunnachtin, Innes of Innermarkie, Lesly of Pitcaple, Ros of Kilraick, a great many lairds of the name of Gordon, including George Gordon of Lesmoir, James Gordon of Craig, Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, William Gordon of Terpersie, George Gordon of Beldornie, Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie, and many of other surnames. After the defeat at Langside he lost his office of Chancellor: he then, along with Argyle, reduced the Northern and Western parts of the kingdom, and they were about to march southwards when, by order of Queen Mary, they disbanded their troops. On the murder of the Regent Moray in 1570, the Queen invested Huntly with the office of Lieutenant-General, and he again collected troops; but along with other leaders of the Queen's party he was proclaimed a traitor by the new Regent Lennox. Marching southward he was attacked by the Regent at Brechin, who stormed the Castle and defeated him. Previously to this his brother, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, one of Queen Mary's most devoted adherents, had encountered her opponents in the north on many occasions with success.

In 1571 an Act of Forfeiture was passed by the Scots Parliament at Stirling against Huntly and Sir Adam, as well as against the Hamiltons, Kirkcaldy of Grange, and others.

Sir Adam continued to fight in the Queen's cause for some time, especially with the Forbeses, as already mentioned. The Earl was one of the leaders of the party sent against the Regent Lennox in 1571, when the

latter was slain ; but on Morton's accession as Regent, a treaty of peace was concluded at Perth in 1573 ; and on the leaders of the Queen's party recognising the authority of the young King, James VI., the Regent undertook to get the act of attainder against them rescinded and their lands restored. This was done, and Huntly retired to Strathbogie and died suddenly after hunting in 1576.

I have not been able to find mention by name of any of the Lesmoir family as taking part in the various levies and expeditions under the 4th and 5th Earls, except at Corrichie and Tillyangus, but it is probable that they willingly rendered to them such military service as they were bound to perform, and heartily supported the royal cause. The following persons nearly related to the Lesmoir family are included—

1. In the Remission for Corrichie, granted 1567, Patrick Gordon, son of the late James Gordon of Lesmore, George Gordon in Prony, George Gordon formerly of Coclarachie.
2. In the Band for the Queen's service 1568, George Gordon of Lesmoir, William Gordon of Terpersie, James Gordon of Craig, Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, and James Gordon of Tillyangus.
3. In the Remission for Aldqueynachan (*i.e.*, Glenlivat) granted 1603, George Gordon of Dalpersie, Alexander Gordon in Oxhill, James Gordon, eldest son of John Gordon of Licheston, George Gordon of Coclarachie, Alexander Gordon in Ardmeallie, William Gordon in Tillyangus, also a James Gordon without designation. (See also the Band of 1589.)

The 6th Earl and first Marquis of Huntly lived in times no less troublous. He succeeded his father in 1576, being then under age, and died in 1636.

Alexander Gordon, 4th laird of Lesmoir, and James, his son, 5th laird and 1st bart., were his contemporaries. This Earl was accused of entering into a correspondence with Spain in 1588 with a view to restore the Catholic religion, and in 1594 came to an engagement with troops levied in the King's name at Glenlivat. I have already mentioned how George Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, signed a compact at Aberdeen in 1589 to maintain the Catholic religion, and that both he and his father had to find caution for their good behaviours.

During the time of the 4th laird of Lesmoir, he, his eldest son and heir, afterwards Sir James, and his 3rd son George, were engaged, the two former in the feuds between the Gordons and the Grants, and the consequent attack on Darnaway, and the sequel, viz., the slaughter of the bonnie Earl of Moray at Donibristle ; the latter in the quarrel with Gordon of

Rothiemay, which again led up to the burning of Frendraught. Their sister Janet was married to Crichton, the laird of Frendraught, father of the James Crichton in whose time the tragedy occurred. These feuds involved the Earl of Huntly in much trouble.

The feud between the Gordons and Grants began in this way. The laird of Ballindalloch had married Margaret, the third daughter of James 2nd laird of Lesmoir ; and she had been previously married to Innes of Touchis (or Achintoul.) On Ballindalloch's death, the Tutor of his son, by name John Grant, withheld payment of the rents due to her as his widow, and endeavoured otherwise to wrong her. Upon this her nephew, James Gordon, eldest son of Alexander of Lesmoir, went along with some of his friends to Ballindalloch to obtain justice for her. Thereupon the Tutor paid up all the arrears due to the lady, except a trifle, which he insisted on retaining. An altercation then arose, in which the servants of both parties took part, and came to blows ; but they were separated, and James Gordon returned home. Judging that his aunt's interests would be better attended to if she had the protection of a husband, he persuaded John Gordon of Birsemore, the brother of Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny, to marry her. This so incensed the Tutor of Ballindalloch that he killed one of John Gordon's servants ; and in consequence he and such of his servants as harboured or assisted him were declared outlaws and rebels, and the 6th Earl of Huntly got a commission to apprehend them and bring them to justice.—Vide Brown's " Hist. of the Highlands."

The following reference to the commission is interesting. A Decreet of Exemption to John, Earl of Athole, John Grant of Freuchie, and others from George, Earl of Huntly's Commission of Justiciary and Lieutenancy of date 20 January, 1590, is given in " the Chiefs of Grant." In it mention is made of the deadly feud notoriously known and standing unreconciled betwixt the said persons, their kin, friends, servants, partakers and defenders on the one part, and George, Erle of Huntlie, his kin, friends, servants, partakers and defenders on the other part, for several reasons, inter alia " for the cruell slauchter and murdour of umquhill Allane Grant, kinssman to the said John Grant of Freuchy, at the leist being ane of his surname, committed in the moneth of Maii anno lxxxvii. yeires be George, Erle of Huntlie, his kyn and freindis, specially be Alexander Gordoun, appeirand of Leischemoir, James Gordoun his son, and appeirand heir, Thomas Gordoun in Drumbulge, and their complices, &c." Sir John Seyton of Barnes, Knicht, was one of the Lords of Council present.

The Earl besieged and took the House of Ballindalloch on 2nd November, 1590: but the Tutor effected his escape. This quarrel led to serious results. The Grants got the aid of Campbell of Cadell (or Cawdor),

the Clan Chattan, and Mackintosh their chief, as also of the Earls of Moray and Athole to assist them against the Earl of Huntly. The latter assembled his followers, and entering Badenoch, summoned his vassals of the Clan Chattan to appear before him, and deliver up the Tutor and his abettors, but none came. He then proclaimed them as rebels, and finding that Athole and Moray and the laird of Cadell, with the Grants, the Clan Chattan, and the Dunbars, were near Forres, he suddenly marched on that place. His opponents broke up their camp in great confusion, and retreated to Darnaway, except the Earl of Moray, who remained at Forres; while Huntly, not knowing this, pursued the fugitives to Moray's castle which was well fortified.

He then sent John Gordon of Birsemore to reconnoitre, who, approaching incautiously, was shot by one of Moray's retainers. Huntly then attacked the castle, and, on his opponents evacuating it, left a sufficient force to occupy it and returned home: he proceeded thence to Edinburgh. —Vide Browne's "Hist. of the Highlands."

An account of Birsemore's wedding is given in Spalding, where he is called Gordon of Brassmore: the place is about 2 miles from Aboyne, on the south side of the River Dee. Lords Gordon, Salton, and Kilpont were present, and the newly-married couple went to Birsemore's house in Old Aberdeen a week after it. The issue of this marriage was two sons, Patrick and John; the former succeeded to Birsemoir, and married Jane Leslie, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and John. Alexander succeeded his father, and married in 1642 Isobel Leslie, daughter of Patrick Leslie of Eden, who was then Provost of Aberdeen.—Vide Dinnie's "Hist. of Birse."

I must now explain who the Earl of Moray, last mentioned, was. By name James Stewart, he was the son of Sir James Stewart of Beith, who joined Queen Mary's party after her escape from Lochleven, and was created Lord Doune. James Stewart married his ward, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, elder daughter of the late Earl, in 1580, and thereupon assumed the title of Earl of Moray, of which, however, it is said that he got a new charter.

He was an extremely handsome man, and is known in history as "the Bonnie Earl of Moray." He joined the combination against the 6th Earl of Huntly in 1590, and a deadly feud existed between them.

This combination arose out of the jealousy of the Clan Chattan, who had an old quarrel with him, on Huntly's erecting a castle at Ruthven, in Badenoch, which they considered was intended to overawe the clan, many of them being the Earl's vassals and tenants: and it consisted of the Earls of Athole and Moray, Sir John Campbell of Cadell, Mackintosh and the Clan Chattan, and the Grants. The latter joined it in revenge for the capture by Huntly of the house of Ballindalloch.

Thus the occasion for hostilities was afforded by the quarrel already related between the Tutor of Ballindalloch and James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, owing to the treatment of his aunt.

About the time that Huntly, after leaving Darnaway, proceeded to Edinburgh, the turbulent Earl of Bothwell, Francis Stewart, having a design upon the life of the Chancellor, Maitland, made an unsuccessful attack upon Holyrood House, and fled towards the north. A commission to arrest him was granted to Huntly, who, understanding that he was harboured by the Earl of Moray at Donibristle, in Fife, set off with a party of 40 gentlemen for that castle. James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, was one of this party. Huntly, on approaching it, sent forward Captain John Gordon, brother of Gordon of Gight, to summon Moray to surrender himself prisoner, but the Captain was fired at from the castle and mortally wounded. Huntly then set fire to the castle, giving orders to capture Moray alive, if possible: but Gordon of Gight, and Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny, remembering the fate of their brothers, the one here, and the other at Darnaway, disregarded this order: and on the Earl of Moray's rushing out, along with Patrick Dunbar, the Sheriff of Moray, and attempting to flee to the rocks on the seashore, they pursued and killed both of them. It is said that the Earl, on being stabbed in the face, exclaimed to his assailant, "You have spoiled a bonnier face than your own." This took place 7th Feb., 1591.

An outcry was forthwith raised by the Protestant party against the Catholic Earl of Huntly, and Captain John Gordon, though mortally wounded, was carried a prisoner to Edinburgh, condemned and executed. Huntly's commission was cancelled, and he was summoned to Edinburgh to stand his trial, and having surrendered, was committed to the Castle of Blackness. Shortly afterwards, on finding surety that he would surrender, if called upon, he was released by the King.

A remission under the Great Seal, dated 18th March, 1593, was granted "Jacobo Gordon, apparenti de Lesmoir, pro arte et parte proditoriae loci de Donibirsile combustionis, et murthuri quondam Jacobi, Comitis Moraviae." Maj. Sig. lxxxviii., No. 355.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage, note under "Earl of Moray."

Huntly, on his release, retired to Strathbogie, and was engaged in many contests extending over a long period with the Grants and Mackintoshes, who, assisted by the Earls of Athole and Argyll, ravaged his lands in the north, including Strathdee and Glenmuick, upon which he in retaliation laid waste a great part of Strathspey, Badenoch, and Pettie. A bond was signed 22nd October, 1591, between Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun and the Gordons on the one hand, and John Grant of Freuchie and Lauchlan Mackintosh of Dunachton on the other, for friendship between the latter and the Erle of Huntlie. The Gordons mentioned are Sir

Patrick of Auchindoun, Knight ; Sir Thomas Gordon of Clunye, Knight ; Sir John Gordon of Pitlurge, Knight ; and John Gordon of Glenbucket, who took burden upon themselves for the Earl of Huntly, as also for themselves, and their " remanent kyn and freindis of the name of Gordon." Provision was made in case of any alleged defection from the bond on the part of Grant or Mackintosh, in which case the above named, together with the lairds of Findlater, Balquhane, Drum and Innermarkie, were to decide. —Vide " The Chiefs of Grant."

The Clan Chattan, however, 800 strong, under William Mackintosh, son of Lachlan, the Chief, invaded the lands of Auchindoun and Cabrach but were attacked by Huntly and Sir Patrick of Achindoun, and defeated. The following lines from an old ballad refer to this—

" O Willie Mackintosh, O Willie Mackintosh,
Whaur left ye a' yer men ?
Ye've left them in the granes o' the Gauch
Feeding Cabrach swine."

to which Mackintosh rejoins—

" Head me or hang me, death canna fley me,
I'll burn Auchindoun or life ley me."

This naturally led to further clan fights, in which the Gordons had the best of it, and Huntly's power was re-established.

His enemies then revived the cry against him of having entered into a conspiracy with the Earls of Angus and Errol to overturn the Protestant religion in Scotland, and the young King, under pressure from them and Queen Elizabeth, summoned the Earls to St Andrew's, 5th February, 1593 : on their refusal and some other negotiations they were attainted without trial at a Parliament held in the end of May, 1594.

A considerable army was then collected in the King's name, and sent under the command of the Earl of Argyll, a youth of 19 years of age, to subdue the three Catholic Earls : and during its advance through Badenoch and Strathspey, all the clansmen who had a thirst for revenge or plunder, joined his standard.

On arriving at Drummin, on the River Avon, orders were issued to the Forbeses, Frasers, Dunbars, the Clan Kenzie, the Irvines, Ogilvies and Leslies, as also to any others either hostile to the Gordons, or zealous for promoting the Protestant religion, to march and re-inforce them.

Huntly, joined by Errol, arrived at Auchindoun the same day that Argyll reached Drummin ; and, though their force was greatly inferior, they resolved to attack Argyll before the Forbeses and other clans from the east, and the Frasers and others from the north, could arrive.

The battle took place on the 3rd October, 1594, and is generally known as the Battle of Glenlivat, but is also called that of Altchonlochan or of Balrinnes. Argyll's force is said to have amounted to about 5000 men; Huntly's to less that 2000; but the latter were all united, while the men of the former, including many Catholics, were not, and besides there was a quarrel between Argyll and the Campbells of Lochnell, which appears to have led to some treachery: moreover, John Grant of Gartinbeg, a vassal of Huntly, withdrew from Argyll's army at a critical moment. After an obstinate fight, Argyll and the royal army were defeated and had to withdraw; but the steepness of the hills deterred Huntly's cavalry from effective pursuit.

Huntly's vanguard consisted of 300 gentlemen, led by the Earl of Errol, Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, Huntly's uncle, the lairds of Gight and Bonnytoun, and Captain, afterwards Sir Thomas, Ker. He himself was with the main body, the laird of Cluny commanding on his right, and the laird of Abergeldie on his left: he had three or more pieces of ordnance in front of his vanguard.

I think it highly probable that James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, and his brother George were either with the Earl along with their retainers, or rather themselves among the 300 horsemen under Lord Errol. A James Gordon without designation is included in the Remission of 1603, besides other near relatives of the family, as mentioned above. It is stated in "Place Names in Strathbogie" that "William of Broadland," James' son, was there, but he must have been a child at the time. This name is included in the same Remission but I have no doubt this William of Broadland was of another family, perhaps one of the Pitlurgs, who got the lands of Broadland in Strathbogie through a marriage with the daughter of Ogilvie of Cullen about 1545.

In the action Huntly had a horse shot under him: Auchindoun and Gight and about a dozen gentlemen were killed, and a considerable number of persons, including Errol, were wounded on the side of the victors.

In Argyll's army, Lochnell and his brother, James Campbell, were killed early in the day by a cannon shot; and the Highlanders, forming the centre, who had never seen field pieces before, were thrown somewhat into confusion. Macneil of Barra was also slain, and the loss on this side was considerable, some say 500 men.

A paper is said to have been found among the baggage left on the field, containing a scheme for apportioning the lands of the Gordons and Hays, and their vassals, among the chief officers of Argyll's army.

The Forbeses, Leslies, and Irvines, on hearing of the defeat, proposed to join the Dunbars and others from Moray, and attack the Gordons on

their way homewards with their booty: but a singular incident prevented this. Shortly before starting from Druminor under cloud of night, a gentleman of the name of Irvine was shot dead by an unknown hand, and although all the fire-arms were immediately examined, not one was found unloaded. Suspicion of treachery aroused such distrust that they broke up and returned to their homes.—Vide Browne's "Hist. of the Highlands," and Wm. Gordon's "Hist. of the Gordons."

The King's ministers and Huntly's enemies were greatly exasperated at the failure of this expedition: and another, under the King in person, proceeded north to Strathbogie, destroying as they went the houses and castles of the Catholic nobles and lairds of the names of Ogilvy, Lindsay, Hay and Gordon, as well as the Castle of Strathbogie: among them was the house of Culsalmond, belonging to Gordon of Newton-Gordon, a brother of Gordon of Lesmoir.

There seems no reason to doubt that the laird of Lesmoir and his sons accompanied Huntly in weal and woe at this time also. The Duke of Lennox was left as the King's Lieutenant in the North. Huntly and some of his friends had meantime retired into Sutherland and joined the Earl of Sutherland; but on the King's departure they returned to Strathbogie.

William Gordon, in his "History of the Gordons," speaking of this period, says "Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, Huntly's constant friend, who went always betwixt him and the King after the slaughter of the Earl of Moray, had a lodging in Aberdeen while the King was in the North, and gave His Majesty true information of all things that passed, and represented to him what he thought fit, being at all times allowed access: and for that end Huntly kept him from meddling in any military business." He then explains how Pitlurg effected that a remission was granted to Huntly, which was confirmed in 1603.

Shortly afterwards Lennox had a meeting with Huntly and Errol in Aberdeen, when it was agreed that, to allay the spirit of discontent, these two Earls should leave the kingdom during His Majesty's pleasure. After an absence of sixteen months, Huntly was recalled, and at a Parliament held in Edinburgh in November, 1597, the three Earls were restored to their former honours and estates.

Two years afterwards the King created Huntly a Marquis: upon which the clans hostile to him, seeing his restoration to the royal favour, submitted. He was, however, for some years an object of suspicion and attack to the Presbyterian party, and is said to have directed his officers about the year 1615 to prohibit his tenants from attending the Established Church.

To resume the narrative of the line of descent of the Gordons of Lesmoir. Alexander, the 4th laird, died in or about 1609, and was succeeded

by James, his eldest son, an account of whose early days, as well as of those of his brother George, has been already given, and something further will be said of the latter below.

V. JAMES, afterwards SIR JAMES, 5th laird and 1st Bart., was born brobably about 1565 : he lived to a good old age and died in 1642.

He married Rebecca Keith, daughter of Keith of Ravenscraig, who seems to have become the male representative of the Keiths of Inverugie on the death of his elder brother, and their father, Sir William Keith, one of whose daughters, a co-heiress, married William, 4th Earl Marischal ; by her he had 3 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

1. James, his apparent heir, born probably about 1590, who predeceased him in 1633, of whom afterwards.
2. William of Broadland, afterwards SIR WILLIAM, born probably about 1592, of whom afterwards.
3. Alexander of Gerry or Garie, of whom afterwards.

Daughters—1. Jean, married to John Gordon of Craig : the close connection with this family will be noted hereafter.

2. ——, married George Gordon of Coclarachy.—Vide Genealogy of Craig in Prony MS.; or Mary, married Johnstone of Caskieben, according to Chimney genealogy.

I find mention of Marjorie Douglas, Lady Ravenscraig, in the Burgh Records of Aberdeen for 1575, published by the Spalding Club. She was probably either the mother or grandmother of Rebecca Keith, Sir James' wife.

I lighted on the following note in "Antiq. shires of Aberdeen and Banff," Spald. Club publ., vol. II., p. 398 :—"In a Diary of the time kept by a country gentleman of Buchan, it is recorded that, in the month of July or August, 1589, King James the Sixth was at the Craig of Innerugie, at the laird's daughter's marriage," the authority quoted being Gordon's "Hist. of Scots' Affairs," vol. I., p. 33.

I am inclined to think that the occasion referred to was Rebecca Keith's wedding. In some maps Ravenscraig Castle is marked Craig Castle : its old name was The Craig of Innerugie.

John Keith, eldest lawful son, and heir apparent, of Andrew Keith of Ravenscraig, got a Charter dated April, 1589, from the Earl Marischal, of the manor, fortalice, and Castle of Ravenscraig,—Vide "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland."

In "Ant. Abd. and Banff," p. 395, under Crimond, I observe that in a dispute relative to the marches of the Common Muir of the burgh of Rattray, one of the arbiters acted on behalf of Andrew Keith of Ravenscraig, by name

Thomas Smith in Brodland, or Brodland Rattray. A decree was given in 1571. Very possibly the lands of Brodland were given with his daughter on her marriage.

There was a connection between the Gordons of Lesmoir, the Irvines of Drum, and the Keiths of Inverugie, Ludquhairn, and Ravenscraig in this way. Sir Gilbert Keith of Inverugie married the heiress of Ogstoun of Ludquhairn and died about 1494. Their eldest son, Sir William of Inverugie, married Janet Dunbar, daughter of Dunbar of Westfield: their 2nd son, John, got Ludquhairn, and they had a 3rd son, Andrew, of whom below. Sir William of Inverugie had a son, also called Sir William, who married Margaret, daughter of Lord Gray, by whom he had 2 daughters co-heiresses, viz., Margaret, who married the 4th Earl Marischal, and Elizabeth, who married the 7th Lord Forbes: the daughter of the 4th Earl Marischal, Lady Elizabeth Keith, married Irvine of Drum, and their daughter married Keith of Inverugie or Ravenscraig. The Countess Marischal granted a Charter of certain lands in the barony of Inverugie to her uncle, John Keith of Ravenscraig.

The John Keith of Ludquhairn above mentioned, son of Sir Gilbert, in granting a "Band of Manrent" to William Erle of Eroll in 1484, adds in the testing clause, "in witness of which the sell of my brother in law, Alex. Irvine of Lunmey, is affixit in defalt of a sell of myne aune:" and they both witness a letter of homage to the Earl by William Keth de Ythane in same year.—Vide Spald. Club Misc., vol. II. Irvine of Lunmey was younger of Drum.

John Keith had no issue, and was succeeded by his brother Andrew, who died about 1503: and the son of the latter, Sir John Keith, fell at Flodden in 1513: his son Gilbert Keith married Margaret, daughter of James Gordon, 2nd laird of Lesmoir, probably about 1550. A little later Sir James Gordon, 1st Bart., married Rebecca, daughter of Keith of Ravenscraig, possibly a cousin of Gilbert of Ludquhairn and probably a grand daughter of John of Ravenscraig, above mentioned, and a sister of the Keith of Inverugie or Ravenscraig who married a daughter of Irvine of Drum *about* 1595.

Further, James Irvine, younger of Artamford, (2nd son) married about 1630 Anna Keith (daughter of Ravenscraig), his father's ward: her sister Margaret married Alexander Farquharson, younger of Finzean.—Vide Spald. Club Misc., vol III., in Book of Annual Rentaris, &c.

Sir James, the 5th Laird of Lesmoir, took part, as already narrated, when a young man, in the affair at Ballindalloch in 1590, and in that of Donibristle in 1591, and doubtless in many other quarrels and actions under the Earl of Huntly, including the feud or quarrel in 1587 when Allan Grant was slain.

He got a Charter under the Great Seal, during his father's lifetime, in which he is still designed "Apparens de Lesmoir, &c.," of the lands of Drumrossie, &c., dated the last day of October, 1608.

After his father's death he got two Charters granted "Jacobo Gordon de Lesmoir, &c.," of several other lands dated 1610.

He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia by King Charles I. by Roy. Patent dated 1st September, 1625, granted "Jacobo Gordon de Lesmoir et haeredibus suis masculis quibuscunque terrarum baroniae et regalitatis de lie New Lesmoir in Nova Scotia in America."

Sir William Alexander of Menstrie undertook a plantation in the part of America now called Nova Scotia, where he intended to send a Colony. Sir Robert Gordon joined in the enterprise and contracted to send men from Sutherland. The Earls Marischall, Haddington, and Nithsdale, Viscount Dupplin, Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny, James Gordon of Lesmoir, and divers other noblemen and gentlemen were partners in this plantation. For the advancement of the same the King made heritable knights baronets in Scotland, which honour should be bestowed on the chief undertakers of that plantation, and others who were of the best quality among the gentry.—Vide "Hist. of the Illustrious Family of Gordon," by William Gordon.

Douglas in his Baronage gives the patent to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun at full length, which he says will serve as a specimen for the rest: the situation of the land granted and all its boundaries are minutely detailed: each grant was apparently to extend to sixteen thousand acres, and to run three miles along the coast with a uniform breadth of three miles.

The lands were to be held in each case as a free Barony and Regality, with hereditary seat and voice in the Legislative Diets of the Province, along with other great and ample rights seignorial, political, and commercial. In 1628 the Baronets and their associates fitted out a fleet of fourteen sail, laden with everything necessary for founding a Colony on the coast of Nova Scotia, a work which they successfully commenced in that year at Fort Royal, now called Annapolis. The breaking out of the civil wars interrupted a work which King Charles I. considered "to be for the glory of God, and the honour of the Scottish nation, from the benefit that was likely to flow from the right prosecution of it." The Baronets of Scotland aided this grand enterprise with contributions to the extent of 450,000 merks—a subsidy of princely magnitude in that day.—Vide Pref. to "Hardwick's Shiling Baronetage."

"The eldest sons of Baronets *(jure sanguinis)* are Knights, and by the patents erecting the Baronetage they are privileged to demand and receive of the reigning sovereign inauguration as knights on attaining the age of 21 years."—Vide ibidem.

Sir James got afterwards a Charter granted to "Domino Jacobo Gordon de Lesmoir, militi baronetto, terrarum baroniae de Troup, &c.," dated 24th March, 1642.

The above Charters show that at this time the head of the family was possessed of very considerable estates. I find in "Place Names in Strathbogie" that "the Gordons of Lesmoir acquired considerable landed property in the county, and about the middle of the 17th century we find them in possession of one half of the parish of Drumblade, all the lands of Essie and Lesmoir, one half of Auld Merdrum, the Templelands of Fulzemont and Essie, and they had also various smaller possessions in other parts of the country." The last clause, I suppose, refers to Drumrossie and Troup, the latter of which, and perhaps Broadland, Sir James probably got with his wife; for Troup was long in the Keith family, and Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn got a Charter of part of the lands of the barony of Troup in 1630.—Vide Douglas' Baronage.

I should have mentioned that "in 1629 the King granted the Knights Baronets of Scotland the liberty and privilege to wear about their necks an orange tawny riband, whereon shall hing pendant a saltire azure in a scutcheon argent, that is a blue St Andrew's cross upon a white field, and thereon an escutcheon with the arms of Scotland with an Imperial Crown above, incircled with this motto, 'Fax mentis honestae gloria,' to distinguish them in future ages. And this warrant was appointed to be registred in the Heraulds office in Scotland."—Vide William Gordon's History.

An account has been given above of the part taken by Sir James as a young man and during his father's life in the feuds, clan fights, and probably in the Earl of Huntly's expeditions and engagements, including the Battle of Glenlivat.

He was one of the lairds that accompanied Sir Robert Gordon, brother of the Earl of Sutherland, and Donald Mackay, their nephew, in 1612, when they prosecuted the Earl of Caithness and his son, Lord Berridale, with others for resisting the King's commission in connection with the manufacture and issuing of counterfeit coin in the four northern counties, and a tumult in Thurso arising out of the apprehension of Arthur Smith, the coiner.

The Earl was accompanied by his friends, including the Lord Gray, the lairds of Roslin, of Cowdenknowes, of Murkle and Greenland, and a large retinue.

Sir Robert was attended by the Earls of Winton, of Eglintoun and of Linlithgow, with the Livingstones, Lords Elphinstone and Forbes, the Drummonds, Sir John Stewart, Lord Balfour, and the lairds of Lairg, Mac-

kay in Galloway, of Foulis, of Duffus, and several of the Gordons, viz., Sir Alexander, brother of the Earl of Sutherland, Cluny, Lesmoir, Buckie, Knockespock and others, and a great number of followers.

After vain endeavours to get the matter settled by arbitration, arbiters and an oversman being appointed, and a second submission to the Marquis of Huntly, who was cousin-german of the Earl of Sutherland, and brother-in-law of the Earl of Caithness, the whole affair was remitted back to the Privy Council, and the quarrel broke out anew in Sutherland and Caithness.

Sir James' brother, George, was mixed up in the quarrel between the Gordons of Rothiemay and Crichton of Frendraught, which had far-reaching consequences, and ultimately led Sir James into much trouble. Their sister, Janet, had married the laird of Frendraught, father of James, the laird at the time of this dispute, and grandfather of James Crichton, who was afterwards created Viscount Frendraught in 1642, and married one daughter of the laird of Drum, while his brother, George Crichton, married another.*

The Huntly family were also related to the Crichtons: the first Earl married Elizabeth, daughter of the first Lord Crichton.

The lairds of Frendraught and Rothiemay were near neighbours on the banks of the Deveron, the former's castle on its south bank, in the parish of Forgue, the latter's on its north bank, a few miles below Huntly: but Frendraught had also property, Kinnairdie, on the north bank. Part of Gordon's lands, which marched with Crichton's, had been purchased by the latter; but a dispute arose whether some salmon fishings pertained to the lands sold or not, leading to a law suit, in which Crichton prevailed.

Rothiemay, incensed at the harsh treatment he considered himself to have received from his opponent, and at his defeat in the law Court, collected a number of disorderly characters, who annoyed Frendraught: and the latter in turn applied for and got a commission to apprehend Rothiemay and his associates.

In this task he was assisted by Sir George Ogilvy of Banff, George Gordon, who was his uncle and brother of Sir James of Lesmoir, James Leslie, second son of Pitcaple, John Meldrum of Reidhill, and others. Accompanied by these, Crichton left Frendraught on 1st January, 1630, with some retainers, for the house of Rothiemay, intending, if possible, to apprehend the laird; and was the more eager to do this because young Rothiemay had shortly before braved him to his face at the very doors of Frendraught. The laird of Rothiemay, on being apprised of the party's approach, set off to meet them, accompanied by his eldest son and eight mounted men, armed with guns and lances, besides a party on foot carrying muskets. A hot conflict ensued, in which Rothiemay, after having his

* The Gordons, Rothiemay, were, according to Nisbet, cadets of the Lesmoirs.

horse killed under him, fought hard on foot: his followers being worsted and forced to retire, he was at last left lying on the field so desperately wounded that, being afterwards found and carried home, he died within three days. His son had stood by him as long as he could, but, supposing his father to be dead, had saved himself by flight.

On the other side, George Gordon received a severe shot wound in the thigh, of which he died ten days after the fight. Several of the combatants on both sides were wounded; John Meldrum, on Frendraught's side, severely. George Gordon was married and left children.—Vide Browne's "Hist. of the Highlands," and Wm. Gordon's "Hist. of the Gordons."

The Marquis of Huntly was much displeased at Frendraught commencing this serious quarrel, and still more so on finding that he was craving protection and aid from the Earl of Moray.

Rothiemay's eldest son on his part vowed vengeance, and, associating himself with James Grant, a notorious freebooter of the Carron family, and other lawless persons, commenced to ravage Frendraught's lands. Meantime Frendraught was in the south, and his appeal to the King was remitted to the Privy Council in Scotland, which first granted a commission to Frendraught and others to apprehend John Gordon and his associates, and then appointed Sir Robert Gordon (tutor of Sutherland) and Sir William Seaton of Kilsmuir as commissioners to quell the disturbance, directing them, conjointly with the Marquis of Huntly, to try and effect a reconciliation.

The two commissioners set off for the north, and Sir Robert Gordon went on in advance from Aberdeen to Strathbogie to advise with Huntly; his colleague remaining in Aberdeen to consult with friends there. It happened that, on Sir Robert's arrival in Strathbogie, he found Huntly had gone to Aberdeen for the laird of Drum's funeral; and on the same day that James Grant and Alexander Grant, his ally, had come down from the hills with 200 Highlandmen, well armed, to lay waste Frendraught's lands. Proceeding in haste to Rothiemay House, he found John Gordon and his men in arms ready to join the Grants; but getting the assistance of his brother, Sir Alexander Gordon, and his nephew, the Earl of Sutherland, who were on a visit to Frendraught (the lady of which was a sister of the Earl), he prevailed not only on John Gordon and his friends to desist, but on James Grant and his company to disperse.

On the return of the Marquis of Huntly to Strathbogie, Rothiemay and Frendraught were induced to meet and submit the matters in dispute to arbitration. The finding was that the new laird of Rothiemay and the children of George Gordon should mutually remit their father's slaughter, and that Frendraught should pay a certain sum of money both to

Rothiemay and George Gordon's children. Spalding says that he was "ordained to pay to the lady, relict of Rothiemay, and the bairns, fiftie thousand merks, in composition of the slaughter:" a very heavy fine, if correct. Frendraught assented, and fulfilled the conditions, and both he and young Rothiemay shook hands in the orchard of Strathbogie.

The sequel is so interesting that I give it here, though I cannot find out for certain whether any of the Lesmoir family actively participated in what took place. Sir James was accused of having suggested misdeeds.

This quarrel was no sooner adjusted than another arose out of it between Frendraught and the laird of Pitcaple. John Meldrum of Reidhall has been mentioned as having been severely wounded in the conflict, in which old Rothiemay and George Gordon got their mortal wounds; for this he too claimed and got some compensation from Frendraught, but being dissatisfied, he used threats in order to get more. Being refused, he entered the park of Frendraught by night and carried off two horses, for which Frendraught prosecuted him. As he failed to appear in Court, he was declared rebel, and a Commission was obtained by Frendraught to apprehend him. Meldrum took refuge with and was harboured by John Leslie of Pitcaple, whose sister he had married. Hence the new feud.

Frendraught, by virtue of his commission, entered on Pitcaple's lands on 27th September, 1630, in quest of Meldrum, and there met James Leslie, second son of Pitcaple, who had also been along with them at the skirmish near Rothiemay. A parley ensued, in which Leslie used expostulations in favour of Meldrum, which Frendraught himself took in good part, remembering that he was under obligations to him: but, unfortunately, Robert Crichton of Conland, or Condlaw, his kinsman, taking offence at Leslie's freedom, quarrelled with the latter, and got to blows: then drawing a pistol from his belt, shot at Leslie, and severely wounded him in the arm.

The Leslies were incensed at this, and a number of them were at once up in arms; while Frendraught, within a few days, on 5th October, went first to the Marquis of Huntly, and afterwards to the Earl of Moray, to express his great regret, and ask their friendly mediation. Moray declined, but the Marquis assented, and sent for the laird of Pitcaple to the Bog of Gight to confer with him. The latter, hearing that Frendraught was at the Bog, came accompanied by about thirty horsemen.

On his arrival he complained bitterly of the injury his son had sustained, and vowed vengeance, or at any rate that he would not listen to any proposals for reconciliation till it was seen whether his son would survive his wound. The Marquis in vain insisted that Frendraught had done him no wrong: Pitcaple rode off in wrath, leaving Frendraught at the Bog. The Marquis, dreading mischief, detained the latter with him for two

days: then, hearing that the Leslies were lying in wait for him on his return home, he sent his second son, John, Lord Aboyne (who had been created Viscount Melgum in 1627), and the laird of Rothiemay with a party as an escort. They reached Frendraught without interruption, and were prevailed on to stay the night. Aboyne, as he is generally called, with Robert Gordon from Sutherland, and a page, "English Will," slept in a room in the old tower, off the dining hall: the laird of Rothiemay and some servants in the chamber above that of Aboyne, and George Chalmer of Noth, Colonel Ivat and George Gordon of his party, with Captain Rollock, one of Frendraught's party, in a third storey above.

During the night the whole tower was suddenly in a blaze, and Aboyne, Rothiemay, Colonel Ivat, English Will, and two other persons perished in the flames. The origin of the fire was never discovered: some suspected Frendraught himself, but probably without any reason; indeed, he lost a considerable quantity of silver plate and coin, and also the title deeds of his property, which were consumed: others, with greater reason, ascribed it to the Leslies and their adherents. It was said that they had threatened to burn the house of Frendraught: the matter was investigated by the Lords of the Privy Council, when evidence was adduced that they had entered into a negotiation to that effect with James Grant, the outlaw, who was Pitcaple's cousin german, through John Meldrum and Alexander Leslie, brother to Pitcaple: the evidence being apparently given by two of James Grant's men, who were apprehended at Inverness, and sent by Sir Robert Gordon, Sheriff of Sutherland, to the Lords of the Council.

The enquiry did not by any means end here. The Marquis of Huntly, suspecting Frendraught to be the author of the fire, laid a statement of the case before the Privy Council, who issued a Commission to the bishops of Aberdeen and Moray, Lord Carnegie and Crowner, Colonel Bruce, to investigate the matter.

The Commissioners went to the place of Frendraught on 13th April 1631, and meeting Lord Gordon, Huntly's eldest son, sometimes called the Earl of Enzie, Lords of Ogilvy and Deskford, and several barons and gentlemen, examined the burnt tower and the vaults below. After careful inspection, they reported that the fire could not have been accidental, and must either have been occasioned from without, which was very improbable, or raised within the vaults or chambers of the tower.

There seems little doubt that it was intentional and originated from the vaults.

Huntly, however, not satisfied, and still retaining suspicions of Frendraught, made several unsuccessful attempts to discover the real cause, and on the arrival of King Charles in Edinburgh set out to implore him to order

a further investigation, but fell sick on the journey. He therefore sent on his Marchioness, and the widow of his son, Aboyne, with other ladies of rank, all in deep mourning, to solicit his aid in bringing the criminals to justice. The King received them graciously and granted their request.

In consequence of this John Meldrum was brought to trial, and, on evidence that he had said the evening before the fire that, "unless a reconciliation between Frendraught and himself took place immediately, it would never happen, as Frendraught would be burnt before the next morning," he was condemned and executed.

Instead of this ending the feud, the wrath of Frendraught's enemies seems only to have increased. The Gordons, apparently full of revenge for the death of Aboyne, made frequent incursions on Frendraught's lands; and the hill men in the neighbourhood, glad of an opportunity, joined them in forays on his cattle and corn. In 1633 a party from the Cabrach, under Adam Gordon in Strathdoun and his two sons, wasted his lands: it is highly probable that Lesmoir's men joined them: Frendraught in retaliation pursued them, recovered his property, and hanged three of them, whom he had taken prisoners. Several similar incursions were made, which Frendraught generally succeeded in repelling; but he was subjected to frequent annoyance, many of the Gordons, friends of the late Rothiemay, taking part in them by way of endeavouring to avenge his death.

As a result the Marquis himself got into trouble. Frendraught got the offenders declared outlaws, and the Lords of the Privy Council enjoined the Marquis to repress the disorders, as failing his so doing, they should consider him the author of them. The Marquis replied that, as the aggressors were neither his tenants nor servants, he could not be accountable for them; that he had not countenanced them, and had now no warrant to pursue them. His refusal only encouraged the lawless and Frendraught's enemies to renew their aggressions.

They were now joined by a considerable number of young men, belonging to the principal families of the Gordons in Strathbogie. William Gordon, in his "History of the Gordons," mentions the following:—Alexander, eldest son of John Gordon of Innermarkie; Captain Adam Gordon, second son of Sir Adam Gordon of Park; John Gordon of Auchendrith; William, brother of Gordon of Auchanachie; James Gordon in Sutherland; Nathaniel Gordon and his brother, sons to John of Ardlogie; John, son to John Gordon of Littlemill; James, son of Gordon of Balernity; Alexander Leith, brother to the laird of Harthill, and several others. All these, to avenge the burning, commenced operations in 1634.

A party of 40 horsemen and 60 men on foot, having the Castle of Rothiemay as their headquarters, made frequent sallies upon Frendraught's lands, wasting them, burning his crops, and killing some of his people.

Frendraught not unnaturally concluded that, as this was going on under the eyes of the Marquis, it must be done with his concurrence. He therefore went to Edinburgh and made a complaint against the Marquis to the Privy Council; during his absence several of his tenants were expelled by the Gordons from their holdings. The Marquis was cited to Edinburgh to answer for his clansmen, and the heads of several families of the name of Gordon, whose sons had joined the outlaws, were also summoned, including Letterfourie, Park, Glengarack, Tillyangus, Terrisoule, Invermarkie, Tulloch, and Ardlogie: these were committed to prison until their sons, who had been engaged in the combination against Frendraught, should appear before the Council: but on their pleading that they were not accessory, they were released on condition of their either producing the rebels or making them leave the kingdom.

As for the Marquis, though nothing was proved against him, he was obliged to find caution for all persons of the name of Gordon within his bounds, that they should keep the peace; and, further, informed that he would be held answerable for all damage that should befall the laird of Frendraught or his lands, by any violent means, and for either presenting the rebels for trial in Edinburgh or making them leave the kingdom.

The Lesmoir family were nearly connected by blood with both Rothiemay and Frendraught: the mother of the latter being Sir James' sister; while the Gordons of Rothiemay bore the same coat of arms as the Lesmoirs with a bordure nebule for a difference as cadets. Sir James' brother, George, lost his life in a conflict early in the quarrel, but it seems probable that after the burning of Frendraught they tried to remain neutral.

Sir James, however, was involved in the proceedings taken to investigate the cause of the burning. We find from Spalding that John Meldrum, when charged with having uttered a threat that the place would be burnt before the following morning, pleaded before the Lords in 1631 that he was counsallit thereto by the laird of Lesmoir elder, who said that the only way to get satisfaction from Frendraught was "to stik and burne," and to hang Clerk and Horne, servants to Frendraught. Lesmoir was summoned to Edinburgh and deponed on oath that he never counselled Meldrum to threaten Frendraught.

After the depredations had commenced on Frendraught's lands and his appeal to the King, charges were issued 13th Nov., 1634, against the Marquis of Huntly and others anent the disorders in the north to secure His Majesty's peaceable subjects from the intrusions and disorders of the broken men, ordaining letters to be sent to heralds, pursuevants, and messengers at arms. The persons charged besides the Marquis include of

the Gordons the lairds of Buckie; Carneborrow; Tulloch; Sir James of Lesmoir; of Letterfoure; John and Nathaniel, sons of Ardlogie; of Innermarkie and his son; of Park and his brother; of Gight, elder and younger; of Ardlogie; Sir Alexander of Cluny; of Terrisoule; the Lady Rothiemay; of Ardlache and his son; Patrick, brother of Auchinharroch; of Carnehill; and in Corskellie: all the above of the name of Gordon: besides these, the laird of Macgregor and Patrick his brother; the laird of Glengarie; M'Ranald of that ilk, elder and younger; M'Ian Breac of Glencoe; the Erle of Athole; Lord Lovat; Sir Robert Innes of Balvenie; Grant of Glenmoriston; Grant of Rothiemurchus; —— of Glennevis and his tutor; Strauchane of Glenkindie; Alexander Leith, brother to Harthill, and others of less note. It is obvious that most of these were charged as being responsible for others rather than for their own acts, as being "maisters and landslords to their brokin lymmars and chiftans of thair clans," and "to compear personallie befoir the Lords of Privie Counsell upon the 16th day of December next to come."

Note.—Gordon of Cairnburrow was a cadet of the Pitlurg family.

Spalding then gives a list of persons charged on the same day to compear before the Lords of the Privy Council, to give evidence anent these disorders, which includes Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir and John Gordon of Buckie.

On 27th November, 1634, a charge was directed to the Sheriffs of the counties from Aberdeen to Inverness to raise noblemen, gentlemen, and others for the apprehension of persons named, which include several of those named in the first list; and on 16th and 18th December following long lists of persons summoned as witnesses were issued, in the latter of which occurs Sir James of Lesmoir.

The Marquis himself had, as already mentioned, to appear before the Privy Council in 1635, and was obliged to find caution for Frendraught being unmolested; and thereupon got a Commission granted to himself and many others named to apprehend certain persons as the "authors and committers" of the disorders.

Among those associated with the Marquis in the Commission are his son, Lord Gordon, Lord Deskford, Sir Alexander Irving of Drum, Seaton of Meldrum, Meingeis of Pitfodels, Sir Alexander Gordon of Cluny, Sir George Gordon of Gight and his eldest son, Sir Robert Innes of Balvenie and his son Sir Walter, Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir and his son Alexander, John Gordon of Haddo, John Gordon of Craig, John Gordon of Buckie; Gordons, lairds of Park, Innermarkie, Tulloch, Letterfourie, Newton, William of Terpersie, George of Coclarachie, Harrie of Glassaugh, Auchanachie, Knockespock, Dunbennan, Minmore, Braichlie, Beldornie, and many others.

Another very long list of lairds and others of the name of Gordon is given in Spalding, persons who were charged by the lords on 7th August, 1635, to compeir personally before them upon the 22nd September following, provided to find sufficient and responsall caution for observing His Majesty's peace, and keeping of good rule and quietness in the countrie under pain of rebellion. This list includes Sir George of Gight and his eldest son; Gordon of Haddo; Sir James of Lesmoir; William of Brodland and Alexander of Garrie, two of his sons; Mr Robert Gordon of Pitlurg and his sons; Gordon of Buckie and his eldest son; Gordon of Terpersie and his sons; John Gordon of Rothneis; Gordon of Knockespock and his eldest son; Gordon of Achanachie and his son; Gordon of Coclarachie; James Gordon of Rothiemay "and his tutors and curators, if he anie hes for thair interesse;" James Gordon of Daoch and his sons; John Gordon of Park and his brother; Gordon of Tulliangus and his eldest son, and their brother; Gordon of Licheston and his sons; Gordon of Craig and Patrick his uncle; George Gordon of Newton; Gordon of Birkenburn and his eldest son; Gordon of Tulloch; James Gordon of Letterfoure; John and Alexander, sons of Sir George of Gight; John Gordon of Ardlogie and his sons; Gordon of Sauchin and his son; Harie Gordon of Glassauche; Gordon of Abirzeldie and his brother; James Gordon of Bomurrell, and Gordon of Birsemoir. There are many others whom I have omitted, but a good many of those mentioned were more or less related to the Lesmoirs. John Gordon of Craig was married to Jean, daughter of Sir James. Gordon of Newton was Sir James' first cousin.

On the Marquis being compelled to interfere, he returned to the north, and the Sheriffs being set in motion, the rebels and disturbers of the district dispersed. Most of them went to Flanders, and about 12 of them were apprehended and sent to Edinburgh. Two of these were executed, one acquitted, another remanded for further trial, and so on. In apprehending them James Gordon, son of Adam of Strathdoun, was killed.

It may be noted that James Gordon, eldest son of Sir James of Lesmoir, died in France, 5th September, 1633: so he may have been drawn into the confederacy against Frendraught, and found it advisable to leave the country, when his father was first summoned to Edinburgh in 1631. This accounts for his brothers William and Alexander being mentioned in the above lists, and his name omitted, as he was dead.

This activity on the part of the Marquis, though long deferred, in bringing the rebels to justice, called forth counter charges against himself. Adam Gordon, one of the chief ringleaders, and second son of Sir Adam Gordon of the Park, resolved to throw himself on the King's mercy, and promised, that if His Majesty would grant him pardon, he would reveal the

author of the rebellion. His request being granted, he accused the Marquis of having instigated himself and his accomplices to commit all the depredations that had taken place.

A Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council was appointed to enquire into this new charge.

Adam Gordon accused James Gordon of Letterfourie of having employed him and his associates, in name of the Marquis, against the laird of Frendraught. Letterfourie was accordingly cited to Edinburgh, and on being confronted with his accuser, denied the charge, but was committed to prison. The Marquis likewise being summoned, was confronted with him before the Privy Council on 15th January, 1636, when he totally denied the accusation, and "though he cleared himself with great dexteritie beyond admiration," as Gordon of Sallach observes, "yet upon presumption, he is committed close prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh."

The King, on being apprised of the whole case, ordered the release of both in June following, on their giving security to indemnify Frendraught for any further damages he might sustain from the Gordons and their accomplices: while Adam Gordon went abroad, and became a Captain in Colonel George Leslie's regiment.

With a view to terminate the unhappy differences between the Marquis and Frendraught, the King enjoined Sir Robert Gordon, who was related to both, to bring about a reconciliation. Sir Robert was cousin german of the Marquis, and his niece, who was sister of the Earl of Sutherland, was Frendraught's wife. Sir Robert prevailed upon them both to submit their differences to the arbitration of friends; but, before any decision was arrived at, the Marquis, being ill, set off for home, and died on his way at Dundee, on 13th June, 1636, in his 74th year.—"Hist. of the Earls of Sutherland." It was said, however, as Spalding relates, that Frendraught obtained "ane decreit aganes him for 200,000 merkis for the skaith quhilk he had sustenit in thir troubles, and ane uther decreit on 100,000 pundis for spoliation of the teyndis of Drumblait and parochin thairof."

Sir James Gordon lived to a good old age, dying in 1642, probably at Lesmoir, having seen and borne his part in very turbulent times. His eldest son James, born probably about 1590, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, by whom he had an only son, also named James: and dying in France, 5th September, 1633, predeceased his father. He seems to have got from his father the estate of Newtongarie, and to have lived there, for I find that he is described as "Sir James Gordon of Newton-Garie," one of the cautioners in a Bond granted by his father, Sir James of Lesmoir, as principal in favour of William Gordon, his second son, and William's son, William, "as fiear thereof" of an annual rent of 280

merks out of his lands, dated 28th May, 1629: his brother Alexander, designed of "Garie," being the other cautioner.—Vide Reg. of Sasines, vol. XVIII. fol. 399, Aug. 1st, 1656, where the renunciation of said Bond is recorded.

Sir James' grandson, James, just mentioned, was born probably about 1612: he married a daughter of Menzies of Pitfodels, by whom he had two daughters, the elder of whom married Gordon of Beldornie, one of a family frequently mentioned in the history of these times, and afterwards merged in Gordon of Wardhouse, but the property has since been sold to the Grants: the younger married Abercrombie of Glassaugh, which was also formerly the property of a Gordon. James, the grandson, also died before Sir James, in July, 1634.

N.B.—After the MS. of this book was completed, and partly in type, I learned from the Rev. W. Temple, Forgue, that the 1st bart.'s grandson, James, left besides two daughters, a son, also named James, who succeeded to the baronetcy for a very short time, as shown by the following Retour, viz.:—"April 24, 1642, Dominus Jacobus Gordon de Lesmoir, miles baronettus haeres masculus Domini Jacobi Gordon de Lesmoir, militis baronetti proavi in terris de Corvechin, Thornwree, Corsiestane, villa et terris de Sliauche Adamstone cum parte villae et terrarum de Chapelton in Drumblait, &c." It follows from this that Sir William of Broadland was the 3rd baronet, and his son, Sir William, the 4th, and so on: also that Sir James, the first baronet, must have died not later than the spring of 1642. Sir William succeeded to the baronetcy at any rate by January, 1648.

The above lands of Carwechin had been granted by King James VI. in 1588 to Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, and then included Cairnhill, part of the farms of Corsiestone and Iver Peiris Mylne, the whole of Peiris Mylne and Thornwrays, and he had besides an interest in 13 other farms in Drumblade; all these lands being incorporated into the Barony of Kynmundie, the reddendo being a pair of gilt spurs annually if asked.—Vide "Place Names in Strathbogie," and "Spald. Cl. Ant. IV. 565." Probably Sir James of Lesmoir bought them from Sir John of Pitlurg.

Alexander, afterwards of Garrie, Sir James' third son, showed some of the lawless spirit of the age while a lad at school.

The boys of the Grammar School at Aberdeen strongly resented the withdrawal of certain "auld privileges" long enjoyed about the time of Yule, which the Town Council took away soon after the Reformation. An outbreak on the part of the scholars took place in 1580, another in 1604, and a still more serious one in 1612. On these occasions they took the school, kept and held the same against the master with hagbutts, pistols, swords and long weapons, and on the last occasion held "the Song School"

for three days, till the Magistrates were compelled to apprehend and imprison seven of them. These were—Alexander Gordon, son to William Gordon of Tulligreig, Commissar of Murray ; Alexander Gordon, son to James Gordon of Lesmoir ; Johnne Innes, son to Alexander Innes of Coltis ; Johne Johnstoune, son to Robert Johnstoune at Kayesmilne ; Hew Cummyng, son to umquhill Alexander Cummyng of Culter ; and William Fraser, son to —— Fraser of ——. They were brought before the Magistrates on 3rd Dec., accused of the above offence, and of acts of oppression and riot, breaking up the doors and windows of the lieges, taking their fowls, poultry, bread and vivaris, and also taking fuel and vivaris from persons bringing them to market. They pled guilty, and along with thirteen other students, all sons of gentlemen, were expelled from the schools of the burgh, and had to find caution that they would not molest the inhabitants in future. The other lads were—Thomas and George Gordon, brothers to Alexander Gordon of Cluny (and sons of the deceased Sir Thomas Gordon) ; William Chalmer, son to Chalmer of Balnacraig ; William Settoun, son to umquhill Mr Alexander Settoun ; Johne Forbes, son to the Prior of Moneymusk ; William Leslie, son to umquhill George Leslie, burgess of Aberdeen ; Johne Irving, son to umquhill Gilbert Irving of Collairlie ; James Ogilvy, son to William Ogilvy of Baldewy ; Alexander Cruikschank, son to Patrik Cruikschank in Ardiffrie ; Alexander Norie, son to umquhill William Norie of that ilk ; Alexander Forbes, son to Alexander Forbes of Feinzeis ; John Meldrum, son to —— Meldrum of —— ; James Cambell, son to the Commissar of Inverness ; Alexander Irving, son to William Irving in the Hirne ; Robert Farquharsone, son to John Farquharsone of Inverchald.

Alexander Gordon of Cluny, who had a house in Old Aberdeen, was cautioner for the sons of Gordon of Tillygreig, of Gordon of Lesmoir, of Innes of Coltis, and of Cumming of Culter.

Gilbert Leslie, master of the writing school, gave an undertaking for the good behaviour of his scholars in time to come ; but Patrick Gordon of Birssmoir, son of John Gordon of Birssmoir by Margaret Gordon, the aunt of James of Lesmoir, and first cousin of Gordon of Cluny, and so a near relative of three of the lads who had been expelled, meeting Mr Leslie drew his sword, attacked and pursued him along the street. For this he was brought before the Magistrates and had to find security for keeping the peace, and that he would not molest the master.

The quarrel, however, did not end here. Leslie was suspected of having brought about the expulsion of the scholars by his evidence, and a few weeks afterwards was attacked by the laird of Birssmoir's brother, John Gordon, and Francis Murray, brother to the laird of Cowbairdie, and very

roughly handled. The Magistrates at once resolved to charge both of these, and the laird of Birssmoir, who was supposed to have been at the bottom of the attack, to appear before the Privy Council. But the matter was settled through the mediation of Alexander Gordon of Cluny. Birssmoir had to pay 200 merks of a fine, one half to go to the burgh, and the other half to Mr Gilbert Leslie, and publicly to confess his fault in the Church.

Alexander of Garrie appears to have had no son, and to have left that estate to his brother Sir William. He is mentioned in the Book of Wadsetters 1633, and in a list of lairds and others of the name of Gordon dated 1635, given above.

It is evident that the Lesmoir family was on a very intimate footing with that of the Marquis: for just about the time of Sir James' death, the Marquis' sister, Lady Jean Gordon, relict of the late Lord Strabane, second son of the Earl of Abercorn, took up her residence in the house of Lesmoir in August 1643, where she was visited by her nephew, the Lord Gordon, on 29th Nov. of the same year. This lady was an object of great attention, if not persecution, to the Presbytery of Strathbogie, who "considered her case" on several occasions "anent her conformitie," though she expressed her intention to return to Ireland as soon as she could go back to her own home with safety.

Also in 1645 "Lord Charles Gordon, with his pedagogue, Mr Thomas Johnstoun, was transportit fra the Oldtown scoolis to the place of Lesmoir, to remain with his father's sister, the Ladie Strabane, in the time of thir troubles, lest he should be taken, as the Lord Grahame was taken fra the scoolis in Montrose, as ye have befoir."—Vide "Spalding's Troubles" and the "Book of the Presbytery of Strathbogie."

The Charters granted to Sir James of Lesmoir, already mentioned, shows that his landed property was very extensive. Part of the estate adjoining the old Castle was held blench of the Crown, and seems to have extended to 4½ ploughs; which, taking a plough to be what 8 oxen could work (estimated, I understand, to be 104 Scotch acres), gives a total of 468 Scots acres. This, I presume, was without outrun. 8 oxgates equal 1 ploughgate; 4 ploughgates equal 1 davach or 416 acres.—Vide Mr Cosmo Innes, and "Place Names in Strathbogie." These lands were—Miln and Miln lands of Lesmoir, ½ plough; Templelands of Essie, 1 plough; Glack and Tonburn, 1½ ploughs; Easter and Wester Blackmiddens, 1 plough, all in Essie; and Dryden, adjoining Auchindoir, in the parish of that name, ½ plough.

Besides this his father had held from the Marquis of Huntly the Mains of Lesmoir, Essie, Balhanie and Crofts of Affleck, on payment of "20

Pounds feue maill yearlie," as appears from the Huntly rental of 1600: these lands remained in possession of the family till nearly the middle of the 18th century. During his father's life he had also held various lands in the Cabrach as the Marquis' tenants, viz., over Howboige 1 pleuche pays yierlie 20 merks; Auchmar 1 pleuche pays yierlie 20 merks; also in Gartlie Tullymmenett twa pleuche £7 maill, 5 bolls bere multure, 2 bolls oats with fodder as custom; a mart, 2 dozen sheep, &c., &c., as custom; and £5 6s 8d as teind silver.

Troup and Broadland, I think, he must have got with his wife, who was a daughter of Keith of Ravenscraig, according to Douglas' Baronage; a daughter of Inverugie, according to Harperfield (see above). Troup came into the family of the Keiths, Great Marischals, by marriage about 1370; and was given to John Keith, a 2nd son, brother of the 1st Earl Marischal. It remained a long time in the hands of that family: the 2nd and 3rd sons of the 3rd Earl had it successively, and it seems to have reverted to the 4th Earl, who married Margaret, co-heiress of Inverugie. She with consent of her husband granted, in 1543, a charter of Bordland and other lands in the barony of Innerugie to her uncle, John of Ravenscraig (they were not necessarily near Innerugie Castle) and the heirs male of his body. Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn, a kinsman, got a charter of lands of the barony of Troup in 1630, perhaps only part of it. He married Margaret, daughter of Lord Keith, eldest son of the 4th Earl Marischal. This Earl Marischal may have granted this, and part also to Sir James in 1642; or Keith of Ludquhairn may have made it over. At any rate Troup was long Keith property, and a place Bordland was granted to a Keith of Ravenscraig, probably grandfather or great-grandfather of Sir James Gordon's wife: Troup does not seem to have long remained in the Lesmoir family: it was purchased by Major Alexander Garden on his return from Sweden, after the Battle of Lutzen, about 1654.

Drumrossie Sir James got a charter of, shortly before his father's death: immediately adjoining it is Rothney: the two together have generally formed one property for about 200 years or longer. In 1698 Rothney belonged to George Gordon, and the Gordons of Rothney bore the fesse chequee of the Stewarts in their arms, indicating that they were cadets of the Lesmoirs. They were descended from John of Newton, 3rd son of George, 3rd laird of Lesmoir, as shewn below. In 1712 George Gordon and his son, George, conveyed the Rothney part of the property to William Gordon, son of the former, and half-brother of the latter, and in 1734 they conveyed the Drumrossie part also: in the latter disposition they are designed "of Sheelagreen formerly of Rothney." In 1772 William was succeeded by his only son George, who was succeeded in 1800 by his only

son William, a W.S., on whose death in 1824 his sister Mary succeeded and died in 1836. This lady is spoken of in the New Statistical Account of Aberdeenshire as "the last of her family, which was a branch of the Gordons of Lesmoir, and in whose hands the lands had been for some centuries." Her trustees sold the estate in 1837 to Alexander Abercrombie, who again sold it in 1846 to the late William Leslie of Warthill, one of whose ancestors, John Leslie, 7th laird of Warthill, had married a Mary Gordon of Rothney as his first wife about 1710, but she had no children.

For most of the information about Rothney I am indebted to my old friend Mr Alexander Davidson of Desswood, Aberdeenshire.

The connection between the Gordons of Rothney and the Lesmoir family was as follows:—John Gordon of Newton was the 3rd son of George Gordon of Lesmoir, and is mentioned, as above stated, in 1586 and 1600: his son George of Newton mentioned in 1635 and 1644. George's eldest son James was executed in 1647, but George's second son was George, designed of "Sheelagreen:" this George, 1st of Sheelagreen's son, George, 2nd of Sheelagreen, was twice married, 1st to Helen, daughter and heiress of Erskine of Rothney, and had a son also named George who succeeded him as 3rd of Sheelagreen, 2ndly to Marjory, daughter of John Moir of Barnes, by whom he had a son William, to whom he left the estate of Rothney. This information is from Rev. W. Temple of Forgue. I presume George elder and George younger of Rothney, in 1698, were son and grandson of George, 2nd of Sheelagreen. In 1734 the two latter bought back Sheelagreen, and conveyed Rothney to William Gordon, son of the one and half-brother of the other.

Sir James had also the property of Newton-garie and Corvichen, or Crevethyn, extending to nearly one-half of the parish of Drumblade: these most probably were acquired by purchase from the Gordons of Pitlurg. Newton-garrie was immediately south of Garies Wells, on the slope of Newton-garrie hill, the top of which is now wooded.

But if his estates were large, his expenditure must have been very heavy. No doubt he had to maintain a troop of horse from time to time: as a young man he was engaged in many frays in different parts of the country: he was frequently summoned to Edinburgh in connection with the burning of Frendraught, and required to find security to a large amount for the good behaviour of his retainers, and probably had to pay fines and compensation to Frendraught. He must have contributed a large sum as his share in fitting out the squadron that sailed for Nova Scotia, and it is not unlikely that he paid considerable fees on his patent as a baronet: possibly he borrowed money to purchase land in Drumblade, and probably he sold part of his estates.

Consequently we find his name, as well as those of nearly all the lairds in Aberdeenshire, occurring frequently in the "Book of the Annual Rentaris and Wadsettaris within the Schirrefdome of Abirdein for 1633," and in his case for large sums, viz.:—To Thomas Gordon at Milne of Ardgicht, 1000 merks; to Mr James Strauchane, minister at Coldstone, conjointly with Alex. Gordon of Abergeldie, 1000 merks; to Wm Thomson in Bogincloiche, 1000 merks, and to James Mair in Bogincloiche, 1000 merks; to Alex. Irving of Tarsettis, 3000 merks; to John Cuschnie in Culsalmond, 1500 merks, but marked *paid*; to John Bisset in Stayniefield, 2000 merks; to Hendrie Nicol in Cortanis, 1000 merks; to John Leith of Bucharne, upon the lands of Tonburn, 3000 merks (he was in good company, for the Marquis of Huntly owed the same creditor 3000 merks on Bucharne, and 6000 on Corschallachie); but perhaps this last was by James Gordon, younger of Lesmoir, as was a debt by Mr James Gordon of Lesmoir upon the lands of Pratiestoun, &c., 8000 merks.

Sir James' 2nd son, William of Brodland, appears in this list as a debtor for 500 merks, and to Mr Robert Irvine of Fedderate for 1650 merks; and his 3rd son, Alexander of Garie's name for 700 merks, and also to Robert Bisset, son of John Bisset, his father's creditor, for 500 merks.

Sir James was succeeded by his 2nd son—See note marked N.B. on p. 48.

VI. SIR WILLIAM,* sixth laird and 2nd Bart. of Lesmoir, was born probably about 1592: if so, he must have seen, and was probably engaged, along with his father and elder brother, in several of the events just described, as well as having lived throughout the Civil War.

He married Christian Walker, whose father probably was resident in Peterhead, and had the small property of Meikle Crichie in the parish of Deir (see below), by whom he had issue, 3 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:—

1. Sir William, born about 1620, heir apparent, see below.
2. Alexander, who perhaps got the lands of Drumrossie.
3. Thomas, of Monaughty: there is a place of this name near Alves in Morayshire.

1 Daughter Anne. She married Seton of Barns, of the same family as Sir John Seyton mentioned above.—Vide Genealogy from Chimney at Lesmoir. I have no doubt that this is the lady mentioned in the Presbytery Book of Strathbogie, when on 10th November, 1643, the Moderator "produced ane letter from the Presbytery of Turreff, desyring as to process Anna Gordon for hir nonconformitie, who fled from them, and is now in Lesmoir. Mr George Chalmer reported that the said Anna Gordon had

* *P.S.*—Sir William was the seventh laird and 3rd Bart.—See above. It would involve endless corrections to alter accordingly in all that follows.

removed from Lesmoir ten days agoe, and that he advertised Mr Andrew Massie, minister at Drumblait, of hir removall from us, and hir present being within the Presbitry of Turreff. Mr George Chalmer ordained to summond hir before the Presbitry, to report a testimonial of hir conformitie from Turreff, if she sall happen to return to Lesmoir." Mr George Chalmer is probably the same as one of that name, who was at one time Episcopal minister at Drumblade, and presented two Communion cups to the parish, and may have been a near relative of George Chalmer of Noth, who was in the tower of Frendraught when it was burnt. The minister of Rhynie and Essie will be mentioned again below.

SIR WILLIAM'S father lived till 1642, and his elder brother and nephew died in 1633 and 1634 respectively, the latter leaving, as I have learned since part of this book was in type, a young son, James, who succeeded as 2nd Bart., and appears to have lived 5 or 6 years. Sir William was thus for several years next heir, failing his young grand-nephew, and as his father was advanced in years, it devolved on him to represent the family, both before and after the death of the latter. He lived in very troublous times. He is mentioned as William of Broadland, along with Alex. Gordon of Garrie, in a letter from the Lords of the Privy Council, dated 7th August, 1635, as already noticed.

He got Broadland from his father, under "a Charter of Alienation by an honourable man, James Gordon of Lesmoir, in favour of William Gordon his second son, and Christian Walker, his spouse, and the heirs to be procreated or already procreated between them, which failing to the heirs and assignees of the said William, &c., of all and whole the lands of Brodland, with pertinents, lying in the Barony of Brodland, parish of Crimond, and shire of Aberdeen." Charter dated Aberdeen, 28th April, 1614. Sasine given in 2nd December, 1617. "A prudent young man, John Walker, son of an honourable man, James Walker in Peterhead, is procurator for the said Christian Walker," and was probably her brother.—Vide Reg. of Sasines, vol. I. fol. 84, 27th December, 1617.

"A Charter of sale by James Walker in Peterhead, with consent of Marjory Ricart, his spouse, in favour of William Gordon of Brodland, of the lands of Meikle Creichie in the parish of Deir," was followed by an Instrument of Sasine, recorded vol. IV. fol. 561, 29th November, 1624. Perhaps this is the same place as Easter Crichie, of which a Charter was granted to James Gordon of the Lesmoir family in 1555, and Sir William may have bought it back.

In 1630 William Gordon of Brodland, and Christian Walker, his spouse, wadsetted two ploughlands of Brodland to a Thomas Gordon.—Reg. Sas. vol. VII. fol. 119, 29th June, 1630.

Sasine is recorded on Precept from Chancery in favour of Sir William Gordon, now of Lesmoir, Knight Baronet, as heir of the late Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, Kt. Bt., in the barony of Newton of Garie. Precept dated 27th January, 1648, vide Reg. of Sasines, vol. XIII. fol. 376, 11th March, 1648.

Newton-Garie was in the parish of Drumblade: it remained in the family till 1765. Alexander of Garie probably held under his father.

I infer from the account of Anna Gordon that her father was living at Newton-Garrie, when the Presbytery of Turriff wrote about her to that of Strathbogie, where she was on a visit to Lady Strabane in the Castle of Lesmoir. A little later Sir William was living at Lesmoir, for we find his name mentioned in the Presbytery book of Strathbogie in 1649-50, and 51, and that of his son in 1649.—Vide infra.

Mention is also made in an Act of Parliament (Charles II., 1662) of a "Sir William Gordon of Lismore," to which reference will be made hereafter; but unless he lived to a considerable age, it is not improbable that this Act refers to his son, Sir William, the 3rd baronet.

The Seatons of Barns were cadets of the Seatons, Lords Seaton, afterwards Earls of Winton, a family devoted to the house of Stuart. Sir John Seton of Barns, knight, 3rd son of George, 5th Lord Seton, was appointed an extraordinary Lord of Session in 1587, and died in 1594: he married Anne, youngest daughter of William, 7th Lord Forbes, and was ancestor of the Setons of Barns. Another Sir John Seton of Barns was served heir to his father, Sir John Seton of Barns, in 1615. It was probably his son that married Anna Gordon of Lesmoir.

The wars between the Royalists and the Covenanters broke out in 1639, when this Sir William was still in the prime of life. The Gordons, as a clan, as well as the 2nd Marquis of Huntly, who succeeded his father in 1636, were loyal supporters of the Crown. William Gordon, in his "History of the Gordons," says with pardonable partiality, "to expose their persons, fortunes, families, and what's dearest to them in the world, to the utmost hazards for the safety of their Prince, and in defence of his right and authority (which true loyalty requires), as 'tis most difficult so 'tis most rare. Yet this so rare loyalty this Marquis of Huntly and all his friends showed to the King during the whole course of the Civil War. There was not one gentleman of note of the name of Gordon in the North of Scotland (Sutherland excepted) that did not now with their chief put on their helmet in the King's quarrel, and kept it on till the end of the war: not a few of them

lost their lives in it, and by it many of their estates were so ruined that to this day many of them are not recovered, as I shall make afterwards appear, that there was never a family in Scotland suffered so much for their loyalty as the family of Huntly and their friends did at this time."

During the earlier part of the war, the Marquis and his eldest son, Lord Gordon, having been treacherously arrested by Montrose, while the latter was still in the service of the Covenanters, and sent as prisoners to Edinburgh, were so incensed that it was not till 1644 that Huntly accepted a commission from the King as Lieutenant General in the North, and took any *active* part in the war. Even then he declined to co-operate with Montrose, who by that time had become one of the most devoted generals in the King's service.

The position of the Huntly family was also in some measure affected by the fact that Huntly's wife was Lady Anne Campbell, daughter of the 7th Earl of Argyll. His eldest son, Lord Gordon, for a time joined the Covenanters, and in 1643 served with his uncle, Argyll, in pursuit of Montrose, who was then in arms for the King. Viscount Aboyne, his 2nd son, fought zealously for the King throughout with many gentlemen of the name of Gordon and their retainers, and was ultimately excepted from pardon in 1648; he escaped to Paris, and is said to have died there from grief the following year on hearing of the execution of King Charles I.

Lord Lewis Gordon, the 3rd son, was very fickle in his allegiance: in 1639 he joined his brother, Viscount Aboyne, when he landed at Aberdeen as the King's Lieutenant with 1000 horse and foot of the Gordons. "Upon Frydday the 7th of Junij he marchit in brave order, about 1000 men on horse and foot, weill armit brave men, with capitanis, commanderis and leidaris, trumpetis, drums and bagpipes, and to Abirdein cam they to meet the lord Oboyne, having also in thair companie four field pieces of brass, quhilk they brocht with thame out of Strathbogie."—Vide "Spalding's Troubles." Lord Lewis afterwards fought on the side of the Covenanters, and commanded their left wing at the Battle of Aberdeen in 1644: he also held a command at the Battle of Fyvie, which is said to have led to the desertion of a small body of Gordons from Montrose's army. In the following year he himself deserted the cause of the Covenanters, and raised troops for the King, but he retained his dislike and distrust of Montrose. Lord Charles, the 4th son, adhered firmly throughout to the royal cause, and at the Restoration was created Earl of Aboyne by King Charles II. Their sister, Lady Mary, was the wife of Irvine of Drum, one of a family which for generations were noted for their fidelity to the Crown: and Lord Charles married Margaret Irvine, Drum's sister.

It cannot be wondered at if some lairds of the name of Gordon, and their retainers, found themselves in a difficulty as to the part they should take, or refrain from taking (*pace* Mr William Gordon) in these wars, but many of them fought under Viscount Aboyne and his brother, Lord Charles. On the Marquis being sent as a prisoner from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, a number of the Gordons mustered at the Castle of Strathbogie in the King's cause: and were there joined by several gentlemen of other names, as Sir Alex. Irvine of Drum, Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels, and Sir George Ogilvy of Banff.—Vide William Gordon's Hist. A Bond of Association was drawn up at this time declaring that their engagement was for the maintenance of the King's prerogative, and next for the duty, service, honour and safety of Huntly and his family, and for their own mutual preservation. It was signed at Strathbogie by all the gentlemen present in May, 1639. Sir John Gordon of Haddo and Sir George Ogilvy of Banff were to have the joint command. I find with great satisfaction from "Place Names in Strathbogie," that this "Band" or Bond was signed by William Gordon, son of Sir James of Lesmoir.

Before the Trot of Turriff, the Gordons' strength was two troops of horse, all brave gentlemen, and five or six companies of the Strathbogie regiment of foot. The van was there commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Johnston, son to Robert Johnston of Crimond, who had been trained in the German wars; they had also four brass field pieces belonging to Huntly.—Vide William Gordon's Hist. It is evident that the troopers were lairds and their sons: and probably Lieut.-Colonel Johnston was the John Johnstoune, son of Robert Johnstoune, who had been expelled from the Aberdeen Grammar School in 1612.

The old quarrel with Frendraught too was not forgotten. The Gordons again repeatedly wasted and burned the lands of Frendraught, who joined the Covenanters, although his son, who married a daughter of the laird of Drum, rendered hearty service to the King, and was created Viscount Frendraught in 1642. On the other hand, the lands of Strathbogie were several times wasted, viz., by General Munro's troops in 1640; by Argyll in 1644, when, as Spalding says, "he marched from Aberdeen to Strathbogie with an army of horse and foot, and destroyed the haill Raws of Strathbogie, corn-field lands, outsight, insight, horse and sheep, and all other goods they could get; by the Covenanters of the North in the same year, when 500 foot of the Gordons were sent by Montrose to defend their own lands." Spalding mentions the Lord Gordon having a meeting with his friends on 24th December, 1644, "for taking ordour with one callit Forbes of Skellater for taking sum of thair scheip and nolt out of the brayis of Strathbogie and Lesmoir." They were threatened again by General

Urray and some Morayshire men after Montrose's retreat to the North before General Baillie; invaded again by General Baillie after Urray's defeat at Auldearn, and laid waste by him. A little later, in 1647, the Covenanters, under General David Leslie, who had been sent to reduce Huntly and the Royalists, took successively the Gordons' strongholds; first the Castle of Strathbogie, the commander of which, James Gordon, younger of Newton Gordon, along with Lord Charles Gordon, he sent prisoners to Edinburgh; then the Castle of Lesmoir, which was defended by Captain Mortimer, who was taken prisoner, and twenty Irish of his garrison and their officer were hanged.—Vide Wm. Gordon's Hist. I think it probable that Sir William of Lesmoir was at this time serving elsewhere with a troop of horse, perhaps under Patrick Leith of Harthill. In any case his family were probably at Newton Garie, thirteen miles off. The Covenanters then took Wardhouse, where Patrick Leith of Harthill was taken prisoner; and lastly the Bog o' Gicht, or Gordon Castle, from which its commander, James Gordon of Letterfourie, and his brother, Thomas Gordon of Clasterim, and other gentlemen of the name of Gordon, were taken prisoners.

NOTE.—*P.S.*—At the time the Castle of Lesmoir was taken, Sir James, the 2nd Bart., must have been a child, if he was still living.

I find in Douglas' Baronage, under Leith of Harthill, a reference to this capture of the Castle of Lesmoir. "John Leith, brother of Patrick Leith of Harthill (who commanded a troop of horse under Montrose for the King, and was taken prisoner, and along with Newton Gordon beheaded in Edinburgh in 1647), was himself also deeply engaged in the Royal cause, and suffered great hardships, as appears from the Records of Parliament by a petition of Harthill, Jean Forbes, his spouse, and Anne Leith, their daughter, setting forth that he was tane in Lesmoir's house anno 1647 with others on capitulation for freedom of life and fortune, which was observed to all that were taken except himself: that he was ever since layn in the iron house in a miserable condition in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, &c. Afterwards, upon a motion of the Earl of Lothian, he was ordered to be liberate, he finding caution in the sum of 10,000 merks for his good behaviour, &c., 1st August, 1647."

The house of Terpersie was burnt by the Covenanters under General Baillie in May, 1645.

In the latter part of 1647, General Middleton marched in pursuit of Huntly through Glenmoriston, Kintail, Badenoch, &c., until the Marquis was captured by Col. Menzies in Strathdon in the month of December, for which Menzies received the promised reward of £1000 sterling. Huntly was conveyed as a prisoner to Edinburgh. He was kept in confinement

there until after the execution of his royal master, and then, by order of the Scots Parliament, beheaded at the Market Cross on 22nd March, 1649. His eldest son, Lord Gordon, had been killed in 1645 at the Battle of Alford; Viscount Aboyne, the 2nd son, escaped to France and died there; Lord Lewis took refuge in Holland, and on the Restoration was restored to his titles and estates by King Charles II. Lord Charles, the 4th son, as already mentioned, was created Earl of Aboyne in 1660.

The following further particulars as to the share taken by the Gordons in the civil war are interesting, even if their relation involves some repetition. Many lairds of that name were frequently engaged with their retainers or clansmen both as horse and foot. Huntly himself took up arms for the King in 1639, and was present at the Trot of Turriff with 2000 men. Sir John Gordon of Haddo, as his second in command, was also present at Turriff: he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1642. He and Lord Huntly were both excommunicated by the General Assembly in 1644. Sir John was besieged in his house of Kelly in that year, and, being forced to surrender, was taken prisoner, tried in Edinburgh for high treason, found guilty and beheaded, his estates being forfeited. He had married in 1630, when about twenty years of age, Mary, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhon, and his eldest son, Sir John of Haddo, after his father's death, got the estate restored in 1661, and married Mary, only daughter of Alex., 1st Lord of Pitsligo: their only child, Jean, married Sir James Gordon, 4th Bart. of Lesmoir, to whom she was related through the families of Tolquhon and Pitsligo. As Sir John had no son, he was succeeded by his brother, Sir George Gordon, who was created Earl of Aberdeen in 1682.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage.

After Huntly's arrest by Montrose, his son, Viscount Aboyne, raised 2000 horse and foot and carried on the campaign vigorously at Kintore, in the raid of Stonehaven, and at the Bridge of Dee, where he was defeated, and then withdrew to Strathbogie. After Montrose had changed sides he joined him and fought in the South of Scotland, and was left to command in Carlisle, but, being closely besieged there, he escaped and joined Montrose in the North in 1645. The Marquis himself again took up arms for the King in 1644, and with 1500 foot and 600 horse took the City of Aberdeen. Viscount Aboyne then accompanied Montrose in the Northern Counties, and was present at the Battle of Auldearn in 1645, where he led a charge of horse and contributed to the defeat of General Urray: also at the Battle of Alford, where his elder brother was killed in the same year. Various raids by the Covenanters on Strathbogie took place about this time, as already mentioned: the Viscount was with Montrose at his victory at Kilsyth, but after it marched back to the North. After Montrose's

defeat at Philiphaugh, and his subsequent retreat to the North, the Viscount again joined him with 1500 foot and 300 horse, but it is said that owing to his father, Lord Huntly's, objection to his serving under Montrose, both he and his brother, Lord Lewis, left him. On this occasion the laird of Drum, Huntly's son-in-law, and Donald, Lord Reay, appear to have been sent to urge Huntly to consent to Lord Aboyne's remaining with Montrose, but without success. The Marquis' last effort and his pursuit by General Middleton have been already noticed.

I have not been able to find mention by name of Sir William of Lesmoir during these various operations, but as he signed the Bond of 1639, it is probable that (before he succeeded to the Baronetcy, on his grandnephew's death) he was at the Trot of Turriff, the Battle of Aberdeen, 1644, and at the Battle of Auldearn; for it is said that after that battle "Lesmoir's men from Rhynie and Essie revenged themselves," in consequence of "Young Jamie of Rhynie" (a Gordon) having been butchered as he lay wounded, after a skirmish with Urray's troops, in a house at Forres, "by slaughtering all they could find, who were connected with the Covenanters, at Elgin and Garmouth, and burning the houses where they had been sheltered."—Vide "Lays of Strathbogie." It seems likely that he was also at the Battle of Alford: and that the lands of the family were subjected to the raids in Strathbogie in 1639, 1640, 1644 and 1647. The Strathbogie men are said to have charged at the Battle of Alford in the same fashion as the 92nd, the Gordon Highlanders, did along with "the Greys" at Waterloo, the clansmen on foot clinging to the stirrup leathers of their mounted comrades.—Vide "Lays of Strathbogie."

During Munro's raid with the Covenanters in 1640, Spalding, speaking of Strathbogie, says "they left the country almost manless, moneyless, horseless and armless, so spitefully was the same borne down and subdued." When Montrose afterwards ravaged the Campbell country in the winter 1644-45, 200 Strathbogie men accompanied him.

The Gordons of Newton, or Newton-Gordon, came in for a good share of the hard work and troubles of the civil war.

John Gordon, 3rd son of George Gordon, the 3rd laird of Lesmoir, is mentioned in Harperfield's Tables as ancestor of Gordon of Newton: John was youngest brother of Alexander, 4th laird of Lesmoir, and uncle of Sir James, 1st Bart., and born probably about 1545.

John Gordoun of Newtoun, along with William Gordoun of Geycht and others, witnessed a Bond between George, Erle of Huntlie, and Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail, signed at Boig o' Geycht 1586; and along with Sir Thomas Gordon of Clunye, Knycht, witnessed a Bond given by Robert Tullache and his sons to the Earl of Huntly for leal and true service signed

at Elgin 1600; and another similar Bond by Dunbar of Conzie same day at Elgin. He also appears in Rental of Lordship of Huntly of 1600 as "tenant of Baldebaes in Cabrach ane pleuche, yearly maill 40 markis."

The laird of Newton-Gordon's house of Culsalmond was burnt by the expedition that went North, under James VI., soon after the battle of Glenlivat to avenge Argyll's defeat.

Gordon of Newton, cousin of Sir James of Lesmoir, was one of those associated with the Marquis of Huntly in a commission to repress disorders in 1635. George Gordon of Newton was one of many summoned to compeir before the Privy Council in same year, prepared to give security for maintaining peace and good order.

Gordon of Newton was one of the lairds with Viscount Aboyne shortly before the Trot o' Turriff, and present at that skirmish, 1639: then at Aberdeen, then rejoined Lord Aboyne after Montrose's attack on Kellie and Gicht, and at Aberdeen with him and the lairds of Drum, Fedderat, Foveran and others and retook Aberdeen: and probably at Battle of Bridge of Dee in June of the same year.

In 1644, the laird of Newton elder, with the young laird and his second son, were at Kintore, and marched with the Marquis of Huntly and 250 men to Aberdeen. He was at the plundering of Banff same year, and later at Inverury, where "the laird of Gicht, Newtoun and thair companies cam, and wes estimate about tua thousand and five hundred men, quhairof thair wes four hundred horss."—Spalding's Troubles.

In 1645, the young laird of Harthill (Leith) and the laird of Newton took Provost Alex. Jaffray and his brother, and Mr Andrew Cant, prisoners between Crathes and Aberdeen soon after Montrose's victory at Kilsyth.

The lands of Newtoun and Harthill were plundered by General Urray's men in the same year, "for the lairdis wes in Montroiss service."

James Gordon, the young laird of Newton, was in command of the Castle of Strathbogie in 1647, when it was captured by the Covenanters under General Leslie; he was taken prisoner and, along with Patrick Leith of Harthill, beheaded in Edinburgh the same year.

Another cadet of the Lesmoir family, "James Gordon of the family of Leichiston, a renouned soldier, was made Captain of the Bog o' Gicht for its defence" in 1645, before Lord Gordon's arrival in Strathbogie.—Vide Spalding's Troubles.

It is related by Spalding that, after Huntly's capture, Argyll taking advantage of his estate bought up all mens rights who had comprisings on Huntly's lands, and that he caused summon at the Market Cross of Aberdeen by sound of trumpet all Huntly's wadsetters and creditors to appear at Edinburgh in the month following Huntly's imprisonment, calling on

them to produce their securities before the Lords of Session, with certification that if they did not appear, their securities were to be declared null and void. Some of Huntly's creditors sold their claims to Argyll, who having thus bought up or acquired at a small or nominal value all the rights he could upon Huntly's estates, under the pretence that he was acting for the benefit of his nephew, Lord Gordon [this must mean Viscount Aboyne, the 2nd but eldest surviving son at this time] only granted bonds for the amount, which, according to Spalding, he never paid. In this way Argyll possessed himself of the Marquis' estates, which he continued to enjoy for upwards of twelve years, viz., from 1648 till the Restoration in 1660. I have seen the sum for which he gave bonds stated at 1,000,000 merks.—Vide Browne's "Hist. of the Highlands" and Mr Wm. Gordon's Hist., also Spald. Club "Antiq., Aberdeen and Banff," p. 272.

It is evident that a Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir in some way acquired a portion of the Marquis' estates: very possibly he paid for it. For there is an Act of Parliament of Charles II., 1662, entitled "Act and Decreet in favour of George, Marquis of Huntly" [viz., the 4th Marquis and 1st Duke] "against Robert Foulis, late bailie of Edinburgh, and Sir William Gordon of Lismore," in which Sir William Gordon of Lismore is decerned "to remove from the town of Scordairg, Bogincloich, and Longley, with the old and new forests thereof, with the customs rents and dewties of the mercat of Ryne" [Rhynie] "possest by him, as his possession thereof flowed from the late Marquis of Argyll about four years before, and was not in possession of these lands before that time." These lands lay partly to the east and partly to the north-west of and adjoining the Lesmoir estate. I think that the Sir William Gordon here mentioned was the 3rd Bart.

The Marquis of Argyll was executed 27th May, 1661: Montrose had been executed 21st May, 1650, and Huntly 22nd March, 1649.

The powers vested in the Kirk in the Covenanting times were inquisitorial and excessive: and the Presbytery of Strathbogie, in their zeal to secure uniformity and to punish delinquents, exercised them unsparingly. Two cases have been mentioned above, those of Lady Strabane and Anna Gordon, Lesmoir: and Lady Elizabeth Gordon, wife of James Crichton of Frendraught, who was himself a Covenanter, was a special object of the Presbytery's attention from 1636 to 1652, when she was excommunicated. The following extracts show some additional instances affecting the family of Lesmoir. In 1647 the minister of Essie, Mr George Chalmer, was "suspendit for wreiting to Harthill for recovery of plunderit goodis and keeping chamber in Lesmoir, when Lues Gordon was there, quhilk he had possest before Lues Gordon his coming, and preaching sometime in the house of ——."

In 1649 Mr George Chalmer "reported that only 24 of his people had subscryved, and thes of the common sort, except the laird of Lesmoir, elder, and so had no session for the time."

Later in same year "compeired the laird of Lesmoir, younger, and acknowledged his subscryving the Act of Parliament approving of the late unlawful engagement" [*viz., that of "the Engagers" binding themselves to restore the King by force of arms, vide "Tales of a Grandfather"] "quherin he acknowledged his rashness, and promised to medle with nothing of that kynd heirafter without advyse of his minister. The brethren after tryall, finding him to have been frie of compliance with malignantis in his former carriage, ordainit him to goe the nixt Lord's day to his owne pariss Kirk of Essie, and there confess his fault and subscryve the League and Covenant." —Vide "Presbytery Book of Strathbogie." The poor lad had no choice.

In 1650 the laird of Lesmoir appears in a list of ruling elders as elder for Rynnie and Essie at a meeting held at Botarie.

In August, 1651, Sir William Gordon's name appears in a list of the elders of Rhynie and Essie given in *promiscue:* and at a visitation of the Kirk of Rhynie he gave testimonie as to the life, doctrine and conduct of Mr George Chalmer with minute details: he was also pressed as to a curious superstition, the existence of which he admitted, viz., that part of the Mains of Lesmoir was given away to "the gudeman" and used not to be laboured, but that he had a mynd be the assistance of God to cause labour the same. The goodman being the Devil, so designated as the fairies were called "our good neighbours;" and the leaving ground dedicated to him untilled was supposed to propitiate him. The Sir William Gordon here referred to must be the 2nd Bart., "the laird elder;" and the laird of Lesmoir younger, his son, afterwards Sir William, the 3rd Bart.

It may be gathered from the above that Sir James, the 1st Bart., lived at Lesmoir up to his death in 1642; and that Lady Strabane, Huntly's sister, after her own Castle of Strabane in Co. Tyrone had been captured and burnt by Sir Phelim O'Neile in the rebellion of 1641, came to reside with Sir James until his death. Anna Gordon, Sir James' grand-daughter, came on a visit to Lesmoir, and both Lady Strabane and the young lady became objects of attention to the Presbytery of Strathbogie. The father of the latter, William, designed of Broadland during his father's life, seems to have been living at Newton-Garie, and the poor girl fled probably thinking she would be less molested under her father's protection than if she remained at Lesmoir with Lady Strabane. The latter lady seems to have returned to her own home as soon as her castle was rebuilt, and to have made up her quarrel with Sir Phelim O'Neile and married him.

* Viz., of 13th August, 1647.

During the subsequent raids, 1644-1647. SIR WILLIAM'S home probably continued to be at Newton-Garie; but he appears to have been living at Lesmoir from 1649, and to have made his peace with the Presbytery.

I have not been able to ascertain the year of his death, but he was alive in 1656, for there is extant a corroboration of the bond granted by Sir James of Lesmoir for an annual rent of 280 merks in 1629, granted by William Gordon as heir to Sir James, "his guidschir," with consent of Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, his father, dated 5th July, 1656.—Reg. of Sasines, vol. XVIII, fol. 399; August 1st, 1656. The bond of corroboration appears to have been required in connection with a renunciation by James Hacket in Puddockburne, with consent of Isobel Ogilvie, his spouse, in favour of Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, Kt. Bart., and William Gordon, fiear thereof, his son, of an annual rent of 280 merks out of their lands.

Sir William was probably alive in April, 1657: see Appendix XII. B: he was succeeded by his eldest son, perhaps as late as 1658 or 1660.

SIR WILLIAM, 7th laird and 3rd Bart. of Lesmoir, was born probably about 1620.

He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir James Learmonth of Balcomie, in Fife, by whom he had 2 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

1. JAMES, afterwards SIR JAMES, heir apparent; see below.
2. William, who took the name of Learmonth, and got the estate of Balcomie.

Daughters—

1. Margaret, married to Alexander Duff of Braco, nephew of William Duff of Diple, who was father of the Earl of Fife.—Vide Douglas' Baronage.
2. Anne, married to James Ogilvy, an advocate, brother of the Earl of Findlater, probably the 3rd Earl, who was served heir to his father in 1662. His father was Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartine, and married the eldest daughter of the 1st Earl, on whose death he became 2nd Earl.

I have not been able to ascertain the date of this laird's succession nor of his death, nor whether the Act of Parliament of 1662, above mentioned, was passed in his time or his father's. It seems probable that the family, like many others, had before his time sold part of their estates to defray expenses incurred during the civil wars, and I think that he found only Lesmoir, Newton-Garie, and Corvichen remaining.

His wife, Margaret Learmonth, was the heiress of a very old family, Learmonth of Balcomie, and representative also of the Learmonths of

Dairsie. Her father was probably a son or grandson of the laird of Balcomie, who married Lady Eupheme Leslie, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Rothes, by his 3rd wife, Margaret Crichton, daughter of the 3rd Lord Crichton, and grand-daughter of King James II., whose marriage took place about 1541. Sir Walter Scott has a note about the Learmonths in his Introduction to the Metrical Romance of Sir Tristram, in which he quotes the following family paper, written in the handwriting of the 17th century: —"The genealogy of the honourable and ancient surname of Leirmont, Leirmont bears *or* on a chevron *S*, three mascles voided of the first; the name is from France. The chief of the name was the laird of Ersilmont in the Merse, whose predecessor, Thomas Leirmonth, lived in the reign of Alexander III. He foretold his death. One of whose sons married Janet de Dairsie, and had the lands of Dairsie in Fife be that marriage: the contract is yet extant confirmed be the King. The house of Darsie bears a rose for a difference: it is now extinct; only Leirmonth of Balcomie in Fife is chief now, whose predecessor was Master of Howshold to King James IV. His predecessor was the eldest son of Darsie, and took to himself the estate of Balcomie, leaving Darsie to the second brother. Upon this account Balcomie is holden of the King, and Darsie of the Archbishop of St Andrews, so Balcomie bears the simple coat without the rose in base, since the distinction of Dairsie."

In the old Castle of Darsie a Parliament was held in the reign of David II. The arms of the Darsies are given *azure* on a bend *argent* three roses *gules*. Crest, a rose slipped *gules*. Motto, "Spero."

Sir James Learmonth of Darsie was Master of the Household to King James V. and Provost of St. Andrews in 1546. Sir John Learmonth of Balcomie, Knight, was in 1604 one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the English Commissioner relative to a Treaty of Union with England, a favourite project of King James VI. He was member of an Assembly at Perth in 1618, and of the High Commission in 1619.

Lady Gordon's father, Sir James Learmonth, was a Lord of Session from 1627 to 1657: and his wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir William Sandilands of St Monans. Lady Gordon probably succeeded to her brother, John Learmont of Balcomie, who, I believe, built the handsome arched gateway as an entrance to the old Castle. There are three large panels above the arch with escutcheons, the centre one having the arms and supporters of the family and the date 1660: the one on the left the same arms with a wreath round the shield, with the initials of John Learmonth, and on a scroll above the motto "*Sans feintesse:*" the remaining panel has the arms and initials of Elizabeth Myreton of Randerston, his wife, with the motto "Advysedlie."

The old building is now incorporated with a modern farmhouse. The old part probably dates from about the end of the 16th century.—Vide "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland."

Sir William's second son, William Gordon, who assumed the name of Learmonth in addition to his own, was King's Solicitor to K. James VII.

Both families, Darsie and Balcomie, have been long extinct. The lands of Darsie passed by purchase, in the reign of James VI., to Lord Lindsay of the Byres; afterwards to the Spottiswoods.—Vide Anderson's "Scottish Nation."

Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir William Gordon, 3rd Bart. of Lesmoir, married Alexander Duff of Braco, by whom she had 4 children, viz., William Duff of Braco and 3 daughters: her husband was Commissioner to the Scots Parliament in 1705 and died that year. There was a monument to his memory in the aisle of the church at Grange, where he was buried. Alexander Duff's father, Alexander Duff of Keithmore, had his armorial bearings recorded in the Herald Office in 1676, as lineally descended of the family of Muldavit and Craighead: and his grandfather, Adam Duff of Clunybeg (2nd son of John, last of Muldavit), who lived in the earlier part of the 17th century, and married Beatrix Gordon, daughter of Gordon of Birkenburn, was a staunch loyalist and supporter of the royal cause: he was fined 500 merks as a malignant, by the Covenanters in 1646, and died in 1674. The Gordons of Birkenburn were cadets of the Lesmoirs. The Duffs of Corsindae were descended from John the 2nd son, and the Duffs of Drummuir from William the 3rd son of Adam Duff and Beatrix Gordon.

On the death of William Duff of Braco, son of Alexander Duff and Margaret Gordon, his uncle, another grandson of Adam, viz., William Duff of Diple, succeeded to Braco, and was the father of William, 1st Earl of Fife of a new creation.—Vide Douglas' Baronage, under Duff of Diple.

Margaret Duff, only child of the above William Duff of Braco, and grand-daughter of Margaret Gordon of Lesmoir, married Patrick Duff of Premnay, who, on the judicial sale of the Drum estates in 1737, bought Culter, Lord Aberdeen being the purchaser of the greater part of the remainder.

Sir William, the 3rd Bart. of Lesmoir, had the fortune to live in less troublous times than his father and grandfather, and must have been a man of literary and scientific taste. There is still extant, in the possession of the Rev. R. Harvey Smith, congregational minister at Duncanstone, Insch, a manuscript book, written by him in Latin, treating of astronomy and the influence of the heavenly bodies, with his autograph, "Wm. Gordoune Lm," and his son James' added in a boyish hand. He probably lived at Lesmoir after his father's death, and may have been laird and held the baronetcy from about 1660 till about 1680. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

VIII. SIR JAMES, 8th laird and 4th Bart. of Lesmoir, was born probably about 1655. He married Jean, only daughter of Sir John Gordon of Haddo, by whom he had 5 sons and 3 daughters :—

1. WILLIAM, his apparent heir, b. about 1680, who predeceased his father.
2. George, who was bred to the law, and became an advocate before the Court of Session : he married the heiress of Sands, but died without issue.
3. Alexander, collector of customs in Aberdeen, b. probably about 1685, who carried on the line of succession, of whom afterwards.
4. John, who purchased the estate of Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, and married Henrietta, daughter of William Fraser, Lord Saltoun, of whom afterwards.
5. Robert, an officer in the army, who died unmarried.

Daughters—

1. Anne, married to Robert Farquharson of Finzean, who was served heir to his father in 1707, as his first wife, and had by him a son and heir, Francis, who was served heir to his father in 1742.—Vide Douglas' Baronage.
2. Jean, married to —— Sandilands of Craibstone.
3. Margaret, died unmarried.

Sir James' wife, Jean Gordon, was the daughter of Sir John Gordon, the 2nd Bart. of Haddo, who died in 1665, and grand-daughter of the 1st Bart., who was beheaded in 1644. The Gordons of Haddo and of Lesmoir were related by blood, according to Gordon of Harperfield, and connected by marriage ; and both families, as well as the Irvines of Drum, had intermarried with the Menzies of Pitfodels. The families of Haddo and Lesmoir had also intermarried with the Forbeses of Tolquhon.—See Appendix X.

Of Alexander, the 3rd son of the 4th Bart., I shall speak hereafter. John Gordon of Kinnellar, his 4th son, as already mentioned, married Henrietta, 2nd daughter of William, 11th Lord Saltoun, who died at Fraserburgh in 1751. He had by her 4 sons and 6 daughters, viz., 1, James, a Lieut. R.N. ; 2, Alexander, died abroad ; 3, John, died without issue ; 4, William, died in India. Daughters—1, Jean, died unmarried ; 2, Margaret, married George Shand, Esq., Provost of Aberdeen ; 3, Mary ; 4, Catharine, married William Fraser of Park ; 5, Henrietta ; 6, Eleanora (or Helen), married her cousin, George, 14th Lord Saltoun, on 5th June, 1756, at Philorth : she died in Edinburgh, 18th Sept., 1800, aged 70, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Holyrood-house, where there is a monument to her memory. Her eldest son succeeded as 15th Lord Saltoun. Her youngest daughter, the Hon. Eleanora Fraser, born 1766, married first, in

1786, Sir George Ramsay of Bamff, Bart., who was mortally wounded by Captain Macrae in a duel and died in 1790; and secondly, in 1792, to Lieut.-General Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, without issue.

Sir James Gordon, 4th Bart., was living with his wife, 5 sons, and 3 daughters, at Newton-Garie in 1696. His valued rental in Drumblade at that time was £1200 Scots. The "Lady Duager of Lesmoir," presumably his mother, Margaret Learmonth, was then living at Lesmoir.—From the Poll Book. I think that on her death, Sir James probably removed to Lesmoir, which seems to have been habitable, and probably occupied at any rate up to about 1725 or 1730; for Mr James Macdonald of Huntly writes me that about 45 years ago (*i.e.*, about 1847) a native of the parish of Rhynie and Essie stated to him that his grandfather told him that his father remembered it "a pretty hous wi' seven clusters of chimneys." This would be, I reckon, about 1725. Further, in a description of the parish of Eassie, date about 1726, given in Spalding Club Antiq., vol. II., it is stated "In Eassie is the manor of Lesmoir," which would indicate that the house was then habitable. Probably after this Sir James' time, it got out of repair and became ruinous. Mr Macdonald tells me that during the present century it has from time to time been used as a quarry, and some of the neighbouring farm steadings have been built out of its ruins. Some of the carved stone work is still at Craig. One stone, with a unicorn's head on it, was discovered some years ago in the wall of the farm steading of Mains of Lesmoir by Mr William Leiper, A.R.S.A., architect, of Glasgow, a descendant of the Gordons of Terpersie, who got the stone, and built it into his own house, called Terpersie, at Helensburgh. This stone was said to have been taken from the Castle: and it appears that Crown vassals formerly placed the royal arms in the place of honour above the principal doorway. This custom is thus mentioned in "The Castles of Aberdeenshire" (Wyllie 1887) under "Huntly," "as was customary the Marquis being a Crown vassal gave the principal place over the doorway to the royal arms." Part of the estate of Lesmoir held blench of the Crown. For this interesting information I have to thank Mr Macdonald.

The 4th Bart. of Lesmoir was succeeded by his grandson; for William, his eldest son and heir apparent, who married Margaret, daughter of Alex. Duff of Drummuir, Provost of Inverness, member of the Scots Parliament and of the first British Parliament, died before his father, leaving issue only one son, also named William.

William, the 4th Baronet's heir apparent, and his wife, Margaret Duff, must have been cousins in some degree, as Duff of Drummuir was descended from Adam Duff of Clunybeg, whose grandson was married to a daughter of the 3rd Bart. of Lesmoir.—See above.

IX. SIR WILLIAM, 9th laird and 5th Bart. of Lesmoir, succeeded his grandfather, SIR JAMES. He was born probably about 1715, and married Lilias, daughter of Gordon of Carnousie, and died 15th September, 1750, without issue.

This laird lived through the rising of 1745-46. The Duke of Gordon thought it prudent to refrain from taking part in it, but his uncle, Lord Lewis, strove to raise his clansmen and retainers in Strathbogie and the Gordon country. The lairds of Avochie, Glenbucket, and Terpersie responded: two battalions were raised, one in the Cabrach, Kildrummie, and Bogieside, commanded by Avochie; the other on Deveronside, the Garioch, and in Morayshire, under Moir of Stonywood, while old Glenbucket raised another, partly Forbeses and partly Gordons, in the upper part of Strathdon; at the same time Lord Lewis was disappointed as to numbers, and complained in a letter from Huntly Castle that this was owing to the Duke's having given orders to his people "to keep quiet."—Vide "Place Names in Strathbogie."

The Strathbogie men were with Lord Lewis at the Battle of Falkirk: part of Avochie's battalion marched north through the hills to their own strath and Keith: his men were on the right of the Prince's second line at Culloden and fought desperately. Lord Lewis, Avochie, and Glenbucket were all attainted and excepted from the Act of Indemnity, but made their escape abroad.

Terpersie long wandered as a fugitive, but was at last taken prisoner, identified through his children calling him "Daddie," tried at Carlisle and executed.

None of the Lesmoir family appear to have taken up arms at this time, following the lead of the Duke.

Sir William sold Corvichen, or Crevethyn as it was formerly called, in the parish of Drumblade, part of the paternal estates, in 1739 to Mr Andrew Hay of Mountblairy, whose son, Mr George Hay, sold it again to the Duke of Gordon in 1770. This small property had belonged to the Gordons of Pitlurg in the 16th century: it is mentioned in Charters of 1541, 1548, and 1588.

I think it most probable that Sir William also sold the Lesmoir property. I find from "Place Names in Strathbogie" that the lands of Essie and Lesmoir were purchased by the Duke of Gordon in 1780 from the Trustees of John Grant of Rothmaise, who a few years previously had bought them from the last of the Gordons of Lesmoir. This is not strictly accurate, because they appear to have been sold before the time of both the 6th and 7th baronets. Mr James Macdonald of Huntly has very kindly sent me a copy of an advertisement, published in the "Aberdeen Journal"

of 30th October, 1759, intimating that these lands, of which a full description is given, would be exposed for sale on 2nd November following, but they are there described as pertaining heritably to George Garioch of Essie.

Following up this clue I found that these lands had changed hands more than once in the course of a few years. For I learned, through the courtesy of Mr Wedderspoon, factor at Fochabers to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, that Mr George Garioch succeeded his father in the possession of these lands in 1756; and that the father, Alex. Garioch of Kinstair, had acquired them from Arthur Gordon of Law, eldest son of John Gordon of Wardhouse, by disposition dated 19th December, 1747.

I presume that Sir William of Lesmoir sold them either to John Gordon of Wardhouse or his son Arthur, some years previously, perhaps soon after 1736, when, I think, he came of age: and, as already mentioned, the mansion house of Lesmoir seems to have been occupied up to 1725 or 1730. After that date it, including the Castle, was probably out of repair, and Sir William seems to have lived at Newton-Garie till his death; but I can find no specific mention of a sale of the Castle and mansion house.

The advertisement above mentioned runs as follows, viz.:—

"That upon Friday the second day of November, 1759, there is to be exposed to sale, by publick voluntary roup, within the house of Archibald Campbell, vintner in Aberdeen, betwixt the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock afternoon,

"All and whole the lands and estate of Essie, lying within the united parishes of Rhynie and Essie, and Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, comprehending the pleugh of Mains of Lesmoir, the pleugh of Templelands, the miln of Lesmoir, the half pleugh of lands belonging thereto, with the astrict multures and knaveships of the said miln: the half pleugh of Essie, the pleugh and half pleugh of Brae of Essie, with the Bruntlands, the 3 pleughs of Belhennie, the pleugh of Tonburn, the half pleugh of Glack, and the towns and lands of Easter and Wester Black Middens: and also the one half pleugh of Dry Den, lying within the barony of Auchindore, parish thereof, and sheriffdom aforesaid, with the vice patronages of the kirks of Rhynie and Essie, pertaining heritably to George Garioch of Essie; which Templelands of Essie, Miln and Miln lands of Lesmoir, Glack, Tonburn, Black Middens and Dry Den, hold blench of the Crown, and the other lands hold feu of the Duke of Gordon, and pay of yearly free rent, after deducting all public burdens, £1561 13s Scots money. The tenants pay cess without allowance, and are bound to carry 24 bolls of lime the distance of 10 miles; 10 long carriages to Aberdeen: to furnish 24 shearers in harvest; 24 horses and servants in that season for leading corns, and 24 servants to the Fauld Dyke yearly, which are computed to be worth about £43 Scots not

rentalled. The lands are very improveable, having extensive pasturages, are well grassed, and have inexhaustible moss. They are low rentalled, and the rent punctually paid, and few of the tenants have tacks ; and by laying out a small expense, some new possessions might be made out to great advantage, as there are several lime quarries at a small distance.

"The conditions of sale, progress of writes, and copies of the rental, will be shown by George Garioch, the proprietor, at Aberdeen, who will commune with any person wanting a private bargain.

"NOTE.—The sale is put off on Friday, on account of the Fast-day before the Sacrament being on Thursday."

I suppose that a sale must have been effected, and that the purchaser at this time was Grant of Rothmaise. It will be observed that there is no mention of the Castle or mansion house and policies, nor of any home farm, and I infer from the tenants' obligations, in the matter of carriages and services, that these must have been required for the latter. The details given are of considerable interest, both as to the lands and in regard to the terms on which the tenants held them. Nearly all the places mentioned are to be found in the ordnance map of the district. The extent held blench of the Crown was 4½ "pleughs," equal to 468 Scots acres, the part held in feu from the Duke of Gordon 6 pleughs, equal to 624 Scots acres ; the feu duty £20 Scots. The free rental of the whole £1561 13s Scots, besides the services mentioned, which are estimated as worth £43 Scots.

On the death of Sir William, the 5th Bart., the succession devolved on his cousin, the son of Alexander, who was 3rd son of Sir William Gordon, the 4th Bart., and Margaret Learmonth.

This Alexander was born probably about 1685, and held the appointment of collector of customs in Aberdeen, an office frequently bestowed at this time on the younger sons of good families. He married Isobel, daughter of Alexander, or perhaps James Gordon, a merchant in Rotterdam, who was a younger son of Francis Gordon of Craig. "James Gordon, merchant at Rotterdam," is mentioned in a letter of General Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, of date 1692, in his diary published by the Spalding Club; and was probably a son of Francis Gordon of Craig, who succeeded in 1650, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels.

The issue of Alexander Gordon, collector of customs, and Isobel of the family of Craig, was 5 sons and 8 daughters, viz.:—

1. James, died in infancy.
2. George, Vice Consul for Sweden at Algiers, where he died without issue.
3. ALEXANDER, who succeeded as 6th Bart.
4. John, an officer in Colonel Morris' Highland Regiment, and died unmarried at Fort St George in the East Indies.

5. Thomas, Consul for the States of Holland at Leith.

Daughters—

1. Jean, died in infancy.
2. Isobel, married Robert Logie, Consul for Sweden at Algiers.
3. Margaret, died unmarried.
4. Anne, b. 1726, married Archibald Christie of Stenton, Keith and Ratho, and afterwards of Baberton. She died in 1810, aged 84.
5. Agnes; 6. ——; 7. Catharine; 8. Mary.

I have now in my possession 3 large table napkins, or rather tray cloths, spun by Isobel Gordon, Alexander's wife, and my grandmother's grandmother, having woven in them the arms of Gordon of Lesmoir, Bart., with the supporters, and the Nova Scotia badge above the fesse in the arms: also in each corner the crest with the initials A S G, and, within the borders, above and below the arms, "Isobel Gordon, 1758."

John, their 4th son, got a commission as Lieut., 7th on the list, in the 89th Highland Regiment, which was raised in 1759, mainly by the Dowager Duchess of Gordon, widow of the 3rd Duke, and her second husband, Col. Staates Long Morris. 760 men were collected in a few weeks at Gordon Castle, and the regiment was marched to Aberdeen in December, 1759. The young Duke of Gordon was appointed senior Captain, and his brothers, Lord William and Lord George, senior Lieut. and Ensign respectively. The regiment was sent to India in December, 1760, the young Duke not being allowed to embark. A strong detachment of it was engaged at Buxar in 1764. After four years' service in India, during which it was conspicuous for its good conduct, it was brought home and reduced. The regiment was kept constantly on the move while in India.—Vide Browne's "Hist. of the Highlands." John Gordon died at Fort St George, I presume at Madras.

Isabella, the daughter of Archibald Christie and Anne Gordon (the 4th daughter), married Roderick Macleod, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, who was son of Donald Macleod of Talisker, and whose children were :—

1. Roderick Macleod, M.D., father of Major-General Roderick B. Macleod, 21st Hussars; of Rev. John Macleod; and of Janet, who married James Augustus Sinclair, afterwards Earl of Caithness.

2. Isabella, married Colonel Arthur Forbes, 32nd Regiment, of the Craigievar family, father of Arthur Forbes Gordon, W.S., of Rayne.

3. Christina, married Hugh Macpherson, professor of Greek and subprincipal of King's College, Aberdeen, father of a large family, including William, a barrister and judge in India, sometime editor of the "Quarterly Review," and judicial secretary India Office; John, M.D., long in Indian

Medical Service, and a doctor in London; Hugh, Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Army; Roderick, a Major-General, Indian Staff Corps; Norman, late Professor of Scots Law, Edinburgh University, and Sheriff of Dumfries, &c.; Arthur George, also a judge in India, now Sir A. G. Macpherson, K.C.I.E., and judicial and public secretary India Office.

4. Margaret, married Colonel George Thomas Gordon, of the family of Foderletter, in Banffshire, and of the Bombay Cavalry, father of Isabella A., married C. G. Lumsden, assistant surgeon 8th Hussars; Margaret; Matilda Christina, married H. H. Powell Cotton of Quex, Kent; Georgina, married Captain James M'Adam, 78th Highlanders.

X. SIR ALEXANDER, 3rd son of Alexander, Collector of Customs, on the death of his cousin, the 5th Bart., succeeded as 10th laird and 6th Bart. He came in to some portion of the family estates, but the greater part had passed into other hands brfore his time, and what he got was probably burdened. He was served heir special to his cousin, Sir William, in parts of Chapeltown, Wedderburn, Brownhill, Carlogie, and Sliach in Aberdeenshire, 23rd June, 1751: to his brother, Captain John Gordon, heir of conquest general, 28th March, 1764: to his grandfather, Sir James, heir male general in 1765. For this information I am indebted to Rev. W. Temple, St Margaret's, Forgue.—See a little further on. Most of these lands have for a long time belonged to the Dukes of Gordon, and now to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

He was born probably about 1725: he married, 5th April, 1759, Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Scott of Dunninald, Forfarshire, M.P., who was the son of Patrick Scott of Rossie, eldest son of Patrick Scott of Craig; by her he had 4 sons and 4 daughters: he died 25th March, 1782, at Old Aberdeen: and was buried in Gordons Aisle, Old Machar.[1]

1. Alexander, b. 10th August, 1761, who, I believe, was in China, probably at the H.E.I.C.S.'s Factory at Canton; died unmarried, and predeceased his father.
2. George, b. 4th May, 1763, died unmarried in the West Indies in 1776 [? 1780.]
3. FRANCIS, afterwards 7th Bart., b. 14th July, 1767, of whom afterwards.
4. John, b. 5th September, 1769, also died unmarried.

Daughters—

1. Anne, b. 17th April, 1760, married to William Lumsdaine, Esq., Clerk to the Signet, and had issue.
2. Diana, b. 12th February, 1766, married Charles Irvine, 2nd son of Alex. Irvine of Drum, then Captain 57th Regiment, afterwards

a Major-General in the army, and had issue. She died 27th January, 1853.

3. Margaret, b. 6th March, 1772, married John Bowman of Gayfield, near Montrose, and had issue.
4. Isabella, b. 6th October, 1773.

For most of these dates I am indebted to Mr P. J. Anderson, secretary New Spalding Club.

Margaret Scott, wife of Sir Alexander, 6th Bart. of Lesmoir, was the eldest daughter of Robert Scott of Dunninald by Anne Middleton, daughter of George Middleton of Seaton, near Old Aberdeen: her brothers were Robert Scott of Usan (father of Robert Scott, merchant), and David of Dunninald (father of Sir David Scott, Bart.)

Anne Middleton is said to have saved her husband's life in 1746. Mr Scott was a staunch Hanoverian, and at that time represented the County of Forfar in Parliament. The Jacobites came to Dunninald, and were about to put Mr Scott to death, when his wife entered the hall and begged for his life. Being a handsome woman, and near her confinement, she prevailed with the Jacobite commander, who listened to her entreaties, and took her husband prisoner; he was lodged in the Tolbooth of Montrose till the arrival of the Duke of Cumberland, when he was set at liberty.

Principal George Middleton of King's College, Aberdeen (baptised 25th Feb., 1645), was the eldest son of Alexander Middleton of Caldhame, who also was Principal of the same college, and grandson of Robert Middleton of Caldhame; Robert's eldest son was the well known General who was created Earl of Middleton in 1660; the second son, Alexander, becoming a minister first of Rayne, then of Old Aberdeen, and successively Professor of Philosophy, Sub-Principal 1642, and Principal of King's College in 1663.

George Middleton succeeded as Principal on his father's resignation in 1681: he married Jean, daughter of James Gordon of Seaton and had among other children (13 in number) George, baptised in 1683, and John, who was baptised 27th Sept., 1678, and was a Brigadier General in the British army in 1735. He purchased the lands of Seaton in 1715, as also the barony of Fettercairn, the estate of the 1st Earl of Middleton. His only surviving son, George Middleton, an advocate, married in 1736 Lady Diana Grey, daughter of Harry, 3rd Earl of Stamford, by whom he had an only child, George, who died in infancy. I presume that Anne Middleton, Mrs Scott, was a daughter of George and niece of the Brigadier.

My grandmother, Diana Gordon, was Lady Diana's namedaughter: and Lady Diana, having lost her only child, took very kindly to the little girl, and, wishing to adopt her, got her to stay a short time at Seaton; but she naturally preferred being with her brothers and sisters at home.

Lady Diana died in 1780, when my grandmother was 14 years old, and left her some money and her silver plate. The latter was unfortunately stolen many years afterwards, about 1816, in London, except two long gravy spoons with the Middleton crest, which are now in my possession.

Sir Alexander Gordon himself succeeded to the baronetcy and the small estate of Newton-Garrie on the death of his cousin in 1751.

It is likely enough that the estate was burdened, and that he supposed himself to be better off than he was: at any rate before long he found himself under the necessity of selling what remained of the once extensive Lesmoir estates. In 1763 he executed a Trust Disposition of his whole estate for behoof of his creditors, in payment of debts amounting to £8206 (Regd. in Books of Session 9th Jany., 1766): and the Duke of Gordon purchased Newton-Garrie from the Trustees in 1765.

How far his debts were due to burdens on the estate, or to himself, or to his having become cautioner for others, as many a one did in those days to his cost, one can only conjecture. I always heard that he lived quietly.

He had been bred to the medical profession, and was appointed on 5th Nov., 1764, as colleague and successor to Dr John Gregory in the Chair of Medicine, at King's College, Old Aberdeen; and, on that gentleman's resigning the appointment and proceeding to Edinburgh, was elected *de novo* full Professor of that faculty on 26th March, 1766, and so continued till 19th March, 1782, when he resigned a few days before his death.

He was buried at Old Aberdeen in the part of Old Machar Cathedral called "Gordon's Aisle," situate on the north side of the church, and formerly called St John's Aisle. It was purchased by the 2nd Marquis of Huntly, as a burial place about 1630, and his wife, Lady Anne Campbell, was interred there.—Vide "Place Names in Strathbogie," p. 57.

His widow, Lady Gordon, then went to Gayfield House, near Montrose, which, with some 16 acres of land, was placed at her disposal by her brother, David Scott of Dunninald: and she lived there till her death.

Mrs Bowman, her younger daughter, and her husband subsequently got Gayfield, except about one acre, which was given to Diana, her elder sister: upon it Gayfield Cottage was built by the latter, who occupied it, while her husband, Col. Irvine, was serving in the West Indies.

Sir Alexander's eldest son, Alexander, appears to have gone to China, perhaps to what was called "The Factory," consisting of a few British merchants, and died unmarried, aged about 21.

Of the fourth son, John, I know but little: my wife has a miniature of him, taken apparently at the age of about 18, with very good features. George, the second son, went to the West Indies, and died there while yet a lad. The following lines were written on his death by his brother John,

headed 'Elegy on the death of a brother who died in the West Indies 1776"[1] and "George Gordon by my uncle John Gordon," as I find them transcribed by my mother in about the year 1820.

"For we were nursed upon the self-same hill,
Fed the same flock, by fountain shade or rill."

"And art thou gone? my soul's best dearest part,
And can I never never see thee more?
To whom shall I now pour my plaintive heart,
Since thou liest breathless on a foreign shore?

Oh! why didst thou, too vent'rous, seek to roam
Beyond these vales with health and safety blest?
Why seek to plough the hoar Atlantic's foam,
Or view the Isles which plagues, alarms infest?

Oh! mad ambition, cursed desire of gold,
Thou pregnant source of every mortal woe;
Whose hapless votaries desperately bold
Dare every danger, every bliss forego.

No more, alas! shall we together stray,
Or climb the hill or skip along the glade;
Or sit at noon and wake the alternate lay
Amid the fragrance of the birken shade.

Ye naked groves, why should I pine for you?
Spring shall return and breathe prolific air:
Inspire your song and all your bloom renew,
But ah! it ne'er can my sad loss repair.

Yet hark, fresh sounds of woe assault mine ears,
And mock all hopes of fixing on relief;
The wail of parents, friends all bathed in tears,
Swells the full tide of overflowing grief.

Twice ten revolving summers saw our hearts
With lengthening time still more and more unite;
Now ruthless death the sacred bond disparts,
And seals thine eyes in shades of endless night.

No! tyrant, no! his image still I'll bear
Engraved deep in this devoted breast;
Yet we shall join and bliss perpetual share,
Where never more thy terrors dare molest."

One of Sir Alexander's sons, most probably Alexander, had a very handsome set of dinner China, and also a tea set made for him in China, with the arms of Gordon of Lesmoir and supporters in the centre, and the Nova Scotia badge on the margin of the plates, &c. In course of time the

[1] Probably a mistake for 1780.

set was divided, one half going to my grandmother, and the other to her sister, Mrs Bowman. The tea set, or such part of it as came to my grandmother, was given by her to a Mr Gordon, a great friend of Mr Edwin Sandys Lumsdaine, shortly after the death of Sir Francis, in about 1838 or 1839, as that gentleman was then trying hard and hopefully to prove that he was entitled to assume the baronetcy. What remained of her share of the dinner service was given by her to my aunt Isabella, afterwards Mrs Bland, who at a later date gave it to me: and it has been carefully preserved.

The portion that fell to Mrs Bowman passed in time to her daughter, Emily, and at a sale of her effects was sold to the late James Shank of "The Villa," Laurencekirk, who devised it by will, but I am not certain to whom, probably to his sister, Lady Scott. His forbear, Diana Scott, was a sister of Sir Alexander Gordon's wife.

Anne, the eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, married William Lumsdaine, of the old family of that ilk, clerk to the Signet. She was a beautiful woman. Her grand-daughter, Mrs George Mitchell-Innes, writes me that she still has a letter from the Duchess of Gordon to Lady Alexander Gordon, in which she speaks of her as "the lovely Nancy." By Mr Lumsdaine she had issue 3 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:—

1. James, a Major H.E.I.C.S., served in the cavalry and a Dep. Commissary General, married Miss Selina Patton.
2. William, also a Major H.E.I.C.S., served also in the cavalry and as a Dep. Commissary General.
3. Francis, in the Royal Navy, lost in the "Saldanha" frigate.

Daughter—Mary Lilias, married Rev. Edwin Sandys, rector of Upper Hardres, near Canterbury, who on his wife's succeeding to the Lumsdaine estates of Lumsdaine and Blanerne, Berwickshire, and Innergellie in Fife, assumed the additional name of Lumsdaine.

Their issue was 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz.:—

1. Edwin L. Sandys Lumsdaine, of Oriel College, Oxford, a barrister of the Temple, died unmarried 1853.
2. James L. Sandys Lumsdaine, also of Oriel Coll. and an officer 15th Hussars, died unmarried 1854.
3. Francis-Gordon Sandys Lumsdaine, of Christ Church, Oxford, a clergyman of the Church of England, married in 1857 Mary Alice, daughter of John Cattley, Esq. of Shabden Court; he died 1873 and left issue.

Daughters—

1. Mary Lilias, married George Mitchell Innes of Bangour (now deceased), by whom she has numerous issue.

2. Selina Helen, married Rev. Forster George Simpson (now deceased), by whom she has issue.
3. Helen Melville, married Rev. H. Godfrey Faussett-Osborne of Hartlip Place, Kent, and vicar of Littleton, Evesham (now deceased), by whom she has issue.

Diana, Sir Alexander's second daughter, was about 16 years of age when her father died. She married Charles Irvine, 2nd son of Irvine of Drum, at Edinburgh, 18th August, 1790.—Vide Scots Magazine. He was then a Captain in the 57th Regiment, in which he served about 16 years: and subsequently for short periods in several others. He was appointed Major in the "Loyal Inverness Fencibles" when it was raised in 1794, his friend, John Gordon Cumming of Pitlurg, being Lieut.-Colonel, and succeeded the latter as Lieut.-Colonel in 1797. He commanded the regiment during the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and the Garrison of Trim during part of that year, whence he led a column and defeated the rebels in an action at Oviotstown. Leaving Ireland in 1800, he served in the West Indies first as Dep. Adj.-General, and afterwards as Dep. Quarter-Master-General under Sir George Nugent till the beginning of 1805. Appointed Bt. Lt.-Col. in 1803 and Bt. Col. in 1812, he became a Major-General in 1814. Fuller details of his services are given in my account of the Irvines of Drum.

By his wife, Diana Gordon, he had 3 sons and 5 daughters, viz.:—

1. Alexander, b. in 1791, an officer H.E.I.C.S. in Bengal European Regiment, died unmarried at Macassar, in the Isle of Celebes, in 1816. See account of the Irvines.
2. Charles Francis, b. about 1793, an officer R.N., lost at sea in command of a prize about 1812.
3. Margaret, b. about 1794, died unmarried at Leamington, 30th May, 1849.
4. Mary, b. 31st July, 1796, at Bray, Co. Wicklow: married Rev. Charles Wimberley, at St Giles, in London, 21st June, 1825, died in London on her 91st birthday, 1887: had issue 6 sons and 2 daughters. See account of the Wimberleys.
5. Isabella, b. 31st Dec., 1799, in Barracks at Dublin: married, 1855, William Bland, Esq., of Hartlip Place, Kent.
6. George Nugent, b. 1801, an officer H.E.I.C.S., in the 4th Local Horse, died unmarried at Neemuch, India, in 1827.
7. Ann, b. 1808, in Edinburgh, died 1810 at Montrose.
8. Diana, b. about 1810 at Montrose, married Mr Mason, but had no issue, died in 1885.

After my grandfather's return from the West Indies, he lived for a time at 1 Roxburgh Street, Edinburgh, then at Gayfield Cottage near Montrose, then in Old Aberdeen, then at 5 Robert Street, Brompton, next at Bruges and Ghent, whence he returned to England: he lived for a short time in Great Portland Street, London, and went on a visit to Scotland, where he caught cold and died after a short illness in 1819, in King Street, Aberdeen. He was buried in Drum's Aisle, St Nicholas.

His widow and daughters lived mostly in London, at 28 Alfred Place, Bedford Square, till Mary, her 2nd daughter, and my mother, married the Rev. Charles Wimberley in 1825, and went to India, her sister Isabella accompanying them. The latter took charge of and brought my brother Charles and myself home from the Cape of Good Hope in 1831. We went to my grandmother's house in Arlington Street, Camden Town, then almost in the country, the houses on one side looking out on an archery ground opposite. We removed to Notting Hill Square about 1834, to St Petersburgh Place, Bayswater, about 1837, and remained till my father and mother's return from India in 1842. My grandmother and aunts lived with them for a short time at Rugby, whence my aunt Margaret went abroad, and my grandmother and aunt Isabella went to Upper Hardres Rectory: on the return of the former they moved to Leamington, where she died, her mother and sister next removing to Bromley, in Kent. There I joined them in 1852, after taking my degree at Cambridge; but my grandmother died in a quaint old house we had at Mason's Hill there on 27th January, 1853, aged 87. I remember her well from my childhood as a very pretty old lady, and how, when I was a little boy, she told me of her youthful lover, "Donald of the Braes." I stupidly never asked his name; perhaps he was an Ogilvie or a Lindsay from the Braes of Angus, or a Farquharson from the Braes of Mar. She always sat erect in her chair even during the last years of her life. She was buried at Bromley.

Sir Alexander's third daughter, Margaret, married John Bowman of Gayfield, near Montrose, who had been a doctor at some place abroad.

She had issue 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:—

1. Emily.
2. John.
3. Gordon, who married a niece of Matthew Bell, a well-known lawyer, and had a daughter, who, I understand, married, and had issue.

XI. SIR FRANCIS, 7th Bart., was born 14th July, 1767: he was the third son of Sir Alexander, 6th Bart., and succeeded to the baronetcy only on his father's death in 1782. He went out to India in the Civil Service of the East India Company, but unfortunately got a bad attack of sunstroke when in the prime of life, from which he appears never to have recovered. He returned home in 1800, and lived for a good many years in Yorkshire.

He never married, and died in or about 1837. The dates of his appointments are as follows :—As "Writer," as it was then called in the Bombay Civil Service, 1781 ; "Junior Merchant," 1790 ; he was "Resident" at Calicut, 1791 ; returned home 1800, and resigned the Service in 1802. For these dates I have to thank Sir A. G. Macpherson, K.C.S.I.

The failure of heirs male of the Gordons of Lesmoir is somewhat remarkable.

Sir James, the 4th Bart., had 5 sons, of whom the eldest predeceased his father, but left one son, who succeeded as 5th Bart., married, but had no issue.

The 3rd son, Alexander, Collector of Customs at Aberdeen, had 5 sons, of whom the 3rd succeeded as 6th Bart., married and had 4 sons, of whom the youngest but one succeeded as 7th Bart., but died unmarried ; none of his 3 brothers or 4 uncles appears to have married.

John Gordon of Kinnellar, younger brother of Alexander, Collector of Customs, and son of the 4th Bart., married and had 4 sons, but none of them appears to have married.

There are also comparatively few male descendants of the females of the family during the last century, till the time of the present generation. Anne, daughter of the 6th Bart., married William Lumsdaine, and had 3 sons, none of whom left male issue, and her daughter, Mary Lilias, who married Rev. E. Sandys-Lumsdaine, succeeded to the Lumsdaine estates.

Mrs Sandys-Lumsdaine again had 3 sons, the 2 elder of whom died unmarried ; the 3rd, Francis Gordon, married and left 2 sons.

Diana, my grandmother, had 3 sons, none of whom married and had issue.

Margaret, their youngest sister, Mrs Bowman, had 2 sons, one of whom married and left 1 daughter.

My mother, Mary Irvine, was the only one out of eight children who left issue. She had 6 sons and 2 daughters, 2 of the sons dying in infancy, viz., 1, Charles Irvine, b. 1826, d. 1828 ; 2, Douglas, b. 1828, Captain late 79th Highlanders, married and has children and grandchildren ; 3, Charles Irvine, b. 1830, in holy orders, married and has children ; 4, Edwin Balfour, b. 1831, an officer H.E.I.C.S., 3rd Bengal Europeans, married and left children, died 1864 ; 5, Henry Daniell, b. 1836, d. 1837 ; 6, Reginald Justus, b. 1841, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Bengal Staff Corps, married and has children and grandchildren ; 7, Mary Florence Lumsdaine, b. 1833, married and has issue ; 8, Julia Daniell, b. 1839, married and has issue. For further particulars, vide account of the Wimberleys.

No male heir of the Baronets of Lesmoir, or, at least, no one who can prove his title to be served male heir and entitled to the baronetcy, remains, as far as I know : none of the lands formerly held by them now belong to

any representative of the family. Their only memorial in Strathbogie is the debris of the old castle, fast dwindling away, and "the heiding stanes," which were removed to Craig. I have failed to find the family burying-place, though I think it is beyond doubt that for some generations it must have been in the old church or the Churchyard of Essie.

Gordon of Manar claims to be descended from Gordon of Birkenburn, a cadet of the Lesmoirs dating from about 1550, 3rd son of James, the 2nd laird of Lesmoir.—See Appendix VI. Gordon of Cairness claims to be descended through Gordon of Buthlaw from Thomas Gordon of Seggieden, said to be 8th son, or, according to Douglas' Baronage, 6th son of James, 2nd laird.

Probably some of the male descendants of Charles Gordon of Terpersie who was beheaded in 1746, and descended from William Gordon of Terpersie 4th son, or, according to Douglas' Baronage, 8th son of James, 2nd laird, are still to be found.

Perhaps the Gordons of Wardhouse are descended from the Lesmoir family: as also Knockespock: John Gordon, 1st laird of Wardhouse, and Harry of Auchlyne, grandfather of James of Knockespock, are said to have been 2nd and 3rd sons of William, 4th laird of Terpersie. Wardhouse was probably purchased by John Gordon from the last of the Lesleys of Wardhouse, and was entailed by a John Gordon, probably his grandson, in 1740: his son Arthur appears to have purchased Lesmoir in 1738, but sold it again in 1747: Arthur's sister, Mary, married James Gordon of Beldornie, and their grandson, Alexander, succeeded in default of male issue under John Gordon's entail to Wardhouse: but Alexander, having no issue, was succeeded by his brother Charles, from whom the present laird is descended.

Gordon of Cairnfield and Arradoul is probably descended through a female from either the family of Craig or Lesmoir.—Vide Appendix VI.

I visited the site of the old Castle of Lesmoir when a young man early in 1854: to the best of my recollection there was then a portion of the wall from 6 to 8 feet high still standing. I visited it again, nearly 40 years afterwards, on 24th May, 1893, and found that, though the enclosing dyke, above the moat, was still substantial, not a vestige of the ruins remained showing one stone standing upon another: the old Castle had been ruthlessly used as a quarry for building houses and steadings: after quarrying was completed rank vegetation covered the debris. Some trees had apparently been planted inside the enclosing dyke, and others had sprung up over the greater part of the enclosure, save on a comparatively open spot, which might have once been a garden.

In the Churchyard of Essie there were many tombstones, mostly in memory of tenant farmers, especially of the name of Cran. I did not observe, during my short visit, one to any one of the name of Gordon. I saw one old moss-grown stone, with the date 1601 distinctly legible in moss, and learned that it was in memory of James Duncan of Merdrum and I. Lumsdel, his spouse.

The property is well situate for agricultural purposes, sheltered by the Tap o' Noth from the north-east, and by other hills from the north, north-west, west, and south-west, open to the east and south; the soil appeared kindly.

Scurdarg is now a fine farm, and I saw some well-bred cattle upon it. The arable land seems to lie mostly at an elevation of from 700 to 800 feet at the upper part of the Glen: and all the land is cultivated on the braes up to about the latter height, one or two gravelly hillocks excepted, which when I saw them, were gorgeous with whin blossom.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Account of the family of Gordon of Lesmoir, as given in Douglas' Baronage of Scotland, p. 30.

GORDON OF LESMOIR.

This honourable family is descended in a direct male line from Sir Adam de Gordon, chief of the name, who obtained from King Robert I. a grant of the lands and barony of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, and from that time fixed their residence in the North of Scotland.

But as we have not had access to the writs of this family, we are not enabled to deduce their descent from their origin, tho' the published records furnish sufficient evidence (as will appear in the sequel) that the family of Lesmoir, in the 15th century, had produced cadets, who were gentlemen of respectable figure, particularly Gordon of Craigtollie, Gordon of Perslie, &c. And it further appears, by Mr Nisbet's system of heraldry, that there are many considerable families, free barons, descended of the house of Lesmoir, whose armorial bearings are recorded in the Lyon-office, some whereof are mentioned hereafter.

I. JAMES GORDON of Lesmoir lived in the reigns of King James III. and IV., and married Lady Anne Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Athole, relict of Sir Robert Gordon of Pitlurg, by whom he had issue 1 son, M.S. History of the Family of Lesmoir.

JAMES, who succeeded him.

This Lady Anne, after Lesmoir's death, built the Castle of Lesmoir in her son's minority, anno 1508. Ibidem.

II. JAMES GORDON of Lesmoir married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford, ancestor of the Earls of Finlater (which is omitted in the Peerage, p. 26).

This James, having acquired the lands of Erlesfield, Segyden, &c., from Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, ancestor of the Earls of Southesk, got a Charter under the Great Seal "Jacobo Gordon de Lesmoir et Margaretae Ogilvie ejus sponsae, terrarum de Erlesfield et Segyden, cum communi mora in Kirkhill, &c.," to them and the heirs male of their bodies: which failing to James Gordon of Craigtollie, and his heirs; which failing to Alexander Gordon of Perslie and his heirs-male; which failing to Mr William Gordon, son of this James Gordon of Lesmoir and his heirs-male; which all failing to his (the said James Gordon of Lesmoir) his nearest heirs whatever. This Charter is dated anno 1546, and confirmed 28th January, 1547. Chart in pub. archiv.

By the said Margaret Ogilvy he had issue 8 sons and 5 daughters:—

1. GEORGE, his apparent heir.

Chart in pub. archiv.

2. James, who got a Charter under the Great Seal "Jabobo Gordon et Margaretae Gordon ejus sponsae terrarum de Easter Crichie jacen. in vice comitatu de Aberdeen, &c., &c.," dated 11th day of September, 1555.

Nisbet Vol. I., p. 317.

3. Alexander of Birkenburn, who is mentioned in Nisbet's heraldry as an ancient cadet of the house of Lesmoir, whose arms are matriculated in the Lyon-office.

Records of Parliament. M.S. history of the family.

4. Patrick of Oxhill, who was forfeited for the cause of the Battle of Corriechie, and his forfeiture was rescinded anno 1567.
5. John Gordon of Licheston.
6. Thomas, who got from his father the lands of Segyden; and of him John Gordon of Buthlaw, Esq., advocate, is lineally descended.
7. Henry Gordon of Delspro.
8. William Gordon of Terpersie

Daughters—

Writs of the family of Meldrum.

1. Janet, married to William Seton of Meldrum.
2. Katharine, married to —— Blackhall of Bara.
3. Elizabeth, married to —— Knows of Ashentilly.
4. Marjory, married to —— Gordon of Gight.
5. Margaret, married to Gilbert Keith of Ludquhairn.

M.S. history of the family of Lesmoir and Forbes.

III. GEORGE, eldest son and apparent heir of James Gordon of Lesmoir, married Katharine, daughter of —— Forbes of Tolquhon, and died before his father, leaving issue 2 sons and 3 daughters—

1. Alexander, who became his grandfather's heir.
2. George, ancestor of the Gordons of Newton.

Daughters—

Writs of the family of Forbes.

1. Janet, married to her cousin, William Forbes of Tolquhon, and had issue.
2. Jean, married to —— Ogilvy of Carnousy.
3. ——, married to —— Innes of Fouks.

IV. ALEXANDER GORDON, eldest son of George, apparent heir of Lesmoir, succeeded his grandfather, and got a Charter under the Great Seal, "Alexandro Gordon de Lesmoir et Jacobo Gordon ejus filio natu maximo terrarum de Aucherne, villae et terrarum de Tulloch, villae et terrarum de Drainie, &c.," dated 25th September, 1607.

Peerage p. 557 and history of the family.

He married Anne, daughter of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, by whom he had 4 sons and 3 daughters—

1. JAMES, afterwards Sir James, his heir.
2. Mr John, parson of Crimond.
3. George..
4. Alexander.

Daughters—

1. Katharine, married to Alexander Burnet of Leys.
2. Agnes, married to —— Bannerman of Waterton.
3. Janet, Lady Frendraught.

He died anno 1609, and was succeeded by his son.

V. SIR JAMES GORDON of Lesmoir, who, when a very young man, was engaged with the Earl of Huntly in the slaughter of the Earl of Moray at Dunibristle, anno 1592, for which he obtained a remission under the Great Seal, "Jacobo Gordon, apparenti de Lesmoir, pro arte et parte, &c., quondam Jacobi Moraviae Comitis, &c.," dated 18th March, 1593. Chart in pub. archiv.

He got a Charter under the Great Seal, wherein he is still designed "apparens de Lesmoir, &c.," of the lands of Drumrossie, &c., dated the last day of October, 1608. Ibidem.

After his father's death he got two Charters, "Jacobo Gordon de Lesmoir, &c.," of several other lands, dated in July, 1610. Ibidem.

He being a man of parts and merit, was by King Charles I. created a baronet by his royal patent, "Jacobo Gordon, baronetto de Lesmoir, et haeredibus suis masculis quibuscungue terrarum, baroniae et regalitatis de lie New Lesmoir in Nova Scotia in America, &c.," dated 1st September, 1625. Ibidem.

He got afterwards a Charter, "Domino Jacobo Gordon de Lesmoir, militi baronetto, terrarum baroniae de Troup, &c.," dated 24th March, 1642. Ibidem.

The above Charters in the public records sufficiently show what an immense estate this family was possessed of.

Sir James died soon after the year 1642, in an advanced age, leaving issue by Rebecca, his wife, daughter of —— Keith of Ravenscraig, 2 sons and 2 daughters—

1. JAMES, his apparent heir.
2. William of Broadland, afterwards Sir William, who became his father's heir.

Daughters—

1. Jean, married to John Gordon of Craig Esq.
2. ——.

VI. JAMES, eldest son, and apparent heir of Sir James Gordon, first baronet of Lesmoir, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, by whom he had only 2 daughters.

Daughters—

1. ——, married to —— —— of Beldorny.
2. ——, married to —— Abercrombie of Glassock.

He dying before his father without sons, the representation in the male line devolved upon his brother.

VI. SIR WILLIAM of Broadland, who, upon the death of his father, succeeded to the estate and honours, and was 2nd baronet of Lesmoir. M.S. history of the family.

He left issue 3 sons—

1. SIR WILLIAM, his heir.
2. Alexander ——.
3. Thomas of Monaughty.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. SIR WILLIAM GORDON, 3rd baronet of Lesmoir, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of —— Learmont of Balcolmie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, with whom he got the lands and barony of Balcolmie in Fifeshire, and by her he had 2 sons and 2 daughters—

1. SIR JAMES, his heir.
2. William, who got the estate of Balcolmie, and, being bred to the law, was king's solicitor in the reign of James VII.

Daughters—

Writs of the family of Fife.

1. Margaret, was married to Alexander Duff of Braco, and had issue.
2. ——, married to —— Ogilvie, a brother of the Earl of Finlater.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

VIII. SIR JAMES GORDON, 4th baronet of Lesmoir, who married Peerage p. 8. Jean, only daughter of Sir John Gordon of Haddo, by whom he had 5 sons and 3 daughters—

1. WILLIAM, his apparent heir.
2. George, who, being bred to the law, was an advocate before the Court of Session, and married the heiress of Sands, but died without issue.
3. Alexander, who carried on the line of this family, as will be shown hereafter.

Peerage p. 609.

4. John, who purchased the lands of Kinellar, in Aberdeenshire, and married Henriet, daughter of William Fraser, Lord Salton.
5. Robert, an officer in the army, but died unmarried.

Daughters—

1. Anne, married to Robert Farquharson of Finzean, Esq.
2. Jean, married to —— Sandilands of Craibstone.
3. Margaret, died unmarried.

IX. WILLIAM, eldest son and apparent heir to Sir James Gordon, 3rd [should be 4th] baronet of Lesmoir, married Margaret, daughter of —— Duff of Drummuir, and died before his father, leaving issue only 1 son.

X. SIR WILLIAM, who succeeded his grandfather, Sir James, and was 5th baronet of Lesmoir.

He married Lilias, daughter of —— Gordon of Carnousie: but dying without issue, the representation devolved upon Sir Alexander, his cousin-german and heir male, being son of his uncle Alexander, before mentioned, to whom we now return.

IX. ALEXANDER, 3rd son of Sir James, 4th baronet of Lesmoir, married Isobel, daughter of James Gordon, a considerable merchant in Holland, and a son of the family of Craig, by whom he had 5 sons and 8 daughters—

1. James, who died in infancy.
2. George, who was Vice-Consul for Sweden at Algiers, where he died without issue.
3. ALEXANDER, now Sir Alexander, who became heir to the last Sir William.
4. John, an officer in Colonel Morris' Highland Regiment, and died at Fort St George, in the East Indies, unmarried.
5. Thomas, who is now Consul for the States of Holland at Leith.

Daughters—

1. Jean, died in infancy.
2. Isobel, married to Robert Logie, Esq., Consul for his Swedish Majesty at Algiers.

3. Margaret, died unmarried.

4. Anne, married to Archibald Christie, Esq. of Keith.

5. Agnes; 6, ——; 7, Catharine; 8, Mary.

X. SIR ALEXANDER GORDON, 3rd son of the above Alexander, upon the death of his cousin, Sir William, the 5th baronet, succeeded to his estate and honours, and is 6th baronet of Lesmoir.

He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Robert Scot of Dunninald, by whom he hath 2 sons and 2 daughters—

1. ALEXANDER, younger of Lesmoir, his apparent heir.

2. George.

Daughters—

1. Margaret*

2. Diana.

ARMS.

Azure: a fess cheque *argent* and of the first, between three boars' heads erased *or.*

Crest, a hart's head couped *proper.*

Supporters; on the dexter a naked man: and on the sinister a griffin *proper.*

Motto, "Bydand."

Chief seat, Lesmoir in Aberdeenshire.

[* NOTE.—Anne was the eldest danghter: Margaret the third.—D. W.]

APPENDIX II.

"Tables of Pedigree of the Family of Gordon in Scotland by William Gordon, Esq. of Harperfield, LL.D., solicitor of law, Middle Temple, London, uncle to Pitlurg, from Adam de Gordon, first of the name in Scotland, anno 1057, to Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, who now (1784) represents the family."

These tables were copied by me from either a MS. or Pamphlet, which I suppose may have been printed privately, lent to me in 1854 by the late Francis Gordon of Craig and Kincardine Lodge.

TABLE I.

"Pedigree of the family of Gordon in Scotland, now represented by Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon (note 1) stating the principal collateral branches, from Adam de Gordon (note 2), first of the name in Scotland, anno 1057, down to the succession of Elizabeth, heiress of Huntly, &c., in 1403, and her death in 1438."*

* EXPLANATIONS.—There are no Scottish Charters now extant, and probably none were granted, till after the date of King Malcolm III. in 1093. The oldest original Charter to be found is one by Duncan, the natural son of King Malcolm, in 1094. The Royal Charters mention no dates for upwards of a century after this period. A number of bishops and other attendants on the Court are named as witnesses: and from these and ome other circumstances the dates are calculated, tho' they cannot be xactly ascertained. The Charters of Private Benefactors, which are egistered in the Monastick Chartularies, frequently break off at the testing lause, without even naming the witnesses, which renders it still more diffi-

cult to ascertain their dates. The Donations, however, generally mention "to be made for the salvation of the souls of the benefactor, and his father, grandfathers, and other relations," from whence the pedigree may be clearly deduced.

The Charter of Richard, bishop of St Andrew's, is here stated in proof of the first descent, as granted in the second year after his consecration: because the monks generally obtained a confirmation of their privileges upon the first visitation of their new bishop.

This Charter proves the existence of Adam de Gordun, proprietor of the town and territory of West Gordun in 1164. The Charter first recorded in the Chartularly of Kelso is granted by Adam, the son of Adam de Gordun, and is here stated as granted soon after the erection of the Abbacy in 1126, because he was most probably the same person to whom the Bishop grants the privilege of the Cymetery for the use of his tenants of West Gordoun, as being one of the first benefactors to the Abbey, either from his own piety or in compliment to King David, whose father first established the family in these parts.

NOTE 1.—The ancestor of the Duke of Gordon was a son of the noble family of Seton of Winton, who in 1408 married Elizabeth, heiress of the estate of Gordon and Huntly in the South, and of Strathbogie in the North part of Scotland.

The collateral branches of this principal stem (distinguished by the name of Seton Gordon) are very numerous, and amount to 30 families and upwards, who are landowners in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Murray, &c.

There are two collateral branches who connect a lineal uninterrupted male descent from Adam de Gordun, the founder of the family in 1057. The descendants of the ancestor of Lord Viscount Kenmure, the eldest collateral branch, being 2nd son of Adam de Gordon (8th generation in this table) are numerous, and consist of upwards of 20 respectable families in the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton. The other branch, from John de Gordun (11th generation in this table) produced above 60 families, who all settled in the North, some of whose descents have been particularly traced and pointed out in separate Tables of Pedigree. The principal representatives of this branch are Pitlurg, Lesmoir, Craig, &c.—See the separate Tables.

NOTE 2.—The true Etymon of Gordon (or Gordun, as found in the most ancient Charters) has not as yet been discovered. This name was most unquestionably local, and brought from the Continent to Scotland by the first founder of this family, who gave his own name to the lands he acquired in the county of Berwick. There was a tribe of the Nervi called Gorduni, settled in Belgick Gaul, near Ghent, mentioned by Cæsar 40 years before the Christian era. From thence the families settled in France, Italy, and the Tyrol, have possibly derived their names. The ancestor of the Scottish family most probably came from Normandy in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, which commenced in 1041. This King's mother, Emma, was the Duke of Normandy's sister. He was educated and resided many years at the Roman Court. He first encouraged the settlement of the Normans in England, particularly in the northern parts, most subject to the Danish depredations. There is undoubted evidence of the settlement of the Gordons in Normandy in a very early period. In 1263 King Henry III. entered into a treaty at London, consisting of sixteen articles, with Pontius de Gordon, designed "Vir Nobilis" for securing to him the Castle, honour, and government of the Castle of Gordon in Normandy, with the territories and ancient privileges thereto belonging—See Rymer's Foedera vol. I., p. 761.

I.

Adam de Gordun accompanied Malcolm III. when he recovered the Crown from Macbeth in 1057. He obtained a grant of lands in Berwickshire, near to Coldstream, on the River Tweed, where he settled, and the lands were called from his own sirname (then frequent in France) East and West Gordun. He was killed at the siege of Alnwick, with King Malcolm, Nov. 13, 1093.—See Chronological Abridgement (note 3).

NOTE 3.—Chronological Abridgement of the History of Scotland, from 1057 to 1542, wherein the memorable actions, civil and military, of the principal families are stated and connected with the National History. (In the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh).

He was succeeded by

II.

Adam de Gordun, his son, proved by two Charters in the Chartulary of Kelso (note 4). The first is a Charter in 1130 or near that time, by Adam, filius Adae de Gordun, granting lands, specially limited, and extensive pasturages to the Abbacy of Kelso, founded by King David I. in 1126. Secondly a Charter by Richard, bishop of St Andrews, probably the year after his consecration, in 1164, confirming to the Abbacy the church of Gordun, with liberty to the inhabitants of the other (or Wester Gordun) belonging to Adam de Gordun, to bury their dead in the Cymetery (or Church Yard) then first consecrated by him.

NOTE 4.—The MS. Chartulary of Kelso, and the most part of the Monastick Chartularies and Chronicles, are also to be found in the Library of the Advocates at Edinburgh.

III.

Richer (or Richard) de Gordun, his son, proved by a Charter in 1170, whereby he grants to St Mary's Church, and the Monastery of Kelso, and to St Michael's Church of his village of Gordun, certain lands limited by the Cymetery (mentioned in the Bishop's Charter 1164) and other boundaries.

He died about the year 1200, and was succeeded by

IV.

Thomas de Gordun, his son, proved by a Charter in 1202, or soon after his father's death, confirming the donations made by Richard de Gordoun his father.

He died about 1230.

V.

Thomas de Gordun, his son, proved by four Charters in the Chartulary of Kelso, granted between 1230 and 1258, wherein he is designed the son of Thomas de Gordun, granting a large tract of lands, mosses, and pasturages to the Abbacy of Kelso, and confirming the donations of his father Thomas and his grandfather Richard.

He died in 1260, succeeded by

VI.

Alicia de Gordun, his daughter, who married Adam de Gordun, her cousin (probably the lineal heir-male, descended of a brother of Richard de Gordun) proved by a Charter in 1274, or thereabouts, granted by her after the death of Adam de Gordun, who joined the Earls of Athole and Carrick in a crusade, and died at Tunis in 1269.—See Historical Abridgement. In this Charter she is designed "Daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Gordun, younger, Knight, spouse of the late Adam de Gordun:" and she confirms the grants of her father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, all specially named. Succeeded by

VII.

Adam de Gordun, her son, who possessed an estate in England, probably in right of his wife, Marjory. He is summoned to attend King Edward I.'s Lieutenant, at Gloucester, June 14, 1287.—Rymer's Foedera, vol. II.

He died about 1295, proved by pass-port in 1296 to Marjory, "wife of the late Adam de Gordun," to go to England.—Rymer, vol. II., page 727. Succeeded by

VIII.

Adam de Gordun, his son.

He was Warden of the Marches in 1300.—Rymer, vol. II., p. 870. A Commissioner of King Edward I. for establishing regulations for Scotland and for Lennox in 1304.—Ryley, p. 503. In an agreement with the Monks of Kelso, June 29, 1308, he is designed "Dominus Adam de Gordun, Miles,' Chartulary of Kelso. After the Battle of Bannockburn, in June, 1314, he' abandoned the English party, was received into favour by King Robert (Bruce), and obtained a grant of part of the estate of "David de Strathbogie, Earl of Athole." But it had no effect till long after.

He obtained a Charter, June 28, 1315, of the lands of Stichell to himself and William his second son.

He was Ambassador of King Robert I. to the Pope in 1320, and eminently concerned in all the public transactions of these times. Killed at the Battle of Halidon Hill, June 19, 1333.—See Historical Abridgement. 1 daughter (note 5). His issue by his wife Annabella. 4 sons (note 6).

NOTE 5.—Mary, married Sir Walter Hamilton of Cadzow, ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton. Charter to him and his wife from King Robert (Bruce), March 3, 1315.

NOTE 6.—1, Alexander, his eldest son. 2nd son, William de Gordoun, ancestor of the family of Kenmure, ennobled in 1663. 3rd son, John. 4th son, Thomas. Churchmen, obtained passports from King Edward to go to Rome.—Rymer, vol. III., p. 396.

Succeeded by

IX.

Alexander de Gordun, his eldest son, attended his father at Halidon in 1333, but then fortunately escaped.

Was killed at the Battle of Durham in 1346.—Historical Abridgement, and list of killed and of prisoners. Succeeded by

X.

John de Gordun, his son, was taken prisoner with King David I. at the Battle of Neville's Cross, 1346, and not released till 1357, when William, the 1st Earl of Douglas, became bound as one of his sureties.—Rymer, vol. VI., pp. 30 and 82. He was succeeded by

XI.

John de Gordun, his son, whose eminent valour and military exploits are much celebrated in history.

He defeated and took Sir John Lilburn prisoner with an inferior force in August, 1371. He attacked and made Sir Thomas Musgrave prisoner in March, 1372. He took Berwick by surprise with a handful of men in Nov., 1378.—See Chronological Abridgement.

In a new grant of the lands of Strathbogie, in the county of Aberdeen, by King Robert II., July 13, 1376, he is designed "Joannes de Gordon" (now first altered from Gordun) without any addition or title of honour.

The estate is granted to him and to his heirs whatsomever, and it is mentioned that a former grant, by King Robert I. (Bruce), to his great-grandfather, Adam de Gordun, had not taken effect, because David de Strathbolgie, Earl of Athole, had returned to his allegiance, and recovered this estate for some time, but was now again forfeited.—Records, roll V.. No. 2.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cruickshank of Aswanly. Had issue 3 sons (note 7), was killed at the Battle of Otterburn [1388].

Note 7.—1. Adam de Gordon.
2nd son, John Gordon of Scurdargue or Essie: ancestor of the families of Pitlurg, Lesmoir, Craig, and others, and their descendants.
3rd son, Thomas of Davoch of Ruthven. Ancestor of the families of Sauchin and others. *N.B.*—Those brothers have been long mentioned in Scotland by the names of Jock and Tam.

Succeeded by

XII.

Adam de Gordon, his eldest son. He was much engaged, as a leader, in the incursions on the Borders.

In October, 1398, he is called before the Commissioners of the Marches for a breach of the truce then subsisting, and is appointed to attend the next meeting under the penalty of £2000 sterling: but nothing further appears.—Rymer, vol. VIII., p. 54.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland.

Had issue 2 daughters, the youngest of which died unmarried.

He was killed at the Battle of Homildon, May 5, 1403, where he and Sir John Swinton eminently distinguished themselves by bravely attacking the English army with only a hundred volunteers.—Historical Abridgement.

His estate of Strathbogie, in virtue of the Charter 1376 to heirs whatsomever, and the other estates of Gordon and Huntly, in Berwickshire, settled in the same manner, descended to his daughter and heir of line.

XIII.

Elizabeth, married in 1408 to Alexander, second son of Sir William Seton of Seton, ancestor of the family of Winton. Charter, upon the resignation of the said Elizabeth, July 20, 1408, to Alexander Seton and Elizabeth, his wife, of the baronies of Huntly and Gordon, and all the other lands of the late Adam de Gordon, in the shires of Berwick and Aberdeen. —Chart. Roberti Ducis Albaniae, Parliament Records.

He was a hostage for King James I. in March, 1422.—Rymer, vol. VIII., p. 333.

Had issue 1 daughter (note 8), 3 sons (note 9).

He died in 1437. She died March 6, 1438.

Note 8.—Elizabeth, married to Alexander, Earl of Ross.

Note 9.—1. Alexander.
2nd son, William Seton, ancestor of the Setons of Meldrum, killed in a conflict at Brechin, May 18, 1452.
3rd son, Henry, killed at Brechin, 1452. No issue.

[NOTE.—Thus far is copied from Tables of Pedigree of the Family of Gordon in Scotland. The eldest son, Alexander, was ancestor of the Huntly family.—D. W.]

APPENDIX III.

TABLE OF PEDIGREE of the FAMILY of GORDON of LESMOIR, continued from the eleventh descent of the Family of Gordon in Scotland, as stated in Table I.

John de Gordon was the eleventh lineal male descendant of Adam de Gordun, the founder of the family in 1057, as stated (with the proofs) in the Table of Pedigree of the Principal Stem, now represented by Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon.

Adam de Gordon, his eldest son, transmitted the family estates to his daughter (and only child) Elizabeth, in virtue of the settlement to heirs whatsomever in her grandfather's Charter from King Robert II., 1376. She married in 1408 Alexander, 2nd son of Sir William Seton of Seton.

Besides the said Adam de Gordon (father of Elizabeth, the heiress) the foresaid John de Gordon had two other sons of his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Cruickshank of Aswanly, viz.:—

1. John Gordon, designed of Scurdargue or Essie.
2. Thomas, of Davoch of Ruthven. Generally mentioned in Scotland by the names of "Jock" and "Tam."

John Gordon of Scurdargue and Essie (part of his father's patrimony and estate of Strathbogie, anciently so called), married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Maitland of Gicht. Had issue 3 sons (note 1).

Note 1.—1st, John, ancestor of the family of Pitlurg, whose pedigree is deduced in a separate Table.
2nd, William, ancestor of Lesmoir and Craig.
3rd, James, ancestor of Methlic or Haddo.

Died about 1420.

XIII.

William, 2nd son of John of Scurdargue.

He was designed of Tillytermont, part of his father's patrimony in the estate of Strathbogie. He married a daughter of Sir John Rutherford, and had issue 2 sons (note 2).

Note 2.—1st, George, of Tillytermont, the eldest son.
2nd, Patrick Gordon of Craig, ancestor of the families of Cairnbrogie, Cocklarachie, Tillyangus, Ardmeallie, Auchintoul, and others. Pedigree deduced in a separate Table.

Died about 1480. Succeeded by

XIV.

George Gordon of Tillytermont, his eldest son, married daughter of Beroald Innes [1] of Meilliers. Issue 4 sons (note 3).

Note 3.—1, Eldest son, Alexander, ancestor of Gordon of Pronie.
2nd son, James of Lesmoir.
3rd son, William of Brackley.
4th son, Thomas of Bowmakillock.

[1 Berald Innes in Meilris is one of the witnesses to a marriage contract dated 3rd May, 1481, between George Meldrum, son and apparent heir of Fyvie, and Elizabeth, daughter of Innes of that ilk.—Vide Charters, &c., in "The Family of Innes," Spald. Club Publ.—D. W.]

XV.

James Gordon, 1st of Lesmoir, 2nd son of George Gordon of Tillytermont, married, 1st, ——, daughter of Stewart of Laithers, and had issue 3 daughters (note 4), 6 sons (note 5).

Note 4.—*First Marriage*—
1st, Janet, married William Seton of Meldrum.
2nd, Marjory, married Gordon of Ardmather.[2]
3rd, Margaret, married Keith of Ludquhairn.

Note 5.—*First Marriage*—
1st, George, his eldest son.
2nd, James Gordon of Crichie. Royal Charter to him and Margaret Gordon, his wife, of Easter Crichie. —Rec. of Charters.
3rd, Alexander of Birkenburn.

4th, William of Terpersie. Royal Charter, Aug. 8, 1585, to him and Margaret Ogilvy, his wife, of the lands of Terpersie, &c.—Records Book XL., No. 231.
5th, Patrick of Oxhill, forfeited after the conflict at Corriechie.
6th, John of Licheston.

[[2] "Gordon of Ardmather (Ardmackyer or Ardmayer) was father to William Gordon, who fell in to be laird of Gight after the slaughter of Sir George Gordon, who was killed in 1579 at the Windmill of Dundee by the laird of Towie (Forbes), who killed each other at that place."—Vide "The Familie of Innes," Spald. Club Publ.—D. W.]

Married, 2ndly, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Findlater. Issue 2 daughters (note 6), 2 sons (note 7).

Note 6.—*Second Marriage*—
4th, Catharine, married Blackhall of Barra.
5th, Elizabeth, married Knows of Achintilly.

Note 7.—*Second Marriage*—
7th, Henry of Delspro.
8th, Thomas of Seggyden, ancestor of Buthlaw.—Records.

Proved by Royal Charter, January 28, 1547, to James Gordon of Les moir and Margaret Ogilvy, his wife, and to a series of heirs therein mentioned.—Records B. XXXIII., No. 191.

He died in 1575. Succeeded by his eldest son.

XVI.

George Gordon, 2nd of Lesmoir, his eldest son, married Catharine daughter of Forbes of Towie, or Tolquhon. Issue 3 daughters (note 8), 3 sons (note 9).

Note 8.—1st, Janet, married William Forbes of Tolquhon, her cousin.
2nd, Jean, married Ogilvie of Carnousie.
3rd, ——,[1] married 1st, Innes of Touchis,[2] or Auchintoul; 2ndly, Grant of Ballindalloch; 3rdly, Gordon of Birsemoir.

Note 9.—1st, Alexander, his eldest son.
2nd, James, died without issue.
3rd, John, ancestor of Gordon of Newton.

[[1] Her name was Margaret: vide note at end of this appendix.—D. W.]
[[2] Walter Innes of Touchis, afterwards of Auchintoul, was second son of Walter Innes of Innermarky, and brother of Robert of Innermarky. Robert married Elspet Stewart, sister of the Earl of Athol.—Vide "The Familie of Innes," Spald. Club Publ. Walter of Auchintoul seems to have had no male issue, but daughters.—D. W.]

Charter by him to Alexander, his son and heir, and Marriot Forbes, his wife, June 29, 1561, of the lands of Garrachie, &c., confirmed by Royal Charter January 28, 1576.—Records B. XXXIII., No. 157.

He died in 1570, before James his father. [This appears to be a mistake.—D. W.]

XVII.

Alexander Gordon, 3rd of Lesmoir [his eldest son] married Marriot, daughter of Forbes of Pitsligo, proved by the Charter last mentioned. Issue 3 daughters (note 10), 4 sons (note 11).

Note 10.—1st, Catherine, married to Burnet of Leys.
2nd, Agnes, married to Bannerman of Waterton.
3rd, Janet, married to Crichton of Frendraught.

Note 11.—1st, James, his eldest son.
2nd, John, parson of Crimond.
3rd, George.
4th, Alexander.

XVIII.

James (afterwards Sir James) Gordon of Lesmoir [his eldest son].

Proved by 1st Remission, March 18, 1592, to James Gordon, apparent heir of Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, for being accessory to the attack on Dunnybrissel House, and the murder of the Earl of Murray and of Patrick Dunbar, Sheriff of Murray, February 7, 1591.—Records B. XXXVI., No. 355.

2nd, Two Royal Charters to him in July, 1610.—Do.

3rd, Letters Patent, September 1, 1625, granting to him, and to his heirs male whatsoever, the title of Knight Baronet, and lands and regality of New Lesmoir in Nova Scotia.

4th, Royal Charter, March 24th, 1642, of the lands of Troup, &c.

He married Rebecca, daughter of Keith of Inverugy. Issue 1 daughter (note 10), 3 sons (note 11).

Note 10.—Jean, married to John Gordon of Craig.

Note 11.—1st, James, his eldest son.
2nd, William of Broadland, afterwards Sir William of Lesmoir.
3rd, Alexander of Garry.

Died in 1643. Succeeded by

XIX.

Sir William (of Broadland), 5th of Lesmoir, his 2nd son.

James, the eldest son of Sir James the 1st Knight Baronet, died in France, September 5, 1633, leaving one son James, by a daughter of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty. This James died in July, 1634, having married a daughter of Menzies of Pitfodels,[1] by whom he had 2 daughters (note 12). The estate and honours were of course taken by Sir William of Broadland, the heir male, upon his father's death in 1643.

Note 12.—1st, ——, married to Gordon of Beldorny.
2nd, ——, married to Abercrombie of Glassaugh.

Sir William[2] married ——. Issue 3 sons (note 13).

[1 He had also a son, James, who succeeded his great-grandfather as 2nd Bart.—See p. 48.—D. W.]

[2 He married Christian Walker.—See p. 53.—D. W.]

Note 13.—1st, William, his eldest son.
2nd, Alexander.
3rd, Thomas of Monaughty.

Succeeded by

XX.

Sir William Gordon, 6th of Lesmoir, his eldest son, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Learmont of Balcombie, in Fife, a Lord of Session in Scotland. Issue 2 daughters (note 14), 2 sons (note 15).

Note 14. – 1st, Margaret, married to Alexander Duff of Braco, ancestor of the Earl of Fife.
2nd, ——, married —— Ogilvie, a brother of the Earl of Findlater.

Note 15.—1st, James, his eldest son.
2nd, William, who got the estate of Balcombie, and was solicitor in Scotland to King James VII.

Succeeded by

XXI.

Sir James Gordon, 7th of Lesmoir, his eldest son, married Jean, only daughter of Sir John Gordon of Haddo, brother german of the 1st Earl of Aberdeen. Issue 3 daughters (note 16), 5 sons (note 17).

Note 16.—1st, Anne, married Robert Farquharson, of Finzean.
2nd, Jean, married Sandilands of Craibstone.
3rd, Margaret, died unmarried.

Note 17.—1st, William, his eldest son.
2nd, George, an advocate, died unmarried.
3rd, Alexander (note 18), collector of the Customs at Aberdeen, whose son Alexander succeeded afterwards to the title of Lesmoir.
4th, John of Kinnellar (note 19), after noted.
5th, Robert, an officer in the army, no issue.

[William, the eldest son, married Margaret Duff, daughter of Duff of Drummuir, and had by her a son William, who succeeded his grandfather. —D. W.]

Note 18.—Alexander, the third son, married Isobel, daughter of Alexander [*query* James] Gordon, merchant in Rotterdam, youngest son of Francis Gordon of Craig.

Had issue 8 daughters (note 20), 5 sons (note 21).

Note 20 — 2nd daughter, Isobel, married to Robert Logie, Consul at Algiers.
4th, Anne, married to Archibald Christie of Keith.
The rest died unmarried.

Note 21.—1st, James; 2nd, George, both died unmarried.
3rd, Alexander, succeeded to the title of Lesmoir.
4th, John, an officer, died unmarried.
5th, Thomas, Dutch Consul at Leith.

Note 19.—John Gordon of Kinnellar, 4th son of Sir James Gordon, 7th of Lesmoir, married Henrietta, 2nd daughter of William Fraser, 11th Lord Salton.

Had issue 6 daughters (note 22), 4 sons (note 23).

Note 22.—1st, Jean, died unmarried.
2nd, Margaret, married to George Shand, Esq., Provost of Aberdeen.

Note 23.—1st, James, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.
2nd, Alexander, died abroad.

3rd, Mary.
4th, Catharine, married to William Fraser of Park.
5th, Henrietta.
6th, Eleanora, married to her cousin George, Lord Salton.

3rd, John, died without issue.
4th, William, died in India.

XXII.

Sir William Gordon, 8th of Lesmoir, grandson of Sir James, and only son of William, the heir apparent, who married Margaret Duff, daughter of Drummuir, and died before his father.

This Sir William married Lilias, daughter of Gordon of Carnousie, and, dying in 1751 without issue, was succeeded by the nearest collateral heir male.

XXIII.

Sir Alexander Gordon, 9th of Lesmoir, son of Alexander, who was the 3rd son of Sir James XXI. de-cent.

He married Margaret Scott, daughter of Dunninald. Issue 4 daughters (note 24), 4 sons (note 25).

Note 24.—1st, Agnes [should be Anne] married to William Lumsdaine, Esq., clerk to the Signet.
2nd, Diana.
3rd, Margaret.
4th, Isobel.

Note 25.—1st, Alexander, died young.
2nd, George, died young.
3rd, Francis.
4th, John.

Died in 1782. Succeeded by

XXIV.

Sir Francis Gordon, his 3rd son, and 10th of Lesmoir, now in the service of the East Indian Company.

Pedigree deduced in 1784
From the year 1087

24 Descents in the space of 727 years.

Note on Margaret Gordon, daughter of George the laird of Lesmoir, and wife successively of Innes of Touchis, of Grant of Ballindalloch, and of Gordon of Birsemoir.—See No. XVI. above.

The 3rd daughter of George Gordon, here called 2nd of Lesmoir, by Catharine Forbes, daughter of Forbes of Tolquhon, was by name Margaret.

According to a pedigree of the old family of Grant of Ballindalloch (1520-1710) given in "The Chiefs of Grant," this Margaret Gordon's first husband was Walter Innes of Auchroish: after his death she married, as his second wife, about 1576, Patrick Grant, 3rd of Ballindalloch, who had been previously married, in 1565, to Grizzel Grant, daughter of John Grant of Freuchie. Her first husband is called Walter Innes of Touchis (2nd son of Walter of Innermarkie) who was afterwards of Auchintoul, in "The Familie of Innes."

Patrick Grant died in 1586: his eldest son and successor was also Patrick of Ballindalloch, who was infeft in 1591 and married in or before 1595.

The tutor of the young laird was John Grant of Foynes, 4th son of the 2nd laird of Ballindalloch—See p. 29 of text. He is said to have purchased Ballindalloch from his brother Patrick in 1574 on a letter of reversion, but it appears to have been redeemed.

Patrick, according to "The Chiefs of Grant," left 5 sons and 3 daughters, some probably by each wife: the eldest son was probably by his first wife.

The 3rd, and successive lairds down to the 7th, seem to have been frequently in trouble about money matters: and their lands pledged to other members of the family and redeemed. John Roy Grant, the 7th laird, undertook, on his father's resignation in 1682, to discharge all the latter's debts and obligations: but he got so irretrievably involved that his estates were taken possession of by his creditors and ultimately acquired by Colonel William Grant, 2nd son of James Grant, 3rd son of Rothiemurchus, ancestor of the present Ballindalloch family, by his wife Anne Grant, 2nd daughter of Ludovick Grant of Grant.—Vide "The Chiefs of Grant."

APPENDIX IV.

From the GENEALOGICAL TABLES in the CRAIG CHARTER CHEST (in MS. in Mr Gordon of Craig's copy of the Gordon Pedigrees, copied by me in 1854).

John de Gordon—11th lineal male descendant of Adam, the founder of the family in 1057—had 3 sons.

1. Adam, who transmitted the family estates to an only daughter; and she married the son of Sir William Seton, from which marriage descends the present Duke of Gordon.
2. John of Scurdargue, ancestor of Pitlurg, Lesmoir, and Craig.
3. Thomas of Ruthven, ancestor of Sauchin and others.

This Jock, or John, of Scurdargue married the daughter of Sir Patrick Maitland, and had issue, whereof

John, the eldest son, was the ancestor of Pitlurg.

William, the second, was the ancestor of Lesmoir and Craig.

James, the third, was the ancestor of Haddo.

William, being the common ancestor of Lesmoir and Craig, married the daughter of Sir John Rutherford, and had 2 sons, viz.—

1. George of Tillytermont, whose 2nd son, James, was the 1st laird of Lesmoir.
2. Patrick of Craig, who also became the ancestor of the families of Cocklarachie, Tillyangus, Ardmeallie, Auchintoul, &c.

* * * * * * * * *

The 1st laird of Craig was uncle to the 1st laird of Lesmoir.

APPENDIX V.

"GENEALOGY from FATHER to SON of the HOUSE of LESMOIR as it was painted on the Chimney of the said House, and bears date 1405, transcribed therefrom by Dr Thos. Gordon or Craigelly."

[NOTE.—1405 is probably a mistake for 1505.—D. W.]

"James Gordon of Bamades formerly, now of Lesmoir, marryed Anna Stewart, daughter to Lorne of Athole, and of her had 6 sons, George Gordon of Lesmoir, James Gordon of Crichie, Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, William Gordon of Terpersie, Pat. Gordon of Oxhill, John Gordon of Licheston. The said James Gordon marryed afterwards Margaret Ogilvie, Lady Gartly, daughter to the laird of Findlater, and of her had 2 sons, viz., Thos. Gordon of Seggyden, and Henry Gordon of Delspro; the said James Gordon had sundry daughters, Lady Meldrum, called Jannet Gordon; the 2nd Katharine, who marryed Blackhill of Barra; the 3rd Elizabeth, marryed to Knows of Achintilly; the 4th Marjory, Lady Gight; the 5th Margaret, Lady Ludquharan.

"George Gordon, eldest son to the said James, marryed Katharine Forbes, daughter to the laird of Tolquhon, and of her had these sons, Alexander, afterwards laird, and George Gordon of Newton; his daughters were Elizabeth, Lady Tolquhon; Jean, Lady Carnousie, Ogilvy; the 3rd marryed Innes, laird of Touks [Touchis]. Alexander Gordon, son to the said George, marryed Margaret Forbes, daughter to the laird of Pitsligo; of her he had James Gordon, afterwards laird; and Mr John Gordon, parson of Crimond; and other two sons, George and Alexander Gordon; his daughters were Katharine, marryed to the laird of Leys, Burnet; Agnes, Lady Waterton, Bannerman; and Jannet, Lady Frendraught, Crichton. Sir James, son to Alexander Gordon, marryed Rebecca Keith, daughter to Keith of Ravenscraig, and of her had James, younger of Lesmoir; and two daughters, viz., Jean, Lady Craig; and Mary, Lady Caskieben. Sir James Gordon, only son of the said Sir James, marryed Jean Urquhart, daughter to the laird of Cromarty, and of her had only two daughters, the Lady Baldorney, Gordon; and Lady Glassauch, Abercrombie; and died without heirs male. The said Sir James had a second son, William Gordon of Broadland, who succeeded as next heir: he had 4 sons [children], viz., Sir William, his eldest son; Mr Alex. Gordon, minister; Thomas Gordon of Monauchty; and Anne, Lady to Seaton of Barnes. Sir William Gordon, eldest son of the said Sir William, marryed Margaret Learmonth, eldest daughter of the laird of Balcomie, and of her had 2 sons and 2 daughters, James, who succeeded him; and Mr William Gordon Learmont of Balcomie; his daughters were Margaret, marryed to Alexander Duff of Braco; and Anne, marryed to Mr James Ogilvie, advocate, son to the Earl of Finlater. Sir James Gordon marryed —— Gordon, daughter to the laird of Haddo, and by her had 5 sons, 1st, William; 2nd, George Gordon of

Sands ; 3rd, Alexander Gordon, collector in Aberdeen ; 4th, John Gordon of Kinellar, marryed to the daughter of"—[Here is inserted, "The above copy is here torn"—my copy then runs on]—"Alexander, 3rd son of Sir James Gordon. Bart. of Lesmoir, married Isobel, daughter of James Gordon, a son of the family of Craig, and a considerable merchant in Holland, by whom he had 5 sons and 8 danghters, 1st, James ; 2nd, George, who died without issue : 3rd, Alexander (who succeeded his eousin, Sir William, and became 6th Bart. of Lesmoir, he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Scot of Dunninauld, and had 4 sons and 4 daughters) ; 4th, John ; 5th, Thomas : of the 8 daughters 2 were married, 1 to Robert Logie, Esq., Swedish Consul General at Algiers ; the other to Archibald Christie, Esq. of Keith and Ratho."

After the preceding words "4 sons and 4 daughters," my grandmother, Mrs General Irvine, has inserted, in her own writing, "1st Alexander, 2nd George, 3rd Francis, 4th John, all died unmarried ; 1st Anne, 2nd Diana, 3rd Margaret, 4th Isobel."

It will be observed that the eldest son of Sir James, the 1st Bart., although he predeceased his father, is styled "Sir James :" probably this may be explained by the following extract from the Preface to Hardwickes Shilling Baronetage, edit. 1859 :—"The eldest sons of baronets (jure sanguinis) are knights : and by the patents erecting the baronetage, they are privileged to demand and receive of the reigning Sovereign inauguration as knights, on attaining the age of 21 years, provided they desire the same." Sir James' grandson, James, left a son James, who succeeded as 2nd Bart.—See p. 48.

It will also be observed that the 1st laird of Lesmoir, James, is said to have been twice married : according to Douglas' Baronage the 1st James had only one son, also named James ; and Margaret Ogilvy was the wife of his son, the 2nd laird. This lady is here said to have been daughter of the laird of Findlater, and is called "Lady Gartly." I think she was a daughter of Alex. Ogilvy of Deskford, ancestor of the Earls of Findlater. It is very singular that about the same date there was a Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, who married, as his second wife, John, Master of Buchan, son of the 3rd Earl of Buchan : he and his wife, Margaret Ogilvy, got a Charter of the lands of Downy, in Banff, 15th May, 1547, and he was killed at the Battle of Pinkie, 10th September in same year. His wife got a Charter of the lands of Garntuly, in Banff, 26th December, 1549 : by her he had one daughter, Christina, Countess of Buchan, who married Robert Douglas, 2nd son of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, who in her right became 4th Earl of Buchan. But the Charter to James Gordon of Lesmoir and Margaret Ogilvy, his wife, of the lands of Erlesfield and Seggyden is dated 1546, and confirmed 28th January, 1547. The above Margaret, daughter of Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, was the wife of George Barclay of Barclay, 1549 to 1556.—See page 14.

APPENDIX VI.

The COATS of ARMS of the following FAMILIES of the NAME of GORDON, that are connected by blood or marriage with the GORDONS of LESMOIR, are given in Robson's Heraldry :—

Gordon, Ardmeallie, cadet of Craig. Motto, "Byde be." (Near Aberchirder, Banff).

Gordon, Auchanassie. Motto, "Bydand." (Near Keith).

Gordon, Avochie. Motto, "Byde together."

Gordon, Badenscoth, cadet of Terpersie: same arms as Lesmoir, within a bordure indented *or*. Motto, "Still bydand." (Near Turriff).

Gordon, Beldorney. Motto, "In hoc spes una." Crest, a cross crosslet. (On the Deveron, several miles above Huntly).

Gordon, Birkenburn. Same as Lesmoir, within a bordure *ar*. Motto, "Bydand." (Near Keith).

Gordon, Carnousie. Motto, "Aut mors aut vita decora." (Near Turriff).

Gordon, Cocklarachie, cadet of Craig. Motto, "Byde." (Near Huntly).

Gordon, Craig. Motto, "Byde." (Strathbogie).

Gordon, Dauch. (Near Cairnie, by Huntly).

Gordon, Gicht. Motto, "Bydand." (Near Methlick).

Gordon, Glenbucket. Motto, "Victrix patientia." (In Strathdon).

Gordon, Haddo. Motto, "Watch." (Near Methlick).

Gordon, Hallhead, cadet of Gordon of Dauch. Motto, "Bydand." (In Leochel-Cushnie).

Gordon, Knockespock, cadet of Terpersie. Motto, "Dum vigilo tutus." (In Clatt).

Gordon, Lesmoir. *Az.*, a fesse chequy *ar.* and of the first between 3 boars heads erased *or*. Crest, a hart's head couped *ppr*. Motto, "Bydand," and in Appendix,

Gordon, Sir Francis, N.S., Bart. (Lesmoir, Aberdeenshire), creation 2nd Sept., 1625. Arms, crest, and motto as of Lesmoir in the Alphabet. Supporters dexter, a naked man *ppr*. Sinister, a griffin *ppr*.

Gordon, Pitlurg. Motto, "I hope."

Gordon, Rothiemay, cadet of Lesmoir. Same arms as Lesmoir within a bordure nebulee *or*. Crest, a man presenting a gun. Motto "Vel pax vel bellum." (Near Keith).

Gordon, Rothney, cadet of Newton [Rothness and Rotheney in book]. (Near Insch).

Gordon, Terpersie. Motto, "Non fraude sed lande." (Near Forbes).

Gordon, Tullimeneth.

The following families have the fesse chequy in the Arms—Gordon of Auchanassie, Badenscoth, Birkenburn, Hallhead, Rothiemay, Rothney, and Tullimeneth.

"Bydand" is an old Scotch form of the participle "byding," standing firm.

I suspect that Achanassie, or Auchanacie, and Auchannachie are sometimes interchanged. Gordon of Achannachie is said to have been a cadet of Gordon of Daugh of Ruthven: and John Gordon of Achannachie got a

Charter of Avochy as heir of John Gordon of Avochy in 1622, Avochie having been resigned by John Leslie of the Balquhain family in 1588. Achannachie is close to Daugh of Ruthven. Tullymeneth, or Tillyminate, is near Gartly.

NOTE FROM NISBET'S HERALDRY.

Family of Gordon.

After mentioning some of the Gordons from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, and the Duke of Gordon, Nisbet adds :—

"The branches of this family are—

Gordon, Earl of Aboyne.
George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount of Formartin, Lord Haddo, &c.
Gordon of Abergeldie, descended of the Earl of Huntly.
Robert Gordon of Pitlurg.
James Gordon of Rothiemay.
Gordon of Glenbucket, descended of Rothiemay.
Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir, Baronet.
George Gordon of Rothiemay, whose grandfather was a son of the family of Lesmoir.
Sir John Gordon of Park.
Sir Adam Gordon of Dalquholly, descendant of Huntly.
George Gordon of Edinglassie.
Sir Patrick Gordon of Glasterim.
Captain Patrick Gordon of Tachachie.
William Gordon of Newark.
John Gordon of Knockespock.
George Gordon of Badenscoth, descended of Lesmoir.
John Gordon of Auchanassie, whose grandfather was a second son of the family of Lesmoir.
Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, descended of Lesmoir, the first cadet of that family.
James Gordon of Terpersie, descended of Lesmoir.
John Gordon of Letterfury, descended from a fourth son of the Earl of Huntly.
Patrick Gordon of Nethermuir, descended from the family of Haddo.
Gordon of Dauch.
Mr Robert Gordon, brother of Dauch.
John Gordon of Avochie."

Memo.—I find that the Gordons of Manar, Aberdeenshire, claim to be descended from the families of Lesmoir and Birkenburn through the latter : the late James Gordon of Manar, who succeeded in 1834, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lumsden of the Clova family, was eldest son of Hugh Gordon of Manar by Elizabeth, daughter of William Forbes of Echt : and Hugh's grandfather was brother of the last laird of Birkenburn, and son of Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn by his wife, Helen

Bisset of Lessindrum. Their arms are given. *Az*, a fesse chequy *argent* and of the field between 3 boars heads proper. Crest, a stag's head couped *ppr.* Motto, "Bydand."

Gordon of Buthlaw and Cairness is descended from Gordon of Seggyden, a cadet of Lesmoir.

The Gordons of Wardhouse appear to be descended through a female from a son of Gordon of Terpersie.—See close of narrative. In the male line they descend from Adam Gordon, son of the 1st Earl of Huntly and Dean of Caithness, who died 1528: he got the lands of Beldornie, which were sold first to Baird of Ury, and by him to Mr Grant. The Gordons Wardhouse, bear arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a lion rampant *argent* between 3 boars heads couped *or*; 2nd and 3rd, *oz.* 3 boars heads erased *arg.*, a bordure of the last.

Crest, a cross crosslet fitchee *gu.*

Motto, "In hoc spes una."

Gordon of Cairnfield and Arradoul appears to be descended (through a female) at any rate from the Jock and Tam Gordons. A John Gordon of Cairnfield was the eldest son of an Alexander of Cairnfield by his second wife, Jane, eldest daughter of Gordon of Sheelagreen: and the Sheelagreens according to some are cadets of the old Gordons of Newton, and thus of the Lesmoirs; and according to others, one of them, the father of this Jane, was eldest son of Gordon of Drumwhydle and Faskine; and a Patrick Gordon of Drumwheidle was 2nd son of William Gordon of Craig, who died in 1607.

Cairnfields arms are *az.* a pheon between 3 boars heads erased *or.* Crest, a boars head erased *or.* Motto above the crest, "Byd:" under the arms, "Dum vigilo tutus."

APPENDIX VII.

Connection between the Families of Gordon of Lesmoir and Gordon of Craig.

There was a close connection between these two families for several generations.

The 1st laird of Lesmoir was the 2nd son of George, the eldest son of William of Tillytermont: and the 1st laird of Craig was Patrick, the 2nd son of William of Tillytermont.

Jean, daughter of Sir James, 1st Bart. of Lesmoir, married John Gordon of Craig about 1610 or 1620.

Francis Gordon of Craig, his son by Jean Gordon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels, as his first wife, and had a son Francis; he was a Roman Catholic (vide Gen. Pat. Gordon of Auchleuchries Diary), succeeded in 1650, and married, 2ndly, another Jean Gordon, daughter of Gordon of Corrachree, and had by her 2 sons, John, and Alexander, a merchant in Holland. He died 1689.

Another Francis of Craig, eldest son of the last, married the Hon. Agnes Ogilvy, daughter of 2nd Lord Banff (who succeeded his father in

1663 and died 1668). This is the laird who was out in 1715 with Gordon of Glenbucket, Gordon, yr. of Aberlour, and Gordon, Mill of Kincardine.

Alexander Gordon, father of Sir Alexander, 6th Bart. of Lesmoir, married Isobel, daughter of James (or, according to some, Alexander) Gordon, merchant in Rotterdam, a younger son of Francis Gordon of Craig. Gen. Pat. Gordon of Auchleuchries mentions, in a letter of date 1692 quoted in his diary, "James Gordon, merchant in Rotterdam." I presume this James was a half-brother of the Francis last mentioned, and son of the other Francis and Jean Gordon of Corrachree: consequently James' daughter Isobel, who married Alexander Gordon, collector of Customs, was great-grand-daughter of John of Craig and Jean of Lesmoir.

I suppose that the Francis who married Agnes Ogilvy, was the great-great-grandfather of James of Craig and Francis of Kincardine Lodge, and afterwards of Craig, the latter of whom I knew in 1854-55. James married a daughter of John Johnstone, who was a son of Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, and was in the Civil Service H.E.I.C., but commanded the Artillery at the Battle of Plassey, 1757: he purchased the estate of Alva and died 1765. Under the will of James Gordon of Craig, his brother Francis succeeded, and was laird for a good many years: on the death of the latter, his daughter Elizabeth, who had married Capt. C. Kinnaird Johnstone, succeeded as Mrs Johnstone Gordon: but as they lost their only son before the death of Mr James Gordon, Craig passed under his will to Mr James Francis Gordon Sherriffs, who took the name of Gordon, and was descended through a female from the Craig family. The old place, I regret to say, was recently sold, and became the property of Mr Penny Craik.

Kincardine Lodge was willed to Mr Francis Gordon's daughter, Mrs Johnstone Gordon, and on her death passed to her daughter, Mrs Scott of Gala, who made it over to her son, and it, too, I hear, has been sold lately.

Craig of Auchindoir is a fine old place, situate at the head of a romantic little glen, called the Den of Craig; this was planted by the late James Gordon with a variety of trees, which in 1854 were very fine timber. The burn of Craig runs through the glen, and, meeting another near the Manse of Achindoir, forms the Bogie.

The Castle of Craig was founded by Patrick Gordon in 1510, and finished by his son William in 1518—almost exactly of the same age as the Castle of Lesmoir. There are three panels above the entrance door of the Castle, having the arms of Patrick and William and recording the dates of the building and the royal arms. When I visited both on 3rd March, 1854, Craig was in good preservation, and I believe is so still; Lesmoir was a dwarf ruin. At the gate of Craig I saw the old heading stones of Lesmoir. There is an account of Craig in Sir A. Leith Hay's "Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire."

I rented a cottage and some fishing on the Dee from Mr Francis Gordon of Craig in 1854, and when I paid him the rent he very kindly gave me £5 as a luck penny to buy my sword on getting my commission. He had been gazetted an ensign as a mere lad, and was on half-pay for about 73 years

DESCENT of the HOUSE of GORDON OF CRAIG, based upon Table of Descent by Wm. Gordon of Harperfield and the Prony MS.

I.

Patrick Gordon, 2nd son of William Gordon of Tillytarmont, was designed of Fulziemont. Proved by Royal Charter by King James IV., 13th September, 1507, to William Gordon, son and heir apparent of Patrick Gordon of Fulziemont, of the lands of Johnsleys, in the County of Aberdeen. —Rec. B. 14, No. 393.

He married Rachel, daughter of Barclay of Towie. Issue 5 sons, viz.:—

1. William, his heir apparent.
2. Patrick of Auchmenzie, who married a daughter of Lumsden of Cushny, ancestor of the families of Tillachoudie and Cairnbrogie; and, acc. to Prony MS., father of the goodman of Kincraigie.
3. Thomas, died without issue.
4. John, minister, or acc. to Prony MS., chaplain of Cocklarichie.
5. George of Milltown of Noth, ancestor of the families of Cocklarichie, Ardmeallie, and Auchintoul.—Vide under Gordon of Cocklarichie. He was killed at the Battle of Flodden, 1513, where Alexander, 3rd Earl of Huntly, commanded the right wing of the army.

NOTE.—Fulziemont, or the Temple lands of Fulziemont, were about 2 miles south of Lesmoir and in later times formed part of that estate.—D. W.

II.

William Gordon, his eldest son, got Charter, 11th April, 1511, of the lands of Craig of Auchindoir, and built the Castle of Craig 1518.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Stewart of Laithers. Issue 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:—

1. Patrick, his heir apparent, who married a daughter of Leslie of Wardhouse, and predeceased his father, being killed at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547, leaving 2 sons, William, and John of Drummies.
2. James of Tillyangus, ancestor of the family so designed.
1. A daughter, married Forbes of Corsindae.

He died at Craig, 1555.

III.

William Gordon, his grandson, got Roy. Charter 1st May, 1566, to William Gordon, grandson to William Gordon of Auchindoir, of the lands of Johnsleys.—Rec. B. 21, No. 299, and several other charters.

He married Clara, daughter of Cheyne of Straloch. Issue 2 sons, viz.:—

1. John, heir apparent.
2. Patrick of Wheidlemont or Drumwheidle, extinct.

He died in February, 1607, aged upwards of 80 years.

IV.

John Gordon, his eldest son. Precept for infefting him as heir of William, his father, 11th July, 1607.

He was eminent for his learning, as appears by a Latin poem addressed to him by Dr Arthur Johnston. He went abroad in 1624 on a special license from King James VI.

He married Lucy, daughter of Barclay of Towie. Issue 2 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

1. John, heir apparent.
2. Patrick, went abroad and served under Gustavus Adolphus: died in 1632 without issue.
1. A daughter,[1] married ——
2. A daughter.

He died 10th April, 1634, in the 71st year of his age.

V.

John Gordon, his eldest son.

The family having suffered much by the violent persecutions of the times, on account of its adherence to the Roman Catholic religion, he retired to France, where he commanded a company of the Scotch Guards.

His estate in Scotland was sequestrated, and by an Act of the Privy Council he was allowed only an annuity of £1000 Scots (£83 6s 8d), while he continued abroad.

He married in his father's lifetime Jean, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir. Issue 1 son and 1 daughter, viz.:—

1. Francis, heir apparent
1. Anne, married James Gordon of Terpersie.

He died in France in 1643.

VI.

Francis Gordon, his only son. Infeft in the estate of Craig by precepts from the Superiors, 27th August, 1650. He was educated in France, and by the intestine commotions of the country during the civil wars, he lost irretrievably some part of the family estate. Upon his return to Scotland, in 1652, he married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddels, and had by her issue 1 son and 1 daughter, viz.:—

1. Francis, heir apparent.
1. Agnes, married James? Leith of? Treefield.

[1] NOTE.—This daughter perhaps married Couts of Auchtercoul: as mention is made in one of the Birthbrieves (of date 1646) Spald. Club, Misc., vol. V., p. 330, of —— Gordon, daughter to the laird of Craig, m other of Robert Couts of Auchtercoul.—D. W.

And married, 2ndly, in 1664, Jean, daughter of William Gordon of Corrachree, by whom he had issue 2 sons, viz.:—

1. John.
2. Alexander, a merchant in Holland. } No representatives.

NOTE.—Reference to Harperfield's Table of the Lesmoirs will show that this Alexander's daughter, Isobel, married Alexander Gordon, collector of Customs, Aberdeen, and by him was mother of Sir Alexander, 6th Bart. of Lesmoir.—D. W.

It is doubtful, however, whether the merchant's name was not James. See page 71.—D. W.

He died in 1689.

VII.

Francis Gordon, his eldest son by his first marriage. He accompanied the Earl of Mar, superior of the estate of Craig in 1715: was wounded and taken prisoner in a skirmish at Dunfermling, 24th Oct., 1715.

He married Agnes Ogilvie, daughter of George, 2nd Lord Banff. Issue 1 son and 4 daughters—

1. Francis, heir apparent.
1. Elizabeth, married Alexander Stewart of Lesmurdie.
2. Mary, married George Skene, parson of Kinkell.
3. Agnes, married Charles Gordon of Blelack.
4. Barbara.

He died of his wounds in Stirling Castle, 1715.

VIII.

Francis Gordon, his only son.

Married 1st, a daughter of Barclay of Towie, and widow of John Gordon of Rothiemay. No issue.

2ndly, a daughter of Forbes of Balfluig by a daughter of Lord Banff, his cousin. Issue 1 son, viz., John, heir apparent.

3rdly, Catharine Campbell, widow of Pat. Russell of Montcoffer. Issue 2 sons, viz.:—

1. Francis, died in the service of the King of Naples.
2. William, merchant in Banff. No issue.

Died in 1727 in England.

IX.

John Gordon, his eldest son by the second marriage. He married Anne, daughter of Patrick Reid of Haughton. Issue 3 sons 2 daughters, viz.:—

1. John, heir apparent.
2. George, an officer in the Royal Navy, died in the East Indies, 1758.
3. Francis, an officer in the 88th Regiment.
1. Barbara, married Brown of Newhills.
2. Agnes, died young and unmarried.

He died at Leith in 1740.

X.

John Gordon, his eldest son, Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire.

He married 1st, in 1757, Anne, eldest daughter of James Garden of Banchory. Issue 2 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

1. James, b. 29th September, 1767, heir apparent.
2. Francis, b. 23rd June, 1772.
1. Margaret.
2. Anne.

He married 2ndly, in 1775, Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Cumine of Kininmonth.

XI.

James Gordon, the eldest son, succeeded his father and married a daughter of John Johnstone of Alva, and I believe had no issue.

Francis Gordon, brother of James, succeeded, and had the properties of Craig and Kincardine Lodge.

He married 1st, a daughter of Gordon of Rosieburn, in Banffshire. Issue 1 son, James, who died unmarried, and a daughter who married Capt. Johnstone of the Alva family.

2ndly, Isabella, daughter of General John Gordon Cuming Skene of Pitlurg and Dyce. No issue.

Gordon of Coclarachie.

The Gordons of Coclarachie, who are frequently mentioned in old documents, were among the eldest cadets of the Gordons of Craig, being descended from George Gordon of Milton of Noth, who, according to Harperfield, was 5th and youngest son, but according to the genealogy of Craig in the Prony MS., 3rd son of Patrick of Fulziemont, and brother of William, 1st laird of Craig.

According to the Prony MS., George Gordon of Milton of Noth married the daughter of the laird of Barredol's (or Berrydale's) daughter, Oliphant (Lady Asloune), and had a son George, who became

I.

George Gordon of Coclarachie. He married a niece of the Earl of Sutherland, his brother's daughter. She was only child of John Gordon of Tillychoudie, 2nd son of Elizabeth, Countess of Sutherland, who married Adam Gordon, 2nd son of 2nd Earl of Huntly, and in her right Earl of Sutherland.—Vide Douglas and Wood's Peer., under Sutherland. Issue a son George.

II.

George Gordon, married daughter of James Duncan[1] of Mersdrum. Issue 4 sons and 4 daughters—

1. George, heir apparent.
2. Alexander of Mersdrum.
3. Hugh.
4. Mr William, Doctor of Physic.

Daughters—

1. Marjorie, married James Ogilvie of Balaiak and Auchliuchries, and had a daughter, Mary, married to John Gordon of Auchliuchries.
2. A daughter, married to the laird of Lessendrum, Bisset.
3. A daughter, married to Mr William Seton, Chamberlain of Fyvie.
4. A daughter, married to Gordon of Muire of Reynie, or Shiel the Green.

III.

George Gordon, eldest son of the above, married a daughter of the laird of Lesmoir. Issue 2 sons—

1. George, heir apparent.
2. Alexander.

IV.

George Gordon, eldest son of the above, married Grizel Seton, daughter to the laird of Pitmedden. Issue 2 sons—

1. George, heir apparent.
2. Alexander.

Alexander, the 2nd son, was, during the short reign of King James VII., nominated to be a Lord of Session, being Popish. He had the lands of Auchintoul. His eldest son, following a military life, served in the Russian Army under Peter the Great, and rose to be a Major-General. He died at Auchintoul about 1750, and was succeeded by John, his brother's son, who had the lands of Dorlathers.

The MS. breaks off after the account of General Gordon of Auchintoul.

I think this General Gordon must be the one who held high command in the Jacobite Army in 1715: who is spoken of as "an officer of great experience," and one who "had long served in the army of the Czar of Muscovy;" was entrusted to raise the western clans, and commanded the centre of the Earl of Mar's forces at the Battle of Sheriffmuir.—Vide Brown's "History of the Highlands."

I find in the "Old Statistical Account of Scotland" that Dorlaithers was purchased in 1722 by Alexander Gordon of Auchintoul (a native of the

[1] The tombstone in Essie Churchyard of James Duncan of Mersdrum is in good preservation (1893), and has the following inscription:—"Ane honourabil man James Duncan of Mardrim quha de. secundo die Novembris in the year of God 1601, and I. Lumsdell his spouse quha her lyis."

parish of Marnoch), who was a General in the Russian service: it had belonged previously to Ramsay of Barra, earlier to Meldrum of Laithers, and still earlier to Dempster of Auchterless.

Helen Irvine, daughter of Irvine of Murthill, who was afterwards laird of Drum, and sister of the laird who was "out" in 1715, and wounded at Falkirk, married Gordon of Dorlaithers, probably either the General or his nephew John.

The father of Helen Irvine, Alexander Irvine, married his cousin, Jean Irvine, daughter of Alexander Irvine of Drum by Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of the Marquis of Huntly.

APPENDIX VIII.

Descent of the Gordons of Terpersie.

I.—William, 1st laird of Terpersie, in the parish of Tullynessle, was 4th son of James Gordon, 2nd laird of Lesmoir by Margaret Ogilvy his wife, daughter of Ogilvy of Deskford, and, according to some, relict of Barclay of Gartly. William of Terpersie married Margaret Ogilvie, as shown by Royal Charter to him and Margaret Ogilvy, his wife, of the lands of Terpersie, dated 8th August, 1585. She was probably a daughter of Ogilvy of Dunlugas.—See text, p. 15.

II.—George, his son, married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Achannachie, vide Birthbrieves in Spald. Club Misc., vol. V., or, according to another account, Lady Cluny (Gordon), a daughter of the Earl of Sutherland. George was present at the Battle of Glenlivat, 1594, and got a remission in 1603. He is also mentioned in Rental of Lordship of Huntly for 1600, as having a wadset, the words "with wadsett to Terpersie under reversion of maill" being added in the margin.

III.—William, his son, married a daughter of Ogilvy of Inverquharitie: issue—1, William, his heir; 2, a son, 1st laird of Badenscoth. This William or his son was one of the Commissioners appointed to repress disorders in 1635.

IV.—William, his son, married a daughter of the laird of Licheston (probably a Gordon, there were Gordons of Leicheston in 1635): issue—1, James, his heir; 2, John, 1st laird of Wardhouse (?); 3, Harry, 1st laird of Auchline, grandfather of James Gordon of Auchline and Knockespock, commonly called Judge Gordon, who made money in Antigua, and purchased Terpersie when under forfeiture.

V.—James, his son, married Jean, daughter of John Gordon of Craig by Jean, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir: issue—1, George, his heir; 2, Jean, married to Leith of Treefield, mentioned in Douglas' Baronage under Leith of Treefield, and contract referred to dated 1st March, 1660; 3, Janet, married to Gordon of Balbithan; 4, Isobel, married to Forbes of Skellater; 5, Harriet, unmarried; 6, Helen, unmarried.

VI.—George, his son, married Anne, daughter of Sir Alex. Burnett of Craigmile. Issue—

1. Charles, out in the '45. Taken prisoner and beheaded at Carlisle in 1746.
2. Thomas, unmarried.
3. Christian, married to Peter Leith of Treefield, and had issue.
4. Anne, married to —— Leslie, father of Mr George Leslie, who was grandfather to Dr Henderson of Caskieben.
5. Jean, married to Leslie of Buchanstown.
6. Eliza, married to William ——, now in Holland.

VII.—Charles, his son—forfeited and beheaded—married a daughter of Stuart of Ardclach. Issue—

1. Charles (otherwise James), who was out with his father in the '45, taken prisoner at Carlisle, but had his life spared on condition of his going to the West Indies.
2. Henry, Captain in the Royal Marines.
3. A son.
4. Helen, a great beauty, married Geo. Cattanach, Kildrummie: their issue (1) Robert, (2) Harry, (3) Margaret, (4) Charlotte, (5) Anne, (6) Beth, (7) Isobel, and 3 other daughters.

Two of Charles' daughters are said to have been boarded, after their father's capture, with poor cottars to prevent Cumberland's soldiers taking their lives.

VIII.—Charles or James, his son, representative of the family, and son of the forfeited laird, went to Jamaica, and is said to have made money.

His sister Helen, as already mentioned, married George Cattanach, who had been educated for a priest. Of their daughters, Charlotte Boyd married John Stuart, Newmill, Birse, who had issue Robert and 4 other sons, and 2 daughters. Robert had a son, John Stewart, now deceased.

Isobel married William Mellis, and had issue 4 daughters—1 Anne, 2 Helen, 3 Isobel, 4 Jane, who married William Leiper, and had a son Mr William Leiper, A.R.S.A., architect, residing at "Terpersie," Helensburgh, and 2 daughters, Isobel Cattanach and Jane.

For a great part of the above I am indebted to Mr James Macdonald, Huntly, who lent me copies of some family papers.

APPENDIX IX.

Connection between the Keiths Earls Marischal, the Maitlands of Thirlstane, the Irvines of Drum, and the Gordons of Lesmoir.

A daughter of Sir John de Keth, and grand-daughter of the Sir Robert de Keth, Great Marischal, who fell at Dupplin in 1332, married Sir Robert Maitland of Thirlstane about 1330, of whom the Earls of Lauderdale.—Vide Douglas & Wood's Peerage.

Note.—According to Douglas' Peerage edit. 1764, it was a daughter of a Sir Robert Keth, who fell at Durham in 1346, that married Sir Robert Maitland, and her sister married Irvine of Drum.

Robert Maitland, 3rd son of Sir Robert Maitland of Thirlstane, who married a daughter of Sir Robert Keith, married the heiress of Gight about 1360.

John Gordon of Scurdargue, great-grandfather of James, 1st laird of Lesmoir, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Maitland of Gight, about 1390 or 1400. Sir Patrick was probably a son of the above Robert Maitland.

Alexander Irvine of Drum married about 1411 Elizabeth Keith, daughter of Sir Robert Keith, Great Marischal, by the heiress of Troup; Sir Robert was son of Sir William Keith, Great Marischal, Sir William being the son of Sir Edward Keith, also Great Marischal, and grandson of the Sir William de Keith, who married Barbara de Seton.—Vide Douglas & Wood's Peerage.

Margaret, daughter of James Gordon of Lesmoir, married, about 1560, Gilbert Keith of Ludquhairn, who was descended from John, son of Sir Edward Keith, Great Marischal, above mentioned; John having married Mariot, daughter of Reginald or Raineld de Cheyne of Inverugie, and so became ancestor of the Keiths of Inverugie and Keiths of Ludquhairn.—Vide Douglas & Wood's Peerage. In the New Statistical Account he is designed John de Keith of Ravenscraig.

Sir Robert Keith, Great Marischal, whose daughter Elizabeth married Irvine of Drum in 1411, married, during the lifetime of his eldest brother, John (who died before his grandfather without leaving male issue) the heiress of Troup, and got with her that barony, probably about 1370. His eldest son, Sir William, was Great Marischal and afterwards 1st Earl Marischal; and his 2nd son, John, got the barony of Troup, which remained long in the family. William, 2nd son of the 3rd Earl Marischal, held the barony of Troup, and was killed at Flodden 1513, when his brother Gilbert got it. Somewhat later Margaret Keith, daughter of William, Lord Keith, and grand-daughter of the 4th Earl Marischal (niece of Lady Elizabeth Keith, who married Irvine of Drum), married about 1580 Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn, who was the son of Gilbert Keith and Margaret Gordon of Lesmoir above mentioned. Troup reverted to the 4th Earl Marischal, who married Margaret, co-heiress of Keith of Inverugie. Sir William of Ludquhairn got a Charter of apparently part of the barony of Troup in 1630: and Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, whose wife was a Keith of Ravenscraig, got a grant of this barony or part of it in 1642.

Alexander Irvine of Drum married Lady Elizabeth Keith, daughter of the 4th Earl Marischal and Margaret Keith of Inverugie, about 1580, and one of their daughters married Keith of Inverugie or Ravenscraig.—See Appendix XIII.

James Irvine of Artamford married Anne, daughter of Keith of Ravenscraig, about 1630.—Vide Spald. Club Misc., vol. III.

Sir James Gordon, 1st Bart. of Lesmoir, married Rebecca, daughter of Keith of Ravenscraig, and probably grand-daughter of John of Ravenscraig who got a grant in 1543 of Bordland, part of the barony of Inverugie, from his niece Margaret, wife of the 4th Earl Marischal.

Inverugie Castle, the oldest part of which was built by the Cheynes, in the parish of St Fergus, was for a long time the principal residence of the Earls Marischal. Ravenscraig Castle, supposed to have been built in the 12th century, is said to have belonged to the Keiths before John de Keith married Mariot Cheyne. It was on the opposite side of the Ugie, and in the parish of Peterhead. I suppose that on the marriage of one of the co-heiresses of Inverugie to the Earl Marischal about 1538, an uncle of hers John Keith resumed the designation of Ravenscraig.

APPENDIX X.

Connection between the Gordons of Lesmoir, Irvines of Drum, Menzies of Pitfodels, Forbeses of Tolquhon and of Pitsligo, and Gordons of Haddo.

Alexander Irvine of Drum married Elizabeth, daughter of the 1st Lord Forbes who was the eldest son of Sir John Forbes, who died in 1405. The Forbeses of Culloden are descended from Sir John Forbes of Tolquhoun, 3rd son of the said Sir John Forbes, and brother of the 1st Lord Forbes.

George Gordon of Lesmoir married about 1555 Katharine, daughter of Forbes of Tolquhon ; and their eldest daughter, Janet or Elizabeth, married her cousin, William Forbes of Tolquhon, who built the castle of that name about 1589.

James Gordon of Haddo and Methlick married Marjory, daughter of Sir Thomas Menzies of Pitfodels : he died in 1582.

A daughter of Alexander Irvine, 8th laird of Drum, and Lady Elizabeth Keith, married Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels about 1580.

Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir married about 1560 Marriot, daughter of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo.

Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, 2nd son of Pitsligo last mentioned, married about same time or a little earlier Elizabeth Anderson, relict of Forbes of Tolquhon, and had a daughter Violet, who married Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels : she got a Charter of the lands of Findon from Thomas Menzies, father of Gilbert, 1571, and a Royal Charter of same, 1576-77.

James Gordon, only son of James Gordon, heir apparent of Sir James, 1st Bart. of Lesmoir, married a daughter of Menzies of Pitfodels : he and his father both predeceased the 1st Bart.: this younger James had by his wife, —— Menzies, a son, also named James, who succeeded his great-grandfather as 2nd Bart., but died quite young in 1647, and 2 daughters, one of whom married Gordon of Beldorney, the other Abercrombie of Glassaugh. He died in 1633.

Sir John Gordon, 1st Bart. of Haddo, who was beheaded in 1644, married Mary, daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhon : their daughter, Jean, married Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, 4th Bart.

Jean, daughter of Sir John Forbes of Pitsligo, married about 1630 Forbes of Tolquhon.

Alexander, 1st Lord Pitsligo, married Lady Jane Keith, daughter William, 6th Earl Marischal: and their daughter, Hon. Mary Forbes married Sir John Gordon of Haddo.

William, Lord Keith, heir apparent of the 4th Earl Marischal, had besides George, 5th Earl Marischal, and other sons, 4 daughters, of whom Barbara, the 2nd, married Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo; Margaret, the 3rd, married Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn; and Jean, the 4th, married in 1582 James Gordon of Haddo.

Francis Gordon of Craig, who succeeded 1650, married a daughter of Menzies of Pitfodels.

The following descent of the Forbeses of Tolquhon is very interesting:—

I.—Sir John Forbes, 3rd son of Sir John Forbes of Forbes, and brother of the 1st Lord Forbes, married Marjory, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Preston, with whom he got the thanedom of Formartine and lands of Tolquhon about 1420.

II.—Sir John of Tolquhon, his son, married Anne Straton, daughter of the laird of Lauriston, and had 3 sons.

III.—His eldest son, Alexander of Tolquhon, married Jean, daughter of Hay of Dalgety, and had 1 son.

IV.—Malcolm of Tolquhon, his son, succeeded before 1487: he married Margaret, daughter of the 2nd Lord Forbes, and grand-daughter of William, 1st Earl Marischal, and a descendant by the mother's side of Robert II.; John de Keth, his ancestor, having married a daughter of that King.

This lady, Margaret Forbes, is called in Douglas & Wood's Peerage Egidia: her mother was Lady Egidia Keith, 2nd daughter of William, 1st Earl Marischal. The aunt of Lady Egidia Keith, Elizabeth Keith, sister of the 1st Earl Marischal, married Irvine of Drum. Further, Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of the 1st Lord Forbes, married Irvine of Drum: her mother was Lady Elizabeth Douglas, only daughter of George, Earl of Angus, and grand-daughter of Robert II.

Malcolm of Tolquhon's grand-daughter, Katharine Forbes, married George Gordon, 3rd laird of Lesmoir, whose daughter Elizabeth married her cousin, William Forbes of Tolquhon, who built the castle: and Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, son of George Gordon, married Marriot (or Anne), daughter of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, about 1560.

John Forbes of Boyndlie, ancestor of Culloden, was a grandson of Malcolm, and brother of William of Tolquhon, who married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of Lesmoir, and built the castle.

Malcolm had 3 sons, William, Thomas, and James.

V.—Sir William, the eldest, served heir 1509, married 1st, a daughter of Leith of Barnes, and had 2 sons and 3 or more daughters. John, his eldest son, predeceased him without issue. Alexander, his 2nd, succeeded him: one of the sisters must have been Catharine, who married George Gordon of Lesmoir. Sir William married 2ndly, in 1522, Isobel, daughter of 5th Earl of Errol, by whom he had 1 son and 1 daughter.

VI.—Alexander of Tolquhon, his 2nd son, married Alison Anderson, daughter of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and had 2 sons, William, his

heir, and John of Boyndlie, ancestor of the Culloden family, and 2 daughters. Alexander fell at Pinkie, 1547.

VII.—William of Tolquhon married his cousin, Elizabeth (otherwise Janet), daughter of George Gordon of Lesmoir, and had a son William. He had a brother, Walter of Auchreddie, and at a later period, about 1676, Irvine of Drum married a daughter of Forbes of Auchreddie.

VIII.—William of Tolquhon was served heir to his father 1595: he married Janet, daughter of Sir George Ogilvy of Dunlugas, who died 1612, aged 105, by Beatrix, daughter of George, 4th Lord Seton: his 2nd son, Walter, succeeded him. One of his daughters, Mary, married in 1630 Sir John Gordon of Haddo, who was beheaded in 1644. Their son, Sir John Gordon of Haddo, married Mary, only daughter of the 1st Lord Forbes of Pitsligo; and the daughter of the latter, Jean, married Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir, Bart.

The above Sir George Ogilvy was grandfather of Sir George Ogilvy, afterwards created Lord Banff, who married Margaret Irvine, daughter of the laird of Drum.

APPENDIX XI.

Connection between the Gordons of Lesmoir, Irvines of Drum, Burnets of Leys, Douglases of Glenbervie, and Douglases of Tilquhillie.

Katharine, daughter of Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, married Alexander Burnet of Leys. Their son, Sir Thomas, 1st Baronet of Leys, married, as his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie.

This Sir Robert Douglas was father of Sir William of Glenbervie, who was brother of Lady Burnet: and Sir William Douglas, 1st Bart., married Janet, daughter of Alexander Irvine of Drum, about 1635 or 1640.

Sir Robert Douglas' 3rd daughter married Irvine of Montboddo, of whom James Burnet, Lord Montboddo.

Sir Thomas Burnet, 1st Bart. of Leys, married 2ndly, Jean Moncreiff: and his 2nd daughter married Sir Robert Douglas of Tilquhillie, being a grand-daughter of Alexander Burnet of Leys and Katharine Gordon of Lesmoir.—Vide Douglas' Baronage.

John Douglas of Tilquhillie and Inchmarlo in 1736 married Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Arbuthnott, and sister of the 6th Viscount. His son, John Douglas, an advocate, married, 1770, a daughter of Sir George Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, Bart., and had 2 sons—1, John Douglas, b. 1772, married 1793, Penelope, daughter of John Mackenzie of Stricathro; 2, George, posthumous, b. 1773, afterwards Sheriff Douglas.—Vide Douglas & Woods' Peerage. John Douglas had as children John Douglass, who sold and afterwards bought back Tilquhillie, and Anne, who married Dr John Brown.

Note.—In the east wall of the Castle of Crathes there is a shield with the monogram of the letters A B and K G with the date 1596, apparently for Alexander Burnet and Katharine Gordon, his wife.

APPENDIX XII.

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN GORDONS and OGILVYS and IRVINES and OGILVYS.

Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchleven, 2nd son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair of Deskford and Findlater, and died 1440. He had 2 sons—

1. Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Innes of Innes, ancestor of the Earl of Findlater.
2. Sir Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir James Edmonstoun, ancestor of Lord Banff.

The eldest son of the latter was George of Boyne and was ancestor of the Ogilvys of Boyne, Rothiemay, and Inchmartine.

His 2nd son was Sir Walter of Dunlugas, ancestor of Lord Banff; and

His 3rd son was Sir William of Strathern, afterwards designed of Carnousie.

An Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford got a bond of manrent service from his nephew, James Grant, son and heir of John Grant of Freuchie, 1514. Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford and Findlater is mentioned 1527.—Vide "The Chiefs of Grant." This was Alexander, son of James by Lady Agnes Gordon. Ogilvy of Deskford signed a band (or bond) for the Queen's service 1568. This was James, at first designed of Cardell, to whom the estates of Finlater and Deskford were restored 1567.—Vide Douglas & Wood's Peerage.

James Gordon, 2nd of Lesmoir, married Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford. A Charter in favour of both dated 1546.

NOTE.—Alexander Ogilvy was son of James Ogilvy (who predeceased his father) by Lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly; and grandson of Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford and Findlater by Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Innes of Innes. Sir James' daughter, Elizabeth, married John Grant of Freuchie.

In the old church of Forglen there was a monument to Sir James and his eldest son with this epitaph, "Hic jacent nobiles viri Jacobus Ogilvy de Deskford, miles, et Jacobus Ogilvy, ejus filius ac hacres apparens, obitus vero dicti militis 13th Februarii A.D. 1509, obitus antem dicti filii 2nd Feb. A.D. 1505. Orate pro animabis eorum."

Lady Agnes Gordon is mentioned in Ferrerius' History of the Abbots of Kinloss, as being the sister of Alexander, Earl of Huntly, and wife of James Ogilvy of Finlater, and as having taken part along with him in a dispute as to the ownership of a field between him and the Abbot, Thomas Chrystal, who held that office 1499-1535.—Spald. Club, Shires of Aberdeen and Banff, vol. II., p. 231.

According to Douglas & Wood's Peerage, Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness, son of the 1st Earl of Huntly, married Alexander Ogilvy of Findlater and Deskford, as his 2nd wife, and had 1 daughter.

William Gordon of Terpersie, son of the 2nd laird of Lesmoir by Margaret Ogilvy, married Margaret Ogilvy, probably daughter of Ogilvy of Dunlugas. Charter to them dated 1585.

Alexander Irvine, heir apparent of the laird of Drum, and who was killed at Pinkie during his father's life in 1547, married Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of the laird of Findlater. Their grand-daughter, Elizabeth Irvine, married James Ogilvie of Boyne.

John, Master of Buchan, son of the 3rd Earl of Buchan, married, as his 2nd wife, a Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of Walter Ogilvy of Boyne: there is a Charter to John, Master of Buchan, and Margaret Ogilvy his wife, of the lands of Downy, in Banff, dated 15th May, 1547: he also was killed at Pinkie 10th September, 1547, the same year. His widow got a Charter of the lands of Garntuly, in Banff, 1549, so she cannot be the same Margaret Ogilvy that was the wife of James Gordon of Lesmoir in 1546. The Master of Buchan had by her 1 daughter, Christian, Countess of Buchan, who married Robert Douglas, 2nd son of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, who in her right became 4th Earl of Buchan: their daughter, Lady Marion Douglas, married the 9th laird of Drum.

Margaret Irvine, daughter of the 9th laird of Drum, married Sir George Ogilvy of Dunlugas: got Charter of barony 1610: he was created a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1627, and Lord Banff 1642: and Anne Irvine, her sister, married Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity. Sir George's daughter, Helen, married the 2nd Earl of Airlie.

The Hon. —— Ogilvy, daughter of the 1st Lord Banff, married Gordon of Badinscoth, cadet of Terpersie, about 1640.

The Hon. Agnes Ogilvy, daughter of the 2nd Lord Banff, married Francis Gordon of Craig of Auchindoir, probably about 1685.

The 2nd daughter of Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir married the Hon. James Ogilvy, an advocate, probably brother of the 2nd Earl of Findlater, who succeeded his father-in-law in 1652.

Alexander Irvine, 17th laird of Drum and of Crimond, who was out in the '45, married Mary, daughter of James Ogilvie of Auchiries, and their daughter, Rebecca, married George Ogilvie of Auchiries.

At a much earlier date, about 1580, Jean (or Anne) Gordon, daughter of George Gordon, 3rd laird of Lesmoir, and sister of Janet (or Elizabeth), who married Forbes of Tolquhon, married Ogilvy of Carnousie: this must be either Walter of Carnousie, Charter 1549, or his nephew, George, 2nd son of Sir George Ogilvy, of Dunlugas, who got a Charter of the barony of Dunlugas in favour of himself and his wife, Margaret Ogilvy, in 1595: so Anne Gordon was probably his first wife. He died in 1625, and his son by Margaret Ogilvy was created a Nova Scotia Bart. in 1626.

APPENDIX XIII.

THE FOLLOWING NOTES are COMPILED from the VOLUMES of the SPALDING CLUB TRANSACTIONS:—

About 1510. Patrick Stewart of Laithers is mentioned as one of a jury or court to decide claim of William Forbes of Tolquhon to be declared lawful son and heir of Malcolm Forbes of Tolquhon.—Collections Shires Aberdeen and Banff, vol. III.

1528. It is noted that John [Stewart] Earl of Buchan and laird of Auchterhouse, resigned the lands of Argrayne and Caldwells, parish of Ellon, in favour of Robert Innes[1] of Innermarkie, and signed the deed at Lesmoir 4th March, 1528. As pointed out in the text it seems not very improbable that the wife of the first laird of Lesmoir, Anne Stewart, was a daughter of James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, and Margaret Ogilvy, daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, whose grandson John, Earl of Buchan, was.

The 2nd laird of Lesmoir married a Margaret Ogilvy, and one of his sons, William of Terpersie, also married a Margaret Ogilvy.—Coll. Shires Aberdeen and Banff, vol. III.

About 1540. Among the birthbrieves given in Spald. Club Misc., we find mention of "Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to the laird of Lesmoir:" this is probably the lady called in the genealogical tables Marjory, wife of Gordon of Ardmather, whose son succeeded to Gight: the entry runs—"It was verefeit and provin" *(inter alia)* "that Alexander Gairdyn was lawful son to umquhill Arthure Gairdyn of Banchorie, whilk Arthure Gairdyn of Banchorie was sone lawful to George Gairdyn of Banchorie, and that Elspet Gordon, daughter to George Gordon of Gight, was mother to the said Alexander Gairdyn, quhais mother was Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to the laird of Lesmoir: also that Arthure Gairdyn's mother was Isobell Keyth, daughter to the laird of Troup, who was lawful son to the Erll Merschall."—Spald. Club Misc., vol. V.

The laird of Lesmoir referred to must be James Gordon, 2nd laird, who married Margaret Ogilvy of Findlater.

Curiously enough there is in the same place a finding "that the laird of Glenkindie's [Strachan] mother was Isobell Stewart, daughter to the laird of Laitheris, quha wes descendit of the hous of Innermeath."

1547. There is a Charter of Confirmation to James Gordon of Lesmoir and Margaret Ogilvy his wife by Queen Mary, dated 1547, of Erlesfield and Segyden purchased from John Carnegy, apparent heir of Robert Carnegy of Kynnard: failing heirs of James Gordon and his wife the lands to go to James Gordon of Craigtollie and his heirs, and failing them to Alexander Gordon of Perslie and his heirs, &c., &c.—Coll. Shires of Aberdeen and Banff, vol. IV.

1555 and 1585 A Charter of Confirmation is given by James, King of Scotland, dated 1585, of a Charter granted 1555 by William Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, of the lands of Terpersie, Warakstoun, and Bogieshallach in Tullynessle to William Gordon, son of James Gordon of Lesmoir and Margaret Ogilvy his wife, and to Margaret Ogilvy, wife of said James Gordon.—Coll. Shires Aberdeen and Banff, vol. IV.

[1] Robert Innes of Innermarkie married Elspet Stewart, daughter of the 1st Earl of Athol (creation 1457): John Stewart, 3rd Earl of Buchan, was served heir to his father, Alexander, in 1519: he was grandson of James, 1st Earl, who was younger brother of John, 1st Earl of Athol. Anne Stewart, wife of James of Lesmoir, was probably daughter of one of these two Earls.

In the old accounts of the Burgh of Aberdeen for the year 1581-2 there is a list of honorary burgesses, appointed "gratia concilii on 9th May, as gentillmen nocht to be occupiaris nor handleris witht merchandes:" among them are "My Lord Erll Huntlie, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, Sir Valtir Ogilvy of Fyndlater, Jon Gordon of Petlurge, Jas. Gordon of Haddo younger, Geo. Gordon of Creche [Crichie], John Gordon brother to the laird Crag, John Gordon of Newtone, Alexander Gordon in Steinhous of Gyght, Alexander Gordon of Beldornie, Geo. Gordon of Cocklarachy, Alexander Gordon appearand of Lesmoir, William Gordon appearand of Gyght, Thomas Gordon of Segyden, John Gordon of Cairnborro.—Misc vol. V. 1581-2.

Mention occurs in a birthbriefe of Margaret Gordon, daughter to the laird of Lesmoir, as mother of John Gordon of Birssmoir. This is the lady who was married three times: her third husband, John Gordon, Birssmoir, was killed at Darnaway.—Birthbrieves Misc., vol. V. About 1585.

In a birthbrieve (1703) mention is found of Alexander Gordon of Kincraigie, son of Patrick Gordon of Craig [erroneously described as "descendit from the Earl of Sutherland]: the said Alexander is said to have married Marjorie Gordon, daughter of William Gordon of Terpersie [also erroneously described as descended of the Duke of Gordon] by his wife Margaret Gordon of Achannachy:" the above Patrick Gordon of Craig's wife is there said to be Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the deceased William Gordon of Braickley. This brief is dated February, 1703, and relates to the two sons of Patrick Gordon of Harlaw, who was son of the above Alexander Gordon of Kincraigie, and grandson of Patrick Gordon of Craig: these two brothers went to Dantzig in 1688 and 1692. Hence we may infer that Patrick Gordon of Craig must have lived in the earlier part of the 17th century. We have mention of John of Craig in 1635: perhaps Patrick was his brother, who served under Gustavus Adolphus, and may have left lawful issue, but he was not "of Craig." William of Terpersie is also mentioned in 1635. This brief is interesting, if correct, as showing the inter marriages of Craigs, Terpersies, Braickleys, and Achannachys.—Misc., vol. V.: but see Appendix VII., under Gordons of Craig. 1590 to 1692.

Under trials for witchcraft, on 15th April, 1597, the justices decerned and declared *inter alia* Beak Taiss at the Burne Syd of Logye, under the laird of Lesmoir, a fugitive witch, to have her goods escheat.—Misc., vol. 1. 1597.

Mention is made in a rental of the Parishes of Kennethmont and Chrystieskirk of parts of Erlesfield and Segyden [which had belonged to Sir James, 1st Bart. of Lesmoir] pertaining heritably to William Gordon of Terpersie in 1635: as well as of other lands which were wadsetts.—Antiq. of Shires of Aberdeen and Banff. 1635.

William Gordon of Lesmoir [probably eldest son of Sir William] was at a meeting of the Synod of Aberdeen on 22nd April, 1657, nominated as a ruling elder to be on a committee to meet at Turriff.—Selections from Records of the Synod of Aberdeen. 1657.

APPENDIX XIV.

Note of Some Royal Descents.

I.—Lady Elizabeth Keith, wife of Irvine of Drum, and daughter of William, 4th Earl Marischal, was descended from George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, by Annabella, his wife, daughter of King James I. (1) on her father's side, as his grandfather William, 3rd Earl Marischal, married Lady Elizabeth Gordon, 5th daughter of the 2nd Earl of Huntly by his wife Annabella Stewart, who was thus her great-grandmother; (2) on the mother's side, as her mother, Margaret, was a daughter of Sir William Keith of Inverugie and his wife Margaret, who was a daughter of Patrick, 4th Lord Gray by Lady Janet Gordon, 3rd daughter of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly by his wife Annabella Stewart.

II.—Lady Anne (or Jean) Stewart was, according to Douglas' Baronage, and History of the Family of Lesmoir, the wife of James Gordon, 1st laird of Lesmoir, and a daughter of John, 1st Earl of Athole of creation 1457. She was of royal descent, for her father, Sir John Stewart of Balveny, afterwards Earl of Athole, was eldest son of Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn, by Joanna or Jean, Dowager Queen of King James I., and daughter of John, Duke of Lancaster, the son of Edward III., King or England: her descent was the same, if she was the daughter of James, Earl of Buchan. But if Anne (or Jean) Stewart, wife of James Gordon, 1st of Lesmoir, was a daughter of Walter Stewart of Lorn (which I think is not very improbable), she was a grand-daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Lorn and Innermeath, eldest brother of Sir James, the Black Knight: and this Sir Robert married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, son of Robert II. and brother of Robert III., and uncle of David I.: but see Appendix XIII.

III.—Margaret Ogilvy, wife of James Gordon, 2nd laird of Lesmoir was, according to Douglas' Baronage (with a remark that it is "omitted in the Peerage"), the daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford and Findlater; who was, according to Douglas' Peerage, a son of James Ogilvy of Findlater by Lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, by Annabella Stewart, daughter of King James I.

Note.—This James Ogilvy was a son of Sir James Ogilvy, and predeceased his father.—See Appendix XII.

Thus both the Gordons of Lesmoir and Irvines of Drum were descended, through females, from the Huntly family.

IV.—Further, Elizabeth Ogilvy, wife of Alexander Irvine, younger of Drum, who fell at Pinkie, was, according to Douglas' Peerage, a daughter of the same Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford. This makes a third descent of the Irvines of Drum from George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, and Annabella, daughter of King James I. Alexander Ogilvy was twice married, 1st to Janet Abernethy, daughter of Alexander, Lord Abernethy of Salton; and, according to Douglas' Peerage, Elizabeth, who married Irvine, younger of Drum was his daughter by her. 2ndly to Elizabeth Gordon, either sister

of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, or more probably daughter of Adam Gordon, Dean of Caithness, who was brother of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly. If Margaret, Lesmoir's wife, was a daughter of Alexander Ogilvy by his 1st wife, Janet Abernethy, it gives another royal descent—see below No. VIII.—but if his daughter by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Gordon, there is a further close connection with the Huntly family.

The entries in Douglas' Baronage, Douglas' Peerage, and Douglas & Wood's Peerage respecting the daughters of families and their marriages are often defective and sometimes conflicting, *e.g.*, Lady Annabella Stewart and her sister, Lady Jean Stewart, are confused together in Douglas & Wood: under "Albany," Lady Jean married 1st, the Earl of Angus without issue, 2ndly George, Earl of Huntly; under "Douglas," the 3rd Earl of Angus married Lady Johanna Stewart, without issue, who took to her 2nd husband James, Earl of Morton; under "Albany," her sister, Lady Annabella, married James, Earl of Morton; and under "Gordon," George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, married Lady Annabella, daughter of King James I.: and under "Morton," the 1st Earl married Joanna, daughter of King James I., and relict of James, 3rd Earl of Angus.

It was Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford who disinherited his own son James, designed of Cardell, in favour of John Gordon, then infant son of George, 4th Earl of Huntly: the said John was afterwards beheaded at Aberdeen, just after the Battle of Corrichie in 1562, and the estates were restored to James Ogilvy of Cardell.

V.—Elizabeth Forbes, wife of Alexander Irvine of Drum, was daughter of the 1st Lord Forbes by Lady Elizabeth (or Mary) Douglas, only daughter of George, 1st Earl of Angus and Mary Stewart, and grand-daughter of King Robert III. (date of marriage contract of George, Earl of Angus, and Lady Mary Stewart, 24th May, 1397).

VI.—Katharine Forbes, wife of George Gordon, 3rd laird of Lesmoir, and daughter of Sir William Forbes of Tolquhon, was also descended from Lady Mary Douglas, whose mother, Lady Mary Stewart, was a daughter of Robert III. For Katharine Forbes was the daughter of Sir William Forbes of Tolquhon, and the grand-daughter of Malcolm Forbes of Tolquhon by Egidia Forbes, who was daughter of James, 2nd Lord Forbes, by Lady Egidia Keith, daughter of William, 1st Earl Marischal: and the 2nd Lord Forbes was son of the 1st Lord Forbes by Lady Mary Douglas, only daughter of George, Earl of Angus, and grand-daughter of Robert III.

VII.—A daughter of Abernethy of Salton, probably of Laurence, 1st Lord Abernethy of Salton, married Irvine of Drum about the middle of the 15th century. The 1st Peer was a grandson of William de Abernethy, who was killed at Harlaw, 1411, and was the son and heir of Sir William of Abernethy, who married a daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, the 3rd son of Robert II.

VIII.—Anne Forbes, wife of Alexander Gordon, 4th laird of Lesmoir, was daughter of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo by Beatrix, daughter of Alexander, 4th Lord Abernethy of Salton, who was a grandson of Laur-

ence, 1st Lord Abernethy of Salton, and a direct descendant of Sir William, who married a daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, 3rd son of Robert II.

IX.—Lady Elizabeth Keith, already mentioned, wife of Alexander Irvine of Drum, was descended from King James I. through another channel. Her mother, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Keith of Inverugie and Margaret Gray, was grand-daughter of Sir William Keith of Inverugie by Janet Dunbar, daughter of Sir James Dunbar of Westfield and Elizabeth Ogilvy his wife, who was a daughter of James Ogilvy of Deskford by Lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly by Lady Annabella Stewart, daughter of King James I.

NOTE.—This Elizabeth Ogilvy was sister of Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford.

X.—Rebecca Keith, wife of Sir James Gordon, 1st Bart. of Lesmoir, and daughter of Keith of Ravenscraig, was descended from the same Sir William Keith of Inverugie and Janet Dunbar, and so from King James I.

Both these ladies were also descended from Robert, Earl of Carrick, father of King Robert Bruce. For Sir James Dunbar of Westfield was the son of Sir Alexander Dunbar of Westfield, Sheriff of Moray (who was the son of James Dunbar, Earl of Moray, by Isobel, daughter of Walter Innes of Innes) and Isabella,[1] daughter of Sutherland of Duffus : and James, Earl of Moray, was son of Alexander Dunbar of Frendraught, 2nd son of John Dunbar, 1st Earl of Moray of the Dunbar family, creation 1372, by Marjory, eldest daughter of King Robert II.: and this John Dunbar was 2nd son of Lady Agnes Randolph, Countess of Dunbar, "Black Agnes" (daughter of Sir Thomas Randolph, the Regent), by her husband Patrick, 9th Earl of Dunbar and March : and Sir Thomas Randolph, 1st Earl of Moray, creation about 1312, was the son of Thomas Randolph, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, by Lady Marjory Bruce, eldest daughter of Robert, Earl of Carrick, and sister of King Robert Bruce.

[1] A Charter to Isabella de Sutherland of lands for dowry is dated 1470.

APPENDIX XV.

SOME RECENT FAMILY MARRIAGE TABLES.

1.

Alexander Gordon, 3rd son of Sir James Gordon, 4th Bart. of Lesmoir, b. about 1693, } married { Isobel Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, of Craig family,

and had issue—

Sons—

1. James, died without issue.
2. George, died without issue.
3. Alexander, 6th Bart., succeeded his cousin, Sir William Gordon, 5th Bart., married Margaret Scott.—See Table 2.
4. John, died young.
5. Thomas, Consul in Holland.

Daughters—

1. Isobel, married Robert Logie, Consul-General at Algiers.
2. Anne, married Archibald Christie of Ratho and Baberton.—See Table 6.

Cousins of Sir A. Gordon, 6th Bart., were :—

Sir Wm. Gordon, 5th Bart.

John Gordon of Kinnelar, who had 4 sons, James, Lieut. R.N., Alexander, John, and William ; and 6 daughters, Jean, Margaret, married George Shand, Provost of Aberdeen ; Mary ; Catharine, married Fraser of Park ; Henrietta ; and Eleanora, married her cousin, George, Lord Saltoun.

2.

Sir Alexander Gordon, 6th Bart of Lesmoir, b. about 1725, married Margaret Scott, daughter of Robert Scott of Dunninald and Usan.—See Table 5,

and had issue—

Sons—

1. Alexander, an officer H.E.I.C.S., died unmarried in India.
2. John, died unmarried.
3. George, died unmarried in West Indies.
4. Francis, 7th Bart., died unmarried.

Daughters—

1. Anne, married William Lumsdaine, Esq., W.S.—See Table 7.
2. Diana, married Charles Irvine.—See Table 3.
3. Margaret, married John Bowman.—See Table 8.
4. Isabella, died unmarried.

3.

Charles Irvine, 2nd son of Alexander Irvine of Drum, b. 1756, married 1790, died 1819. —See Table 9, married Diana Gordon, 2nd daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, 6th Bart. of Lesmoir, b. 1766, died 1853,

and had issue—

Sons—

1. Alexander, b. 1791, an officer H.E.I.C.S., died unmarried at Java about 1816.
2. Charles Francis, b. about 1793, midsh. R.N., lost at sea in command of a prize about 1812.
3. George Nugent, b. 1801, an officer H.E.I.C.S., 4th Local Horse, died unmarried at Neemuch 1827.

Daughters—

1. Margaret, b. 1794, died unmarried at Leamington 1849.
2. Mary, b. 1796, married Rev. Charles Wimberley 1825, died 1887.—See Table 4.
3. Isabella, b. 1799, married William Bland, Esq. of Hartlip Place, Kent.
4. Anne, b. 1808, died about 1810.
5. Diana, b. about 1810, married Mr Mason, died about 1885, no issue.

4.

Charles Wimberley, chaplain H.E.I.C.S., 2nd son of Thos. Peete Wimberley, b. 1800, } married 1825 { Mary Irvine, daughter of Major-General Charles Irvine,

and had issue—

Sons—

1. Charles Irvine, b. 1826, died 1828.
2. Douglas, b. 1828, married Helen Charlotte Campbell 1863, an officer 79th Highlanders, and has issue.
3. Charles Irvine, b. 1830, in holy orders Church of England, married F. M. M. Arabin 1862, and has issue.
4. Edwin Balfour, b. 1831, an officer H.E.I.C.S., married C. C. Blair 1860, died 1864, and left issue.
5. Henry Daniell, b. 1836, died 1837.
6. Reginald Justus, b. 1841, married M. Herring 1863, an officer H.E.I.C.S., and has issue.

Daughters—

1. Mary Florence Lumsdaine, b. 1833, married Rev. S. Gray, and has issue.
2. Julia Daniell, b. 1839, married 1st, Crawford J. Campbell, 2ndly, A. B. Robinson, and has issue by 1st marriage.

5.

Robert Scott of Dunninald and Usan, M.P. for Forfarshire in 1746, son of Patrick Scott of Rossie, eldest son of Patrick Scott of Craig, } married { Anne Middleton, daughter of George Middleton of Seaton,

and has issue—

Sons—

1. Archibald of Usan, married 1st, Elizabeth Renny of Usan, 2nd Margaret Chalmers of Aberdeen.
2. George, Captain of Marines, died unmarried.
3. Robert, died in India unmarried.
4. David, married Louisa de la Guerre at Bombay: afterwards of Dunninald.

Daughters—

1. Margaret, married Sir A. Gordon, Bart. of Lesmoir.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Diana, married Rev. Alexander Schank, minister of St Cyrus, and of Castlerig.
4. Mary.
5. Alexandrina, married Sir Wm. Nairne, Bart. of Dunsinane.
6. Anne, married James Watson of East Rhynd, afterwards of Tippertie.
7. Janet, married Captain Wm. Scott, R.N., representative of the family of Scott of Logie.

Of the above—

(No. 1) Archibald (of Usan), by his 1st wife, Elizabeth Renny, had issue—1, Mary, married John Graeme, W.S., Edinburgh, and had issue Robert, Eliza, Alexina who married Maxtone of Cultoquhey, Margaret, Christina, and Mary.

By his 2nd wife, Margaret Chalmers—1, Robert (of Usan), a merchant, married Miss Jervis, and had, besides several other children that died young, Eliza (Leila), and Isabella (Ella), who married Professor Quekett and had issue; 2, David, died unmarried in India; 3, Isabella, married Captain Scott, Abbethune, of the Ind. Navy, as his 1st wife; 4, Anne, married General Archibald Watson.

(No. 4) David (of Dunninald), by his wife, Louisa de la Guerre, had issue—1, David, afterwards Sir David Scott, Bart.; 2, Louisa, married Major-General James Salmond of Waterfoot, Cumberland; 3, Diana, married Sir J. H. Stracey, Bart.

Sir David Scott, Bart., married Caroline Grindal, and had issue—1 Sibbald David, afterwards Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart., married Harriet Shank and had issue; 2, Montagu David, married Margaret, daughter of —— Briggs, and had 1 daughter, Mabel, who married Sir Home Seton Gordon, Bart.—1, Caroline, married —— Maxwell; 2, Agnes; 3, Ellen, the two last died unmarried.

(No. 3) of Daughters of Robert of Dunninald—

Diana Scott, daughter of Robert of Dunninald, } married { Rev. Alexander Schank of Castlerig,

and had issue—

Sons—1, Alexander, lost at sea 1817; 2, Martin, d. s. p.; 3, Henry of Castlerig, Director H.E.I.C.S., married Anna Maria, sister of Sir James Rivett, Carnac. Daughters—1, Diana, married Rev. Geo. Cook, D.D.; 2, Jean, died unmarried.

Henry Shank married Anna Maria, sister of Sir James Rivett, Carnac, and had issue—Sons— 1, Alexander; 2, Henry; 3, John Innes; 4, James. Daughters—1, Maria; 2, Diana Henrietta; 3, Harriett-Anne, who married Sir Sibbald David Scott, Bart., and has issue.

(No. 6) of Daughters of Robert of Dunninald—

Anne Scott, daughter of Robert of Dunninald, } married { James Watson of East Rhynd, afterwards of Tipperty,

and had issue—

Sons—1, Archibald, Lieut.-General H.E.I.C.S., married Anne, 4th daughter of Archibald Scott of Usan; 2, Alexander; 3, David. Daughters—1, Janet; 2, Grey, married 1st, Robert Rolland of Auchmithie, 2ndly, Captain Scott (Abbethune) as his 2nd wife; 3, Alexandrina; 4, Louisa James.

(No. 7) of Daughters of Robert of Dunninald—

Janet or Jessie Scott, dau. of Robert of Dunninald, } married { Captain Wm. Scott, R.N., who1 came to represent the fami y of Scott of Logie, near Montrose ; from which Scotts of Benholme, Brotherton, Craig, and Dunninald are descended,

and had issue—

Sons—1, William, married Emily, daughter of Thomas Evans, both lost at sea ; 2, David, known as "The Chief," married and had issue. Daughters—1, Louisa, died 1794 ; 2, Alexa, married Rev. John Dodgson and had 4 sons and 4 daughters, viz.:—Sons—1, George, H.E.I.C.S. ; 2, William, H.E.I.C.S. ; 3, David Scott, Lieut.-General H.E.I.C.S., married and has issue ; 4, John, Bengal Civil Service, married and has issue. Daughters—1, Alexa ; 2, Mary ; 3, Louisa, married 1st, Robert Webster and has a son Robert, 2ndly, Rev. W. Quekett ; 4, Jessie, married Major-General Fooks, H.E.I.C.S., and has issue.

6.

Anne Gordon, 2nd daughter of Alexander Gordon and Isobel Gordon.—See Table 1, } married { Archibald Christie of Stenton, Ratho, and Baberton. (He sold Ratho)

and had issue—

Sons—

I. James, his heir, of Stenton, married Lucy, daughter of John Beardsley, and had a son, Sir Archibald Christie, sometime of the 78th, A.D.C. to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and afterwards Governor of Stirling Castle.

II. Alexander of Baberton, Rear Admiral, married Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Braithwaite, and had by her—1, Archibald of Baberton, who married twice, and had a son Alexander by 2nd marriage, who married and had no issue ; 2, Braithwaite, who succeeded to Baberton.

III. Andrew, died 1841.

Daughters—1, Anne, died 1838 ; 2, Helen, married Patrick Sanderson ; 3, Isabella, married Principal Macleod, King's College, Aberdeen ; 4, Margaret.

Of these—

Isabella Christie, daughter of Archibald Christie, } married { Principal Roderick Macleod, son of Donald Macleod, Talisker,

and had issue—

Sons—I. Roderick Macleod, M.D., married Margaret Gambier Macleod, daughter of Rev. Dr Macleod, Dean Street, London, and had issue—1, Major-General Rodk. Bannatyne Macleod, H.E.I.C.S and 21st Hussars, married and had issue ; 2, Rev. John Macleod ; 3, Janet, married J. A. Sinclair, afterwards Earl of Caithness, and had issue ; and other children.

Daughters—II. Isabella, married Col. Arthur Forbes (of the 78th), Lieut.-Col. 32nd Regiment, and had issue—1, Arthur Forbes-Gordon of Rayne, married and had issue; 2, Isabella, married 1st, B. Newton, and 2ndly, J. Aylward; 3, Christina; 4, Georgina.

III. Christina, married Hugh Macpherson, Prof. of Greek and Sub.-Principal King's College, Aberdeen, as his 2nd wife, and has issue—1, Isabella; 2, William, married and had issue; 3, Anne; 4, Elizabeth; 5, John, married and left issue; 6, Christina, married —— Edgeworth, and had issue; 7, Jessie, married Col. Young, and had issue; 8, Hugh, Inspector-General of Hospitals; 9, Margaret; 10, Roderick, Major-General, married and has issue; 11, Norman, Prof. of Scots Law, Edinburgh, and Sheriff of Dumfries, &c., married; 12, Arthur George, now Sir A. G. Macpherson, K.C.I.E., married and has issue; 13, Lucy, married Lieut.-General Macleod-Innes, V.C., and has issue.

IV. Margaret, married Col. George Thomas Gordon, Bombay Cavalry, of the family of Foderletter, in Banffshire, and had issue—1, Isabella Anne, married C. G. Lumsden, Ass. Surg. 8th Hussars, and had issue; 2, Margaret; 3, Matilda Christina, married H. H. Powell-Cotton of Quex Park, Kent, and has issue; 4, Georgina, married Captain James Macadam, 78th Highlanders, and has issue.

7.

Anne Gordon, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, 6th Bart., b. 1760, see Table 2, } married { William Lumsdaine, Esq., W.S., of the family of Lumsdaine of Lumsdaine,

and had issue—

1. James, a Major H.E.I.C.S. in the Cavalry, married Selina Patton: Deputy Commissary General, Bengal.
2. Mary Lilias, married Rev. E. Sandys-Lumsdaine.
3. William, a Major H.E.I.C.S. in the Cavalry: employed as Deputy Commissary General, Bengal.
4. Francis, R.N., lost at sea in the "Saldanha" frigate.

Their only daughter, Mary Lilias, succeeded to the Lumsdaine estates, and married the Rev. Edwin Sandys, rector of Upp. Hardres, near Canterbury, who took the additional name of Lumsdaine, and had issue—

Sons—

1. Edwin Lumsdaine, a barrister, died unmarried.
2. James Lumsdaine, an officer 15th Hussars, died unmarried.
3. Francis Gordon, a clergyman, Church of England, succeeded to the Lumsdaine estates, married Mary Alice, daughter of John Cattley, Esq., and had issue, died 1873.

Daughters—

1. Mary Lilias, married George Mitchell Innes of Bangour, and has issue.
2. Selina Helen, married Rev. F. G. Simpson, and has issue.

3. Helen Melvill, married Rev. H. G. Godfrey-Faussett-Osborne, and has issue.

8.

Margaret Gordon, daughter of Sir Alex. Gordon, 6th Bart., b. 1772, see Table 2, } married { John Bowman of Gayfield, near Montrose,

and had issue—

Sons—

1. John.
2. Gordon, married —— Bell, and had one daughter, who married and had issue.

Daughter—

1. Emily, died unmarried.

9

Alexander Irvine of Drum, son of Alexander Irvine of Crimond and Drum, see Table 3, } married { Mary Ogilvie, daughter of Ogilvie of Auchiries, in 1751,

and had issue—

Sons—

1. Alexander of Drum, married Miss Forbes of Schivas.—See Table 10.
2. Charles, married Diana Gordon.—See Table 3.
3. James, married Mrs Manley.

Daughters—

1. Margaret, died unmarried.
2. Isabella, married Rev. Mr Allan.
3. Rebecca, married Ogilvie of Auchiries.—See Table 12.

10.

Alexander Irvine of Drum. —See Table 9, } married { Jean, only dau. of H. Forbes of Schivas by Christian Garden,

and had issue—

Sons—

1. Alexander Forbes of Schivas, afterwards of Drum also, married Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton, Esq.: he assumed the surname of Forbes before Irvine.
2. Charles, died unmarried.
3. Hugh, died 1829 unmarried.
4. Francis, Captain H.E.I.C.S., married Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of J. H. Harrington, and had a son Francis married and had issue, and 2 daughters, Elizabeth, married —— Muston and had issue, and Mary, married —— Keddie.

Daughter—

1. Christian, died unmarried.

11.

Alexander Forbes-Irvine of Drum and Schivas.—See Table 10. } married { In 1816, Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton,

and had issue—

Sons—

1. Alexander Forbes-Irvine, afterwards of Drum, married Anna Margaretta, daughter of Colonel Forbes, 78th Highlanders, and had issue 3 sons, viz.—1, Alexander, died in infancy ; 2, Charles Quentin Hamilton, died unmarried ; 3, Francis Hugh, now of Drum and Schivas.
2. James Hamilton.
3. Charles, Major-General, formerly H.E.I.C.S., married 1st, Georgina, daughter of Major Doran, and had a son Hugh Alexander ; 2ndly, Juliet Isa, daughter of James Connell.

Daughters—

1. Beatrice-Wood.
2. Jean Christina, married Major Houchen, H.E.I.C.S.

12.

Rebecca Irvine, dau. of Alex. Irvine of Drum.—See Table 9, } married { George Ogilvie of Auchiries,

and had issue—

1. William, an officer H.E.I.C.S.
2. George, Major H.E.I.C.S., married and had issue.
3. Alexander, Colonel H.M.'s 46th Regiment, married.
4. John Charles, M D., married and had issue.

Daughters—

1. Mary, died unmarried.
2. Rebecca, died unmarried.
3. Isabella, died unmarried.
4. Margaret, died unmarried.

Of the above—

Major George Ogilvie married and had issue—1, George ; 2, John ; 3, Jean, who all married, the last to Mr Stuart.

Dr John Ogilvie married Jane, daughter of John Forbes of Boyndlie and had issue—1, Catharine ; 2, George and Rebecca, twins ; 3, John ; 4, Mary ; 5, Ellen ; 6, Alexander Charles, of whom Catharine, Rebecca, and Alexander Charles died unmarried (the last young). George married and succeeded to Boyndlie and had issue ; John married and had issue ; Mary married Major Cameron-Mouatt and had issue ; and Helen married —— Holland and had issue.

Colonel Alexander Ogilvie married his cousin Jane Ogilvie, daughter of Alexander Ogilvie (who was probably a brother of his father) by his wife, who was an American lady, a Miss Mann. They lived at Shere, in Surrey. The Colonel had no issue.

14.

Douglas Wimberley, son of Rev. Charles Wimberley, } married { Helen Charlotte Campbell, daughter of Major Neil Campbell, H.E.I.C.S., a son of Campbell of Kilmartin,

and had issue—

Sons—

1. Colin Campbell, b. 22nd Feb., 1864, now in Australia.
2. Charles Neil Campbell, b. 23rd Sept., 1867, Surg. Capt. I.M.S. married 5th Jany., 1893, his cousin Lesmoir, only daughter of Colonel R. J. Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

Daughters—

1. Marion Gordon Campbell b. 17th June, 1865, married 22nd Oct., 1885, Duncan Lachlan Macpherson Mackay (of the Bighouse family), Bengal Civil Service, and had issue—1, James Bevill; 2, Douglas George, died in infancy; 3, Helen Marion Macpherson.
2. Helen Isobel Campbell, b. 13th Nov., 1869.

NOTE 1.—The descent of Duncan Lachlan Macpherson Mackay, who married Marion Gordon Campbell Wimberley, on his father's side is as follows :—

I.—Donald Mackay of Far, created Baron Reay 20th June, 1628, was the eldest son of Hucheon Mackay of Far by his 2nd wife, Lady Jean Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, 11th Earl of Sutherland, who married at 15, her husband being 28, in 1589.

Hucheon, or Hugh, was the second but eldest surviving son of Y. Mackay, who obtained possession of his father's lands from the Earl of Huntly, to whom a gift of the same had been made by the Crown. Y. Mackay married Barbara Sinclair, daughter of the laird of Dun: his eldest son, Donald, was blind and predeceased his father. Hucheon, or Hugh, was the second and succeeded him: he married 1st, Lady Elizabeth Sinclair, 2nd daughter of George, 4th Earl of Caithness, whom he divorced after having a daughter by her; 2ndly, Lady Jean Gordon. William, Y. Mackay's 3rd son, married Isobel, daughter of Roderick Mackenzie of Redcastle, and got the lands of Bighouse from his brother Hugh, of which they got a Charter of Confirmation from King James VI., dated 18th December, 1598 (Reg. of Great Seal). He had issue by Isobel Mackenzie—1, Angus of Bighouse, who died in 1634 of witchcraft, for which the witch was executed. Angus married 1st, Jean Elphinstone, niece of Alexander, Lord Elphinstone; 2ndly, in 1631, Jean, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Alex. Gordon of Navidale. He had issue by his first wife only. Their son William had a Charter of Bighouse 9th November, 1633. From him by his wife Jane Mackay, daughter of John Mackay of Dirlel, there was issue 4 sons and a daughter. His 2nd son, Angus, succeeded him and married Jean, daughter of Patrick Sinclair of Ulbster, by whom he had 2 sons and 3 daughters. Their 2nd son, George, succeeded and married Catharine, daughter of Wm. Ross of Kindeace: their issue 1 son, Hugh, who died young and 2 daughters—1, Elizabeth; 2, Janet. The latter married William Mackay

of Melness: but the elder, Elizabeth, under family arrangements, became the heiress of Bighouse, and married the Hon. Hugh Mackay, 2nd son of 4th Lord Reay, who became Colonel Hon. Hugh Mackay of Bighouse.

Returning now to the descent of D. L. M. Mackay—

I.—Donald, 1st Lord Reay (created 20th June, 1628), was a loyal supporter of King Charles I., brought over ships, arms, and money for him from Denmark; was taken prisoner at Newcastle along with the Earl of Crawford, and both were conveyed to Edinburgh and confined in the Tolbooth along with the laird of Drum and his brother, Robert Irvine of Fedderat, in 1644; Robert Irvine died in prison, the others were released by Montrose after the Battle of Kilsyth.

Donald married 1st, in 1610, Barbara, eldest daughter of Kenneth, Lord Kintail, sister of the 1st and 2nd Earls of Seaforth, and had issue—1, Y. Mackay, died aged 6, in 1617; 2, John, 2nd Lord Reay; 3, Hon. Charles, from whom George Mackay of Island Handa; 4, Hon. Angus. Daughters—1, Hon. Jean; 2, Hon. Mary.

He married 2ndly, Rachel Winterfield or Harrison, by whom he had 2 sons.

II.—John, 2nd Lord Reay, eldest surviving son of 1st Lord, married Barbara, daughter of Donald Mackay of Scourie, by whom he had 3 sons—1, Donald, Master of Reay; 2, Hon. Brigadier Aeneas Mackay, who married Margaretta, Countess of Puchlor, from whom Baron Mackay, and 10th Lord Reay; 3, Hon. Colonel Robert Mackay.

The 2nd Lord joined the Royalists under Glencairn and Middleton in 1654.

Donald, Master of Reay, married Anne, daughter of Sir Geo. Munro of Culcairn, and predeceased his father leaving by her 1 son.

III.—George, 3rd Lord Reay, succeeded his grandfather. He supported the Hanoverian Government in 1715, 1719, and 1745. He married 1st, Margaret, daughter of Lieut.-General Hugh Mackay of Scourie, Colonel of the 2nd Regiment, killed at Steinkirk 1692. By her he had 1 son, Donald, 4th Lord Reay, from whom the 5th and 6th Lords Reay.

He married 2ndly, Janet, daughter of John Sinclair of Ulbster, and had by her 2 children—1, Hon Hugh Mackay (of Bighouse), who married the heiress of Bighouse; 2, Hon. Anne Mackay, married to John Watson of Muirhouse, in Midlothian.

He married 3rdly, Mary, daughter of John Dowel, writer in Edinburgh, and had by her 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz.—1, Hon. George Mackay, from whom the 7th, 8th, and 9th Lords Reay; 2, Hon. Alexander Mackay, who served in the army from 1737 to 1789, when he died, being then a Lieut.-General, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, Colonel of the 21st Foot, and Governor of Stirling Castle. He was also elected M.P. for Sutherlandshire in 1761, and for the Dingwall Burghs 1768-1773. He married 1st, ———, and had issue 4 daughters; 2ndly, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Carr of Etal, and had no issue by her.

IV.—Hon. Hugh Mackay of Bighouse, 2nd son of George, 3rd Lord Reay, but by his second marriage, married 1st, Elizabeth, daughter and

heiress of George Mackay of Bighouse, whose descent from a common ancestor has been deduced above, and had issue by her 1 son, Hugh, Captain in the army, who died unmarried, and 3 daughters—1, Janet, his heiress, who married in 1749 Colin Campbell of Glenure, who was murdered in 1752: of her below; 2, Marion, married 1758 George, 5th Lord Reay, and had no issue, according to some she was the 3rd daughter; 3, Robina, died unmarried, according to some she was the 2nd daughter, and married Wm. Baillie of Rosshall.

Colonel Hon. Hugh Mackay married 2ndly, Isabella, daughter of Alex. Mackenzie of Lentran, but had no issue by her: he died in 1770.

V.—Janet Mackay, heiress of Bighouse, the Colonel's eldest daughter, married in 1749 Colin Campbell of Glenure, to whom she had 3 daughters—

1. Elizabeth, died young unmarried.
2. Louisa, heiress of Bighouse, of whom below.
3. Colina, married James Baillie, Esq., merchant of Grenada and London, and had issue 3 sons and 3 daughters.

Janet (heiress of Bighouse) apparently predeceased her father.

VI.—Louisa, eldest daughter of Janet Mackay by Colin Campbell, succeeded her grandfather in 1770 in the estate of Bighouse. She married in 1768 George Mackay of Island Handa, grandson of the Hon. Charles Mackay of Sandwood, 2nd son of Donald, 1st Lord Reay (see above). Her husband, George Mackay, was Lieut.-Colonel of the Reay Fencibles at the time of his death in 1798.

They had 9 sons and 12 daughters, viz.:—

Sons—

1. Hugh, younger of Bighouse, merchant in Antigua, married Miss Wykes, d. s. p.
2. Colin Campbell Mackay, afterwards Major 78th Highlanders, who succeeded to Bighouse, of whom afterwards.
3. Donald, Captain 70th Foot, father of Deputy Surgeon-General George Mackay, married Miss Macinnes, and had issue 2 sons and 3 daughters.
4. Charles Ross, Lieut. R.N. First Lieut. on H.M.'s sloop "Frolic," killed in an engagement on American coast.
5. Honyman Macqueen, Major in the army, in the 90th Regiment.
6. Robert, died in Antigua, unmarried.
7. Another son, died in infancy.

Daughters—

1. Janet, married to Sir Benjamin Dunbar of Hempriggs, Bart., afterwards Lord Duffus.
2. Jean, married to George Sackville Sutherland of Uppat.
3. Alexandrina, married to Gabriel Reid, Esq., Carrol.
4. Johanna, married to Sinclair of Forss.
5. Aneasina, married John Fearn, London.
6. Georgina Anne Sutherland, married Lieut.-Colonel Macneil.
7. Harriet Marian, married H. Hackshaw, of 3 Rivers, St Vincent.
8. Margaret Carr, married Captain Popplewell, R.N.

9. Duncan Forbes married Captain Pearse, R.N.
10. Louisa, died unmarried.
11 and 12 both died in infancy.

This Mrs Mackay's father, Colin Campbell of Glenure, had served in the Hanoverian Army, and as a subaltern in Loudon's Highlanders, raised in 1745, in which Alexander Mackay, son of Lord Reay, and Ewen Macpherson of Cluny were Captains, and John Campbell of Ardslignish was his fellow subaltern, as also were John Robertson or Reid of Straloch, afterwards well known as having composed the air to which the words of "The Garb of Old Gaul" were set. Three companies of the regiment were at Culloden: and the regiment took part in the defence of Bergen-op-Zoom. Shortly afterwards Glenure was appointed factor on the forfeited estates in the West Highlands, and commenced improving them, notably Lochiel, by planting and otherwise. Lochiel was his cousin-german. He was shot down on the estate of Appin by Allan Breac Stewart.

Mrs James C. Mackay, Elmwood, Inverness, has in her keeping a Family Bible which belonged to George, 3rd Lord Reay, and given by him to his 2nd son, Hugh Mackay of Bighouse, who left it to Louisa Campbell, his grand-daughter, who again bequeathed it to Colin Campbell Mackay, her eldest surviving son, to remain in his family.

Mrs James C. Mackay has also in her keeping a portrait by Raeburn of Louisa Campbell of Bighouse, who married George Mackay of Island Handa, afterwards of Bighouse, which belongs to Duncan L. M. Mackay (brother of Colin Campbell Mackay, now head of the family) and to his wife, Marion Gordon Campbell Mackay, Duncan being a great-grandson of the above George Mackay and Louisa Campbell.

VII.—Colin Campbell Mackay of Bighouse, 2nd son of Colonel George and Louisa Campbell Mackay, and Major 78th Highlanders, married, 1815, Margery Gerard, 5th daughter and co-heir of Patrick Cruickshank of Stracathro, in Forfarshire. He died in 1841, leaving issue 4 sons and 4 daughters, viz.:—

Sons—

1. George, Captain 62nd Regiment and 7th Fusiliers, married Annie Moore, daughter of Captain F. Campbell, 2nd son of Alexander Campbell of Melfort, Argyllsh.; she married 2ndly, General Paterson, and had no issue.
2. James Cruickshank, married Margaret Anne Mackintosh, daughter of Major Duncan Macpherson, sometime of 69th Regiment.
3. Patrick, in Australia, married and had issue, died 1893.
4. Hugh, in Australia.

Daughters—

1. Louisa Campbell, married Duncan Cameron, eldest son of Sir Alex. Cameron, K.C.B., of Inverailort, and had a daughter who died in infancy.
2. Marjory Jane Clementina, married H. Copland.
3. Margaret Helen Geraldine, married —— Popplewell.
4. Wilhelmina.

Colin Campbell Mackay was appointed a Captain in the 2nd Battalion 78th Highlanders (the *second* 2nd Battalion, raised in 1804), having no doubt brought 50 men with him.

The regiment embarked at Fort-George in February, 1805 : proceeded thence to Gibraltar in September of same year, and to Sicily in May, 1806 : engaged in expedition to Calabria, and were in the first line at the Battle of Maida : and next formed part of an unsuccessful expedition to Egypt in 1807. While the British force was in position before Rosetta, a detachment consisting of 5 companies 78th, 2 companies 35th, and a few Cavalry and Artillery were sent to occupy an embankment, extending about 2 miles, between the Nile and Lake Etko, near El Hamet, under Lieut.-Colonel Macleod of Geanies, 78th. It was divided into 3 small parties, a few troopers between each, the one on the right, consisting of a company of the 35th and the Grenadiers 78th, being intended to hold a position there. They had hardly reached it when they were attacked in great force by Albanian Infantry and Arab Cavalry. Being completely surrounded they formed square by Colonel Macleod's orders, and received repeated charges on each of the faces.

The dexterity of the enemy's swordsmen and lancers proved fatal to many of the British, most of whom were young soldiers : one fell after another until the Colonel and all the officers were killed except Captain Colin Mackay, and of the men only 11 of the Highlanders and about the same number of the 35th remained in the ranks.

With this handful the Captain determined to make a desperate attempt to join the centre post, but in doing so nearly all were killed or wounded. He himself, after receiving two wounds, was pressing on and near the post, when an Arab horseman cut at his neck with such force that the thickness of his coat collar and cravat alone saved him from having his head severed. The sabre cut to the bone, and he fell prostrate : he was saved by a Sergt. named Waters, who alone escaped unhurt, took him up and carried him to the post. The Sergt. got a Commission.

The above account is taken from Brown's "Hist. of the Highlands." My neighbour, Mrs Ross, widow of Dr J. J. Ross, of Inverness, tells me that it was her father, also of the 78th, who saved Captain Mackay's life. Young Smith, whose family had a large farm near Thurso, and were intimate with the Bighouse family, had joined the regiment, and was with these five companies probably at the centre post. Mrs Ross says that when the Arab cut at Captain Mackay, her father broke the force of the sabre cut with his claymore, which was long preserved and was for some time in her own possession, as having done this good service.

The explanation is probably that Sergeant Waters was carrying or helping Mackay, already twice wounded, to reach the centre post, when young Smith, seeing the Arab horseman making for these two, rushed forward and was just in time to break the force of the sabre cut, and so saved his friend's life.

The two other small posts were then attacked, and, after a short defence, obliged to surrender. The loss in the 5 companies 78th was very heavy : besides Colonel Macleod, 3 Lieuts., 4 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, and

61 rank and file were killed ; and Captain Mackay, 1 Ensign, 2 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, and 18 rank and file wounded.

The prisoners were afterwards exchanged or ransomed, and the 78th returned to Sicily, and in 1808 to England. Their next war service was in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition.

Captain Mackay attained the rank of Colonel in the Army.

His eldest son, Captain George Mackay, died without issue.

VIII.—James Cruickshank, 2nd son of Colonel Colin Campbell Mackay, married Margaret Anne Mackintosh, daughter of Major Duncan Macpherson, and had issue—

Sons—

1. Colin Campbell, b. 1850, married Rosina Mary, daughter of late John Berry.
2. Duncan Lachlan Macpherson, b. 1852, B.C.S., married Marion Gordon Campbell, daughter of Captain Douglas Wimberley formerly of the 79th Highlanders, and has issue—1, James Bevill Ideraway ; 2, Douglas George, died in infancy ; 3, Helen Marion Macpherson.
3. George, b. 1853, died unmarried.
4. Frederick Towers, b. 1864, died in infancy.
5. James Patrick, b. 1865.

Daughters—

1. Margaret Grant Shirreff, b. 1851.
2. Marjory Louisa Campbell, b. 1855, died in infancy.
3. Charlotte Jane Ideraway, b. 1857, married Edwin Philip Popert, Indian Forest Department.

NOTE 2.—Descent of Duncan Lachlan Macpherson Mackay on his *mother's* side :—

Margaret Anne Mackintosh Macpherson was the only child, that attained majority, of Major Duncan Macpherson of the family of Ralia, who were cadets of the family of Nuide, who again were cadets of the Macphersons of Cluny : one of the Nuide branch succeeded to the chieftainship of the clan and became Cluny Macpherson, and from him the present Cluny is descended.

No. XVI. in Genealogical Descent of the Family.—Ewan of Cluny, only son of John of Cluny, married a daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, by whom he had 3 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:—

1. Donald, his heir, who succeeded his father, but died without issue.
2. Andrew, who succeeded to Cluny on his brother's death, and married a daughter of Gordon of Arradoul, by whom he had an only son Ewan, who succeeded as laird of Cluny on his father's death about 1666. This Ewan married a cousin, a daughter of Donald Macpherson of Nuide, and had 2 sons, viz.—1, Andrew, who predeceased him unmarried ; 2, Duncan of Cluny, who succeeded Ewan : he married 1st, a daughter of Rose, Provost of Inverness, by whom he had a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter who married Sir Duncan Campbell of the Cawdor

family; 2ndly, a daughter of —— Gordon, by whom also he had one son who predeceased unmarried. The succession then passed to Lachlan of Nuide, his cousin, son of William of Nuide, who became Lachlan of Cluny.—See No. XVIII.

3. John (No. XVII. in descent) of Nuide.

Daughter, ——.

No. XVII.—John Macpherson of Nuide, 3rd son of Ewan of Cluny by a daughter of Duncan Forbes of Culloden, married a daughter of Farquharson of Monaltrie, by whom he had 4 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

Sons—

1. Donald, his heir (No. XVIII.)
2. William, who married twice: among his descendants was James Macpherson, translator of Ossian.
3. Andrew.
4. Murdoch.

Daughters—

1. Janet, married 1st to Fraser of Foyers, 2ndly to Angus Macpherson of Dalraddie, 3rdly to —— Grant, 4thly to Macpherson of Invereshie, 5thly to —— Macqueen.
2. Elizabeth, married Macpherson of Phoness.

No. XVIII.—Donald Macpherson of Nuide, eldest son of John Macpherson of Nuide by a daughter of Farquharson of Monaltrie, married 1st, a daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, by whom he had 3 sons and 7 daughters—

Sons—

1. William, his heir, who married Isobel, daughter of Lachlan Mackintosh, and had by her 4 sons and 6 daughters. His eldest son, Lachlan, became laird of Cluny.
2. James, who married and had 2 sons, Andrew and Peter: they both married, and each had several sons and daughters.
3. John, who married Helen, only daughter of —— Macpherson, head of a respectable tribe of the clan called Bealticks, by whom he had 2 sons, viz.—1, Donald, who had an only son, commonly called Duncan Cullenlean, who died unmarried; 2, Evan of Ralia, who married a daughter of Mr Grant of Gallovy, in Strathspey, a cadet of the Grants of Freuchy, of whom afterwards.

This John accordingly is No. XIX. in descent.

No. XX.—Evan of Ralia, grandson of Donald of Nuide, married, as just stated, a daughter of Grant of Gallovy, and had 1 son and several daughters, viz., Lachlan of Ralia, of whom afterwards.

Daughters (of Donald of Nuide)—

1. ——, married to Grant of Laggan.
2. ——, married to —— Macgregor of ——.
3. ——, married to —— Mackintosh.
4. ——, married to Robert Mackintosh.
5. ——, married to Ewen Macpherson of Cluny.

6. ——, married to John, son of Malcolm Macpherson of Phoness.
7. ——, married to Robert Innes of Mid-Keith.

No. XXI.—Lachlan of Ralia, only son of Evan of Ralia, married Grace, eldest daughter of Andrew Macpherson of Banchor, by whom he had 5 sons and 6 daughters, viz.:—

Sons—

1. Evan, Major H.E.I.C.S., afterwards of Glentruim, of whom afterwards.
2. Andrew, Ensign H.E.I.C.S., died unmarried.
3. Duncan, Major H.M.'s service: he served for some years in the 69th Regiment, and was present with it during the capture of Java in 1811: severely wounded in the head at the assault of Fort Cornelis, near Batavia, and got a pension on that account of £70 a year, which was increased in 1823 to £100 a year. He got his company 11th August, 1815, and was gazetted Brev. Major 10th January, 1837. He went on half pay 11th Foot, and was serving at Gibraltar in 1817; later on half pay 97th Foot, and afterwards exchanged into the 42nd, from which he sold out 15th April, 1842. He was for many years Collector of Customs in Inverness, and was a Deputy Lieutenant for Inverness-shire.
4. James, Lieut.-Colonel H.M.'s service: served many years in "The Fighting Forty-fifth," in which he got his commission as Ensign 1st March, 1808, joining the 1st Battalion at Almeida in September of that year: proceeded in Sir Alan Cameron's Brigade to join the army under Sir John Moore: in the retreat to Lisbon: campaign of 1809 at Battle of Talavera: of 1810, Battle of Busaco: of 1811, in the pursuit of Massena, and commanded 100 picked men of corps as sharpshooters, action at Sabugal, Battle of Fuentez d'Onor, 2nd siege of Badajoz: of 1812, siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he received a contusion in the assault; 3rd siege and storm of Badajoz, and severely wounded in the breast on mounting the escalade; he was the first to enter the tower of the castle, though previously wounded, climbed the flagstaff and captured the French colours, which he was desired by Sir Thomas Picton to present to the Duke of Wellington, and received the thanks of both those Generals: at the Battle of Salamanca and capture of Madrid: of 1813, at Battle of Vittoria, blockade of Pampeluna, actions in the Pyrenees, passage of the Bidassoa and storming of the enemy's entrenchments, Battle of Nivelle: of 1814, Battle of Orthes, where he was again very severely wounded both in the right arm and through the body: besides being present at many minor engagements in the Peninsula, 1808-1814: at the end of the latter year he was still a subaltern. In 1815 received a severe bayonet wound in quelling a riot of the Hanoverian troops at Ostend: served also in the 13th Light Infantry throughout the first Burmese War, including many attacks on stockades and entrenchments near Rangoon and the capture of that city: was in command of the escalading party in storming the stockade of Kokien, when he was again severely wounded in the breast, but was the first to enter with a few men, who recaptured 14 row boats laden with stores and ammunition. He subsequently commanded the Ceylon Rifles.

5. John, died in infancy.

Daughters—

1. Isabella, died unmarried.
2. Jessie, died unmarried.
3. Charlotte, died unmarried.
4. Jane, died unmarried.
5. Anne, died unmarried.
6. Harriet, died unmarried.

Of his sons, Evan, the eldest, purchased the estate of Glentruim from the trustees of the late Duke of Gordon: he married Helen, eldest daughter of Captain George Birrel, H.E.I.C.S., and had 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz.:—

Sons—

(1). Robert, succeeded his father as laird of Glentruim in 1847.
(2). Lachlan, sometime Captain H.M.'s 30th Regiment, succeeded his brother Robert in 1868.
(3). George, died in infancy.

Daughters—

(1). Grace Helen, married Charles Stewart of Brin.
(2). Maria Isabella, married Captain Macleod, Orbost.
(3). Eva Grant.

No. XXII.—Duncan, Major in H.M.'s service, 3rd son of Lachlan of Ralia, married Margaret, daughter of David Shirreff, who lived at Kinmylies, by whom he had 2 daughters—

1. ——, died in infancy.
2. Margaret Ann Mackintosh.

No. XXIII.—Margaret Ann Mackintosh, daughter of Major Duncan Macpherson, married James Cruickshank Mackay, 2nd son of Colonel Colin Campbell Mackay of Bighouse, and had issue 5 sons and 3 daughters, viz.:—

Sons—

1. Colin Campbell, married Rosina Berry, daughter of John Berry, and has 1 daughter, Mary, now in British Columbia.
2. Duncan Lachlan Macpherson, B.C.S., married Marion Gordon Campbell, daughter of Captain Douglas Wimberley, formerly of the 79th Highlanders, and had issue—(1), James Bevill Ideraway; (2), Douglas George, died in infancy; (3), Helen Marion Macpherson.
3. George, died unmarried.
4. James Patrick.
5. Frederick Towers, died in infancy.

Daughters—

1. Margaret Grant Shirreff.
2. Marjory Louisa Campbell, died in infancy.
3. Charlotte Jane Ideraway, married Edwin Philip Popert, of the Indian Forest Department.

Mrs Margaret A. M.'s maternal grandfather was David Shirreff, who married Anne Farquharson Mackintosh, daughter of Lachlan Mackintosh of Balnespick by Jessie, daughter of Angus or Æneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh, and sister of Sir Æneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Bart.

Angus or Æneas Mackintosh married Anne, daughter of Farquharson of Invercauld: no doubt David Shirreff's wife was called after her, being her grand-daughter.

David Shirreff was the son of another David Shirreff, who married 1st, Mary Walker; 2ndly, Lilias Lindsay. By his 1st wife he had issue—1, Frank, minister of Lady Glenorchy's Church; 2, Robert, married Euphemia Urquhart; 3, David, married Miss Mackintosh, Balnespick; 4, James; 5, William, married —— Hart, their daughter married Dr Gillespie. Daughters—1, Mary, married —— Scot, a minister, from whom the Scot-Skirvings and Scots, Craigmuie; 2, another daughter.

By his 2nd wife he had a son, Francis.

David Shirreff, 3rd son of the above David Shirreff by his first wife, married Anne Farquharson Mackintosh, daughter of Lachlan Mackintosh, Balnespick, and had issue—1, Æneas, General Madras Artillery, married Eliza Grant, Viewfield; 2, Anne, married Colonel Alexander Mackintosh, younger brother of Mackintosh, Geddes; 3, Mary; 4, Robert, Colonel Madras Army, married Anne Duff, Muirtown; 5, William; 6, Emilia; 7, Jessie; 8, Francis, Major Bengal Army, married Anne Patullo, whose mother was a Miss Brodie of Arnhall, Kincardineshire, sister to Jane Brodie, Duchess of Gordon.

Anne Farquharson Mackintosh's descent was as follows:—

William Mackintosh of Mackintosh, who married Christian, daughter of Sir Alexander Menzies of Menzies, early in the 18th century, having no issue was succeeded by his brother, Angus or Æneas Mackintosh, who married Anne, daughter of John Farquharson of Invercauld by Margaret, daughter of Lord James Murray of Dowally, son of John, Marquis of Atholl. This was the heroic Lady Mackintosh of the '45. They had issue—1, Æneas, afterwards Sir Æneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Bart., who left no issue, and was succeeded by his kinsman, Angus Mackintosh, who had been long in Canada; 2, Jessie, married Lachlan Mackintosh of Balnespick, and had issue. This Lachlan of Balnespick had issue by his wife, Jessie—1, William of Balnespick; 2, Jessie, married Mackintosh of Geddes; 3, Anne Farquharson, married David Shirreff; 4, Æneas, Colonel in the Army: he served many years in the 85th Regiment, led the stormers at assault of Fort Christoval, Badajoz, and was present at battle Fuentos d'Onor; he served afterwards in 79th Highlanders, and died in 1814, according to the records of the 79th. He must have been in the 85th when my grandfather was in that regiment—Nov., 1802, to Feb., 1807—but was a good part of that time employed on the staff. Æneas, laird of Balnespick, the eldest son of the above William of Balnespick, died while these sheets were in the press, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the Rev. Canon W. L. Mackintosh.

APPENDIX XVI.

NOTES and EXTRACTS from the REGISTER of the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1562, 26th Oct.—Among several persons who appeared before the Privy Council with their Cautioners, and had to give pledges to enter themselves within certain bounds, severally specified, and "remain within the same and 4 miles thereabout till freed by the Queen's Majesty," under named penalties, were the following:—George Gordoun of Gicht, James Gordoun of Haddo, Gordoun of Abirgeldie (Irvine of Drum being his Cautioner), "Alexander Gordoun, eldest sone and apperand air to George Gordoun of Lesmoir, to enter as pledge for his said fader within the burch of Edinburgh within six dais nixt to cum, thair to remane, and four mylis thaireabout, as said is, under the pane of twa thousand merkis" (William Forbes of Tolquhon his Cautioner); "George Gordoun, sone and apperand air to James Gordoun of Creiche, as plege for his fader, and Alexander Gordoun of Birkinburn, his bruther, within burch of Edinburgh," &c., as above, under pane of £1000 (Alexander Knowis, burges of Edinburgh, and the said James and Alexander, Cautioners); and "Alexander Gordoun as plege and souerte for William Gordoun of Craig, his bruther," under penalty of 3000 merks.

1563 [64], 19th Feb.—Alexander Gordoun, eldest sone and apperand air of George Gordoun of Lesmoir, freed of his warding, William Forbes of Tolquhon taking his place in ward in Edinburgh, under penalty of 2000 merks.

1569.—Among the persons who signed a Band of Allegiance to the King are Johnne Gordoun of Cairnburrow, William Gordoun of Craig of Auchindoir, James Gordoun of Creychy, George Gordoun of Lesmoir, and James Gordoun of Methlik.

1572 [73], 18th Feb.—A complaint, made by Barbara Hay, relict of James Gordoun of Creich, and William Forbes, hir spouse, is recorded against the Maister of Errole for the violent taking of James Grant, sheref and officiar.

1576, 31st July.—In a list of Northland men "summoned to appear before the Privy Council for not keeping the general Band are the names of James Gordoun of Methlik and Hary Gordoun of Haddo.

1579-80, 30th Jany.—During the feud that subsisted between the Gordons and Forbeses, and was rekindled in consequence of "sum contentious wordis, quhilkis laitlie happanit to fall out in presence of the Kingis Majestie betwix umquhile George Gordoun of Geicht and Alexander Forbes, younger of Tollie," Lord Forbes and his son, the Master, on the one part, and Adame Gordon of Auchindoune on the other, were charged to appear before the Privy Council on 10th April following, and certain persons were appointed with a view to end the quarrel, "to subscrive sic formes of assuirances as sal be presentit to them, notit by the clerk of

Counsal, under pane of rebellion ; " among these were Alexander Gordoun of Abiryeldy, Johnne Gordoun of Pitlurge, George Gordoun of Leismoir, James Gordoun of Haddo, James Creychtoun of Frendraucht, and William Seytoun of Meldrum on the one part ; and Lord Forbes, the Master of Forbes, Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, John Forbes of Tollies, William Forbes of Tolquhoun, Alexander Banerman of Watertoun, besides many others, on the other part.

1580, 23rd April.—Further proceedings took place at a meeting of the Council at Stirling Castle, when the whole quarrel was submitted to certain members of the Privy Council. The list of persons agreeing to this are much the same as the other lists, but on the Gordoun's side are found the following additions :—William Gordoun of Auchindoir, Johnne Gordoun of Cairnburrow, William Gordoun of Dalpersie, George Gordoun of Creiche, John Gordoun of Newtoun, and John Gordoun of Bukkie.

1581, 10th July.—The matter was again before the Privy Council, when mutual complaints were made and new orders issued, and an Act of Parliament upon the subject was passed in November of same year.

The names of the lairds of Lesmoir, of members and cadets of the family, and of near connections by marriage, as well as of other Gordouns, occur frequently in the Bonds of Caution, registered in the Records of the Privy Council, either as principals or cautioners.

1589, 10th April.—Among a large number of persons alleged to be in arms against the King, and charged to surrender their Castles, occur George, Earl of Huntly ; Francis, Earl of Erroll ; Gordoun of Auchindoun, Gordoun of Gycht, Gordoun of Cluny, Gordoun of the Craig of Auchindoir, Gordoun of Dalpersie, Gordoun of Creichie, and Gordoun of Kincraigy.

1589, 30th April.—A Band in defence of the true religion and the King's Government was signed at Aberdeen. Among the signatures are—Pitlurg, Knycht ; Abirzeldie, Alexander Gordoun ; Geo. Bannerman of Watertoun ; George Gordoun of Lesmoir ; Frendraucht, Knycht ; James Gordoun of Haddo ; J. Burnett of Leyis ; and apparently on same date, the following, among many other "Northland men" had to find caution for loyalty :—viz., Johnne Gordoun of Newton as surety for Udny of that ilk, 5000 merks ; Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun, with —— Gordoun, younger of Lesmoir, £5000 ; George Gordoun of Lesmoir, with Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun, 10,000 merks ; James Gordoun of Haddo, with Alexander Setoun of Meldrum, £5000 ; Alexander Setoun of Meldrum, with James Setoun of Tullibody, 5000 merks ; Alexander Blakhall, portioner of Barre, with Alexander Setoun of Meldrum, 1000 merks ; James Gordoun of Tulliangus, with James Gordoun of Sauchin, 2000 merks ; Alexander Gordoun, son of George Gordoun of Lesmoir, with Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun, 2000 merks ; James Gordoun of Sauchin, with William Ury of Pitfeychie, 2000 merks ; William Leith of Liklieheid, with Alexander Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, 2000 merks ; Mr William Gordoun of Dalpersy, with James Gordoun of Tullyangus, 3000 merks ; William Keith of Ludquharne, with Sir Johnne Gordoun of Pitlurge, 3000 merks ; Johnne Gordoun of Cairn-

burrow, with James Gordoun of Knockaspec, 3000 merks ; William Gordoun of Craig, with Robert Cheyne of Straloch, 3000 merks ; Sir Walter Ogilvy of Findlettir, with Sir George Ogilvy of Dunlugas, 3000 merks ; said Sir George, with Sir Walter, 3000 merks ; James Gordoun of Knockaspec, with Patrick Leith of Hairthill, 2000 merks. A note is appended that "this Act is deleit for the pairt of Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun be a warrand subscrivit be his Majestie and his Thesaurer depute, J. Andro."

NOTE.—Gordoun of Newtoun and his family were staunch adherents to the Roman Catholic faith.

1590.—A Bond of Caution registered, granted for £20,000 by George Earl of Huntlie, as principal, and Sir Patrick Gordoun of Auchindoun and Johnne Leslie of Balquhain as sureties for his keeping the peace, &c.: subscribed at Aberdeen, 1st Feb. 1590, before Sir Thomas Gordoun of Clunye, William Gordoun of Geicht, Alex. Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, Johnne Gordoun, apparent of Carnborow, and Patrick Leslie of Kincraigie, as witnesses.

1590, 16th Dec.—Reference made to the Act of Parliament passed in July, 1587, under which all landlords and bailies on the Borders and in the Highlands, where broken men dwelt, were charged to find caution for good rule in their districts, within 15 days after the charge, under pain of rebellion. A long list of northern lairds is given in the Act of Council of above date, passed at Holyrood House. Among them are Sir Patrick Gordoun of Auchindoun, bound in 20,000 merks ; Thomas Gordoun of Cluny, in £10,000 ; William Gordoun of Geicht, in £10,000 ; Alex. Gordoun of Abiryeldie, in 10,000 merks ; William Gordoun of Auchindoir, in 5000 merks ; George Gordon of Lesmoir, in 20,000 merks ; James Creichtoun of Frendraught, in £11,000 ; Alex. Seytoun of Meldrum, in 10,000 merks ; Johnne Leslie of Balquhane, in £10,000 ; and Robert Innes of Innermarkie, in 10,000 merks.

[NOTE.—George Gordon of Lesmoir died probably in 1591.—D. W.]

1592, 3rd March.—In another list of northern lairds, who had to give caution not to assist the Earls of Huntly and Errol, occur the names of James Gordoun of Knockaspect, as principal, in 500 merks ; Patrick Grant of Rathirmurchus, as surety for Marjorie Gordoun, relict of Johnne Gordoun of Geycht, in 500 merks ; A. Forbes of Auchinvall, for a brother of Knockaspect ; William Gordoun of Tullyangus, as principal ; John Grant of Freuchie, for Alex. Gordoun of Baldornie, in 1000 merks ; John Gordoun of Auchannachie and George Gordoun of Couclarachie, as surety in 1000 merks ; and George Gordon of Pornie [Pronie], in 1000 merks. There is a memo. at the end that George Gordoun of Pronie and two or three others cannot write, and that their names were signed for them.

1591-92, 22nd March—The following persons are denounced as rebels at a meeting of the Council, but (as pointed out in a note to the published edition of the Records), only for form's sake, and as a legal sequence to a charge previously made, in connection with the slaughter of the Earl of Murray at Donibristle, viz., the Earl of Huntly, Sir Patrick Gordoun of

Auchindoun, Sir Thomas Gordon of Cluny, William Gordon of Geycht Robert Innes of Innermarky, —— Gordon of the Craig of Auchindoir Johnne Gordoun of Cairnburrow, George Gordoun his brother (two named servitours of Innermarky), Patrick Gordoun of Letterfoury, Patrick Gordoun of Correchrie, John Gordoun of Auchannachie (nine others named), George Gordon of ——, George Gordon, brother to the goodman of Correchrie, Johnne Chalmers, sister's son to the laird of Geycht (and three others named), having failed to appear, as charged.

[NOTE.—The name of James Gordoun, younger of Lesmoir, does not appear in this list.—D. W.]

1592, 9th March.—At a Council held in Aberdeen, the Earl Marischal was appointed His Majesty's Commissioner for the Shires of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, with power to apprehend the Earls of Huntly, Angus, and Errol, and others named, and also a number of persons, all at the horn for the burning of Donibristle and murder of the Earl of Murray. This list corresponds with the one above given (22nd March, 1591-92), except that it includes also James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, and has George Gordoun of Crechie instead of George Gordoun of ———, and Johnne Gordoun, younger of Cairnburrow, and John Gordoun, younger of Auchannachie.

1592, 16th March.—The persons put to the horn on 9th March relaxed from the horn by the King, with advice of his Council at Edinburgh. In this order we find Johnne Gordoun of Glenbushet, younger of Carnburrow.

1592, 25th April.—Alexander Gordoun of Lesmoir is surety for William Leith of Lyklieheid in £500, that he shall not intercommune with the Earl of Huntly or with persons denounced for the murder at Donibristle.

1592, 30th April.—The same Alexander Gordoun, surety for Mr Alexander Gordoun of Tulloch in £1000 to the same effect; but the said Mr Alexander becomes bound to keep ward besouth the water of Dee till freed by His Majesty.

1592, 5th August.—William Gordoun, brother of John Gordoun of Brakray [Braklay], witness to a bond of caution signed at Aberdeen.

1593, 16th May.—A bond of caution registered, granted by George Banerman of Waterton in 2000 merks for Alexander Gordoun of Lesmoir, to same effect as the next but one preceding, and that he shall appear before the King and Council, when charged, upon eight days' warning. Subscribed at Elsick, and Alexander Burnett of Leyis the first witness.

1593, 25th December.—On the complaint of Alexander Abircrumbie of Pitmedden, Patrick Gordoun, James Gordoun, George Gordoun, and William Gordoun, sons of Johnne Gordoun of Licheston, were denounced rebels for an attack by a party of 40 armed persons on him at his lands of Birkenboig, searching for him to slay him, spoiling his peat-stack, and carrying off a quantity of peats.

1593-94, 2nd January.—Bond of caution registered, granted by Patrick Gordoun of Auchinenzie [Auchmenzie] for William Gordoun of Craig in

£1000, and Johnne Gordoun, his son, in £500, not to harm Walter Ord, Burges in Banff, and others, and William Gordoun of Craig to pay Treasurer 200 merks, and his son, John, £40 for their escheats.

1594, 12th June.—Among certain North countrymen charged to appear before the King and Council to answer for good rule and loyalty occur Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun, and —— Gordoun, his son and apparent heir [in subsequent entries the name of his apparent heir is given in one place John, in another James ; and in another place James and John, his sons, are both mentioned]; Johnne Gordoun of Lichestoun ; —— Gordoun, son of —— Gordoun of Pitlurg ; Robert Gordoun of Sawack [Savock]; Patrik Gordoun of Auchmenzie ; George Gordoun, fiar of Geycht ; Patrik Gordon of Oxhill ; George Gordoun of Cow-claraquhy ; —— Gordoun, son and apparent heir of Gordoun of Abirzeldy ; James Creichtoun, younger of Frendraucht ; Alexander Gordoun of Lesmoir ; Hary Gordoun of Haddo; —— Gordoun, son and apparent heir of Blellok ; Mr Alexander Gordoun of Tulloch ; James Gordoun of Knockaspok ; George Gordoun of Pronie ; Patrik Gordoun of Halheid ; —— Gordon, son and apparent heir of James Gordoun of Tulliangus ; Johnne Gordoun of Carneburrow : Johnne Gordoun of Auchannachie ; Alexander Gordoun of Baldornie ; Alexander Irwing, younger of Drum ; Sir George Ogilvy of Dunlugas ; Ogilvy of Boyne, and —— Gordoun, son and apparent heir of Johnne Gordoun of Licheston.

1594, 31st August.—A bond of caution registered, granted by William Leslie of Wardes and Mr William Leslie of Meikle Warthill, his son, for Johnne Leith of Luesk (Harthill) and others, not to harm James Gordoun, apparent of Newtoun, Margaret, Elspeth, Issobell, and Helen Gordounes, his sisters, daughters of Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun.

NOTE.—Frequent mention occurs in the Register of Bonds granted by one or more persons not to harm others, and bonds by the latter person or persons not to harm the former person or persons. In such Bonds some of the Gordouns of Newtoun are often concerned.

1594, 18th Oct—Caution found by Alex. Gordoun of Lesmoir for Hary Gordoun of Delspro, in 300 merks, to appear before the Council on 10th November following.

1595, 24th April.—Bond of Caution registered, granted by Johnne Keith of Ravynniscraig for Patrick Leslie of that ilk, in £1000, not to reset Johnne Leslie of Balquhain and Johnne Leslie, his apparent heir. Subscribed at the Dennis of Ravynniscraig, 20th April.

1597.—Bond of Caution registered, granted by John Gordoune of Creychie for Henry Gordoun in Delspro, in 3000 merks, not to harm Johnne Leslie of Cultis.

1597, 7th May.—Bonds registered, granted by John Gordon of Newton and James, his son and apparent heir, for Leslie of Warthill and another, not to harm George Leslie ; another by James, his heir apparent ; and another by John Gordoun of Newtonn, and James and John Gordoun, his sons, not to harm said George Leslie.

1597, 1st Dec.—Bond of Caution registered at Holyrood House for £20,000, granted by George, Earl of Huntly, as principal, that he shall not intercommune with Jesuits, &c., &c., and several of his friends as sureties including Walter Ogilvy of Fynlater, William Gordoun of Geycht, Thomas Gordoun of Cluny, Johnne Gordoun of Carneburrow, Alex. Gordoun of Lesmoir, Harie Gordoun of Delspro, and George Gordon of Telperse: subscribed at Aberdeen, 24th June, 1597.

1598, 15th May.—Johnne Gordoun of Blaklay [Sic] and William, his brother, mentioned with James Gordoun of Haddoch and others, apparently indwellers at Braklay, as not to be harmed by William Strauchane of Glenkindie, and Alex. Strauchane, his apparent heir, the former of whom gave caution in 2000 merks, the latter for £1000.

1599, 7th Sept.—Bond of caution registered. George Gordoun of Downance for Alex. Gordoun of Lesmoir, James Gordoun, his son and apparent heir; George Gordon of Glascow Forest, and William Chesser there, not to harm Andro Keyth in Carnedralyane under the pains in the letters raised to that effect.

1599, 28th Nov.—Bond registered. Alex. Gordoun of Lesmoir as principal and Andro Meldrum as surety in 2000 merks; James Creychtoun of Auchingoul as principal, and the said Andro as surety in £1000; and George, son of the said Alex., as principal, and the said Andro as surety in £500 not to harm Johnne Creychtoun of Innernytie.

1599, 9th Dec.—Bond registered. The same Johnne Creychtoun as principal, and Sir Robert Creychtoun of Cluny as surety in 2000 merks, not to harm James Creychtoun of Auchingoule, and the other persons mentioned in preceding Bond.

1600, 27th Oct.—Bond registered. James Gordoun of Lesmurdie for Alexander Gordoun of Lesmoir in £2000, not to harm James Gordoun of Knocespack. Bond signed at Lesmoir 12th October, and Adame Gordoun, apparent of Creichie, one of the witnesses.

1602, 12th June.—Bond registered. Adame Gordoun, eldest son and apparent heir of George Gordoun, sometime of Creichie, and now of Straloche, for James Gordoun, younger of Lesmoir, in £1000, not to harm Christian Watson and Andro Tailyeour in Grenemyre.

Same date.—The said Adame Gordoun for Alexander Gordoun of Leismore in £2000, and for James Gordoun, his son and apparent heir, in 2000 merks, not to harm my Lord Marquis of Huntley's tenants or servants in their bodies, lands, forests, and woods, *e.g.*, in the forests of Morvene and Cullblene, or in the lands of Scurdarg.

1603, 7th February.—Bond registered, Edinburgh. James Gordoun, younger of Lesmoir, cautioner for James Crichtone, younger of Frendraucht, to enter five of his household men (named) before the King and Council, to answer a complaint by Johne Lesly, son of Normand Lesly, touching the "unbesetting" of the said Johne at the market of Strabogie, and pursuing

him with batons and rungs, under pain of 300 merks for each person unentered.

1603, 24th February.—At Holyrood. On complaint before Privy Council by the Treasurer and the King's Advocate "that James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, daily carries hagbuts and pistolets, having one or two pistolets with him whenever he goes from his own house, and using the same as he does his sword; the pursuers appearing; the defender, for not appearing, is to be denounced rebel.

1603, 24th February.—Edinburgh, Bond. James Gordoun, fiar of Lesmoir, as principal, and Archibald Ros, merchant, burgess in Edinburgh, as surety for 2000 merks, to answer before the King and Council upon 10th March to complaint against him (given above) for wearing and using hagbuts and pistolets, and committing sundry acts of oppression.

1604, 16th March.—Bond. James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, surety for Alexander Keith, son of William Keith of Ludquharn, in £1000, not to harm George Seytoun of Parbroith.

1599-1604.—Frequent mention is found in the Register of the Privy Council of other Gordouns, most of whom were related to or connected with the Lesmoir family—viz., Gordons of Gicht, William, George, his son and heir apparent, and his sons, William, Alexander, and Adam, all in connection with a charge of assault upon Mouat of Balquhollie in 1601; of John Gordon of Leichiston as a surety, and his sons, William and George, in August, 1600; of Udny of Udny, being surety in £1000 for John Gordon of Newton, "to satisfy the ministers of the Presbytery anent the confession of his faith by 24th June, or else to go abroad by that date—date of caution, 7th May, 1602; of James Gordon, fiar of Newton, for William Forbes of Monymusk in 2000 merks, not to harm Mr James Cheyne and others—registered 6th October, 1600; of Alexander Gordon of Oxhill, as surety for Mr James Dundas, chantor of Murray, in £2000, not to harm William Dunbar of Hempriggs; of George Gordon, son of Robert Gordon of Saphok, as having accompanied Patrik Cheyne of Essilmonth and others, 16 in all, in a night attack upon Johnne Leslie of Balquhane, at his dwelling place called the Fynes—date of assault, 28th Aug., 1602, date of complaint before Privy Council, 16th Dec., 1602. Of a complaint, recorded 16th Dec., 1602, of Walter Curror of Inchdrower, against John Gordon of Avachy, John Gordon, younger, his son and heir apparent, and Adam Gordoun, also his son, and others, for long continued oppression, of which various instances are enumerated, mostly on his tenants and servants; on their non-appearance they were denounced rebels.

1604, 23rd Oct.—At Newbattle, James Gordoun of Lesmurdie cautioner for Alex. Gordon of Lesmoir in £1000, and James Gordoun apparent thereof in 1000 merks, not to harm George, Robert, and Alex. Gordouns in Scordarge, and James Duncane, tenants of George, Marquis of Huntly: subscribed at Auchendoir and Lesmore, 20th Oct., before Alex. Gordoun of Oxhill, James Gordoun (of Auchinraith) apparent of Leitchistoun, Alex. Gordon of Kirkinburne [Birkinburn], and two notaries.

1604, 12th Nov.—Haddington, Bond. James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, cautioner for Thomas Robertson at the Mill of Lesmoir in 500 merks, to obey His Majesty's letters raised against him by George, Marquis of Huntly, for troubling him in his lands of Caberoch, and also in those of Scoirdarge, Newmerdrum, and Garbet.

1604, 29th Nov.—An action at the instance of the King's Advocate "against Alex. Gordoun of Lesmoir, his sones and servandis touching certane points of oppressioun committed be thame upon dyvers of our Soverane Lordis guid subjects," as specified in letters dated at Perth 24th Sept. previous, continued till 1st April following.

1605, 8th Jan.—Edinburgh, Bond. Robert Mercer of Craigis cautioner for Alex. Gordoun of Lesmoir in 2000 merks, and James Gordoun, his son and apparent heir, in £1000, not to harm the Marquis: and not to harm James Gordoun in Candmoir, Alex. in £1000 and James in 1000 merks.

1605, 5th Aug.—Edinburgh, Bond. James Crychtoun of Frendraucht cautioner for James Gordoun apparent of Lesmoir in £1000 not to harm Andro Watsoun in Haddoch in the parish of Creychmond.

Same date.—James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, for Abraham Stewart in Manbletoun and James Gordoun in Fortry in 300 merks each, not to harm same Andro Watsoun. This Bond was subscribed 26th July at Brodland.

1605, 13th Sept.—Edinburgh. Alex. Gordoun of Auchterarne cautioner for James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, his brother, in £1000, and for William Robertsoun in Bordland and others in 300 merks each, not to harm Alex. Hay and others, including Andro Watsoun, portioners of the town of Rattray. This Bond signed at Lesmoir 8th Sept. before Alex. Gordoun of Lesmoir and other witnesses.

1605, 2nd Oct.—Edinburgh. William Hay, fiar of Urie, cautioner for the above Alexander Hay, Andro Watsoun and others, not to harm said James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, portioner of Rattray, and others, also portioners of Rattray, under pain of £500.

1605, 17th Oct.—Alexander Gordoun of Auchterarne again cautioner for James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, in £1000, and for others in 300 merks each, not to harm Andro Watsoun; signed at Lesmoir, 9th October.

1607, 5th March.—A Commission having been granted to James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, to apprehend Johnne Dow M'Gillechallum and his accomplices, murderers, thieves, and oppressors, and he having already taken some of them, while the others had armed themselves for defence, power given to Gordoun to use hagbuts and pistolets also on his side in the execution of his commission.

1607, 3rd Oct.—Edinburgh. Johnne Leith of Harthill, cautioner for James Gordoun, apparent of Lesmoir, in £2000; and the said James for Alexander Burnet of Leyis, —— Burnet, his eldest son, Alexander Gordoun of Lesmoir, James Gordoun, his eldest son, George Banerman of

Watertoun, and Alexander Banerman, his eldest son, £2000 each, and for Thomas Burnet of Annetis, Alexander Burnet of Cluny, and George Gordoun of Inverrie, £1000 each, and for Alexander Gordoun, brother of the laird of Inverrie, —— Gordoun of Buntie, and William Gordoun of Sauchine, 500 merks each, not to harm William Hay of Urie or Alexander Hay, his brother. Bond signed same day at Edinburgh.

NOTE.—This is the last mention I have found of Alex. of Lesmoir.—D. W.

1604 (Nov.) to 1607 (Oct.)—In this period mention is found of the following among many Gordons, viz.—of Gordouns of Gicht, the late William of Gicht, of George, apparent of Gicht in 1605, of George of Gicht in 1607, and of Patrik Gordoun, brother of Gordoun of Geycht in 1606; of Gordons of Haddo, of James of Haddo in 1607; of Gordons of Newton, viz.—John Gordoun of Newtoun, among "excommunicate trafficquhing papists" in 1605, and as an excommunicated papist ordered to leave His Majesty's dominions by 30th June next under pain of death, in a proclamation ordered at a meeting of Council held in Edinburgh, 18th April, 1605, to be made at the crosses of Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dumfries; and of James Gordoun, fiar of Newton, in a Bond of Caution, given by a James Arbuthnot for James Stewart of Inverquhat in 1000 merks that the latter should not harm James Gordoun; of other Gordouns, viz.—of John Gordoun, son of William of Tulliangus, as witness to a bond in 1604; of a cautioner for John Gordoun of Tillichowdie, not to slay black fish in forbidden time in 1605; of an assurance by Walter Ogilvy, apparent of Dunlugas, and others, to Johnne Gordoun of Carneburrow, and William, Adame, and Johne, his sons, for their indemnity till 1st Jan., 1606, in 1605; of a complaint by Lindsay of Edzell against Alexander Gordoun of Cluny for coming with a party of 60 horsemen and eating and destroying his cornis in 1605.

1610, 2nd Feb.—Edinburgh. James Gordoun of Lesmoir, cautioner for James and William Gordouns, sons of Johnne Gordoun of Leitchiston, £500 each, to answer before the Council on 8th February next to the complaint of the late Alexander Abercrombie of Pitmeddan for coming to his place of Birkenboig, searching for him there for his slaughter, and reiving 200 loads of turves; also to pay to the Treasurer for their escheat goods the sum of 20 merks each.

1610, 29th March.—James Gordoun of Lesmoir appointed a member of a small commission to apprehend John Kennedy of Cairmuk and Alexander his brother, at the horn, for the slaughter of Alexander Cruikshankis.

1610, 4th Oct.—Edinburgh. Commission granted to Sheriffs of Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Banff, and to John Seytoun of Meldrum, James Gordoun of Lesmoir, William Seytoun of Muny, Alex. Buchan of Auchincroy [Auchmacoy], James Ogilvy of Birnes, and Alex. Seytoun of Pitmeddan to apprehend Mr John and Alex. Kennedy at the horn for slaughter.

1610, 6th Nov.—Edinburgh. In the list of Commissioners of Peace newly appointed under recent Act of Parliament for the several shires under Aberdeenshire, are found among others, and immediately following six Peers, Alexander Irving of Drum, James Gordoun of Lesmoir, William Forbes of Tolquhoun, James Crichtoun apparent of Frendraucht, —— Seytoun of Meldrum, Alex. Burnett of Leyis, —— Forbes of Pitsligo, Alex. Gordoun of Cluny, Alexander Gordoun of Abirgeldie, Johnne Gordoun of Knokaspect.

1611, 15th Jan.—At a Council held at Edinburgh Sir Robert Gordoun of Lochinvar, William Gordoun of Abirgeldie, and James Gordoun of Lesmoir appeared before the Council and became sureties for George, Marquis of Huntlie, that on being relieved from his present ward in the Castle of Stirling (1) that he shall go to his place at Strathbogye and remain there, and 24 miles thereabout, till relieved by His Majesty; (2) he shall appear before the Council when required on 20 days' waring; (3) he shall repair every week at least while in good health to "preiching and sermonis"; (4) he shall "admitt and heir conference for his forder instruction"; (5) he shall not reset any priest, jesuit, or excommunicated papist; (6) he shall commit the "educatioun of his childrene to nane bot these of sound religioun"; (7) he shall cause all his future children to be "baptist be none utheris bot the ministeris and teacheris of the trew faithe presentlie professit in this kingdome, and that nane bot sound of religioun sal be keept and deteynit in householde with him"—all under pain of 20,000 merks in case he fail in any of the premises. The Lords finding the said persons to be sufficient cautioners, ordain a warrant to be passed to the constable of the Castle at Stirling for putting the Marquis at liberty.

1611, 21st Nov.—Edinburgh. Commissioners were appointed in certain shires and districts for the trial of persons accused of resetting the Clan Gregor; those for Aberdeenshire were the Sheriff of Aberdyne and his Deputis, Alex. Irwing of Drum, Johnne Leslie, elder of Boquhen, and James Gordoun of Lesmoir, or tua of thame within the boundis of the Schirefdome of Aberdyne.

1612, 23rd Jan.—Edinburgh. A Commission granted to the Sheriff of Aberdeen and his deputes, and to Alex. Irving of Drum, Mr William Gordoun of Abirgeldie, William Forbes of Tolquhon, William Forbes of Monymusk and James Gordoun of Lesmoir, conjunctly and severally to convocate the lieges in arms for the apprehension of George Leslie of Auldcraigs, John Meldrum of Ordley, and Alex. Leslie, brother to the laird of Pitcaple, remaining unlaxed from the horn, at the instance of the King's Advocate; and John Leith of Harthill, and Patrik, Mr George, and Mr William, his sons, for not having appeared before the Council for beiring and weiring hagbuts and pistols, and pursuing Mr George and Mr William Leith, and wounding the latter.

1612, 28th July.—A similar Commission granted to George, Earl of Enzie, Lord Forbes, Irving of Drum, and others; including James Creichtoune of Frendraucht, William Gordoun of Abirgeldie, George Gordoun of

Cowclarachie, and James Gordoun of Lesmoir, or any three of them conjunctly, for the apprehension, trial, and punishment of James Gordoun in Auchdreignie, his son, and others (including James Grant in Flotterlettir [Query, Fodderlettir], brother to Patrik Grant of Carroun), as brokin men and committing oppin reiffs, privie stouthis, slauchteris, &c.

1613, 19th Jan.—Edinburgh. A petition before the Council, sent by the Earl of Errol, then in ward or confinement within certain bounds under heavy penalties, for leave to repair to Leith on 27th current, that place having been appointed by the Archbishop of St Andrews for giving his decreet as oversman in a submission "anent ane tak of the teindis of the Kirk of Crimond," between the Earl on the one part, and Mr Johnne Gordoun, parson of Cremond, Alexander Gordoun of Lesmore, and —— Hay of Urie, on the other part; license granted from 26th January to 6th February.

1613, 10th June.—A Commission under the Signet granted to Peter, Bishop of Aberdeen, Alexander Irving of Drum, James Gordoun of Lesmoir, Johnne Gordoun of Tulligreig, Mr James Ros, minister of Aberdeen, and Mr Johnne Strathauchin, minister at Kincairdin, or any three of them, the said Bishop and Alexander Irving being always two of the number, to apprehend and try Margaret Reoch, now a vagabond, and sometime in Lumfannan, suspected of witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment, and other devilish practices.

1613, 9th Dec.—Edinburgh. A large Commission was appointed for suppressing Allan Cameron of Lochiel and his associates, and reducing them to obedience, proclamation being made within the various sheriffdoms in the North and West to the lieges to rise in arms and concur with the Marquis of Huntly and others holding said Commission. The members were—The Marquis, the Earl of Enzie, son of the Marquis, Alexander Gordoun of Cluny, Alexander Gordoun, fiar of Strathdoune, Donald M'Ky, fiar of Far, Alexander Gordoun, brother to the Earl of Sutherland, James Gordoun, younger of Lesmoir, Johnne Gordoun of Buckie, Johnne Gordoun of Tullichoudie, and Patrick Gordoun of Kincraigie.

1608 to 1616.—The following notes relate to other cadets or connections of the family:—

1609, 28th Feb.—Edinburgh. Patrick Abernathie of Natherdoole, cautioner for Johnne Gordoun of Avachie, Johnne Gordoun, younger of Avachie, 2000 merks each, and for Patrick, son of Johnne, elder, 1000 merks, not to harm George Currour of Inchdrour.

1609, 4th May.—Alexander Gordon of Oxhill, cautioner for James Petrie, burgess in Elgin, in 400 merks, not to harm Isobell Cuming.

1609, 7th December.—Edinburgh. Complaint made by John Gordoun, younger of Auchannachie, and his sister, Issobel Gordoun, against George Murray and others for hamesucken and assault on himself, his sister and infant son, with swords and dirks, leaving them lying for dead.

1609, 7th Dec.—Edinburgh. John Gordoun, younger of Avachie, committed to ward for reset of his brother, Adam, a rebel.

1609, 9th Dec.—Johnne Gordoun of Craig of Auchindoir cautioner for Johnne Gordoun, apparent of Avachie, in 2000 merks, to keep the King's peace, not to bear hagbuts or pistolets hereafter, and to appear before the Council when charged.

There are a great number of entries relative to the Gordons of Gicht and the Gordons of Newton.

1608, 18th Feb.—Edinburgh. A warrant issued to the Captain of the Guard by the Privy Council to apprehend Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun and George Gordoun of Gicht, having been excommunicated for not subscryving the articles of religioun, and not communicating conform to the order of the Kirk, and having been afterwards denounced for not satisfying the said sentence of excommunication, and for a long time unrelaxed from the horn : in April of the same year the Earl of Errol charged to enter Gordoun of Gicht on —— June next, under pain of rebellion.

1608, 24th May.—Sir Thomas Ker of Hiltoun, cautioner in 300 merks for Johnne Gordoun, 2nd son of the late laird of Gicht, on various complaints against him for assaults and oppression.

1609, 3rd Jan.—Edinburgh. James Gordoun, fiar of Newtoun, appointed to a Commission along wirh Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, John Gordoun of Drumrossie, Sir Johnne Wishert of Pitarrow, Arthur, Lord Forbes, and others to apprehend John Forbes and others of "the Societie of Boyis," sued for slaughter.

1609, 15th March.—Edinburgh. A petition of Lord Elphingstoun for letters against George Gordoun of Geycht, James Gordoun apparent of Newtown, John Gordon of Ardlogie, and others for resetting and supplying John Meldrum of Ordley, then at the horn. Petition granted : the lairds of Geycht and Newtoun, either of them 500 merks.

1609, 27th July.—Adam and John Gordoun of Cairnburrow, Patrick and Adam of Geycht, George Chalmers of Noth, Patrick Gordoun of Kincraigie and others, on complaint of Fraser of Muchalls and Fraser of Durris, found guilty of riot and tumult in Aberdeen. Those who appeared had to find caution for the safety of complainers in £1000 each ; the others ordained to enter in ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh within 15 days under pain of rebellion.

1612, 10th March.—Edinburgh. A Commission granted by the King to Sir Alexander Hay, his secretary, to convocate the lieges in arms for pursuit and apprehension of Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun and Johnne Leslie of New Leslie younger, as excommunicated and trafficking papists.

1612, June.—In the minute book of Processes for the month of June occurs—" Proces, Advocate against Gordoun of Geyght, papist, to conforme himself to the true religione."

1612, July.—The minute book of Processes for July has the following entry—" Petitione John Gordoun of Newtoun for prorogation of the tyme appointed him for professing the true religion or else to enter into ward."

1612, 14th July.—Edinburgh. Representation made by Johnne Gordoun of Newtoun, then enjoined to find caution under pain of 3000 merks to conform himself to true religion by Michaelmas ensuing or else go abroad, and failing thereof to re-enter ward in the Castle of Edinburgh, craving for an extension of time on ground that the time was too short to enable him "to gett resolutioun in suche headis of religioun, quhairof he stands in doubt, and as to his going abroad, that it was well known that he had little or naething of his awne, his sons being infeft in his landis, and he himself past three scoir yeiris," and that besides he had sundry actions concerning him in process before the Council. Extension granted till Whitsunday following.

1612, 23rd July.—On complaint of the King's Advocate, of Alexander Banerman of Watertoun and others, Patrick and Adam Gordonis, brothers of George Gordoun of Geycht, and Francis Hay, son of George Hay of Ardlethane, found guilty in absence of assault in Aberdeen, and charged to enter in ward in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh.

1613, 27th May.—An Act passed in favour of Johne Gordoun of Newtoun, then under excommunication for his nonconformitie, releasing him from ward in the Castle of Edinburgh, to remain and keep ward in the burgh of Aberdeen, and a mile about the same, till Martinmas following, on account of his old age and certified infirmity, with various conditions and injunctions, and on his finding caution to observe these under pain of 3000 merks. Among those who signed a certificate as to his old age and illness was Alexander Gordoun in the Schell of Greine, on 6th May, 1613.

He was subsequently allowed on 20th July to remove to his own house under certain conditions, mainly owing to the illness of his wife, but he was to go every 14 days to Aberdeen and remain two days "to confer with the ministerie" about his doubts.

1614, 1st Feb.—Edinburgh. License under the Signet was granted to Gordoun of Geycht to go abroad and remain there all the days of his lifetime without scaith to his person or property, provided he attempt nothing against the King or the present religion.

1615, 2nd August.—A Commission granted to George, Marquis of Huntlie, Sheriff of Aberdeen, and his deputies, to apprehend Adam Gordoun, brother of the laird of Geycht, who was put to the horn 24th July preceding for not appearing before the Council for wearing hagbuts and pistoles, and acts of oppression.

The Laird of Gicht appears not to have gone abroad: his brother Adam was killed by Francis Hay, son of Hay of Ardlethane, in a brawl on 15th December, 1615. This led to a protracted feud between the Gordouns of Gicht and Hays of Brunthill, relatives of the Ardlethane family. Three days after Adam's death, a violent attack was made on the house of Hay of Logieruif, where Francis Hay had taken refuge, and after a form of

trial, at which John Gordoun of Clubsgoul, sheriff depute of Aberdeen, was present, Francis Hay was sentenced to be beheaded, and this was carried into effect in a barbarous fashion by the Gordons of Gicht and their party.

The laird of Gicht's daughter was married to a William Hay, brother of the Earl of Errol, and her father had made common cause with his son-in-law in a quarrel with some of the Hays, including Hay of Brunthill. This led to another serious quarrel, which took place at "a bridal in ane oistler house near Brunthill," when some of the Hays were badly hurt. For this assault the laird of Gicht and his son-in-law, William Hay, in their absence, and John and Alexander Gordon, brothers of Gicht, were prosecuted in 1616, and also for the previous murder of Francis Hay. The writer of the introduction to the 10th vol. of the Register of the Privy Council mentions, on the authority of Pitcairn, that the trial commenced on 28th August, 1616, but the result, as far as the laird of Gicht was concerned, is not given.

A Commission, however, under the Signet to arrest him, being at the horn for recusancy, illegal use of firearms, assault, riot, and general contumacy, was issued 2nd July, 1616; and another to the Captain of the Guard to apprehend him as at the horn for obstinate perseverance in "papistrie," and for divers other crimes, as well as his brothers Alexander, Patrik, and Robert, all denounced as rebels.

The foregoing notes and extracts from the Register of the Privy Council give a very clear idea of the disordered state of society at the end of the 16th and early part of the 17th centuries, and of the restless and troublous life led by county families and their retainers.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 1, bottom line—Add "of" before "Daugh."

P. 1, l. 12—For "Cruickshanks" read "Cruickshank."

P. 3, l. 28—The lands of Crevethyn or Corvechin, &c., belonged to Sir Thos. Gordon of Cluny at the end of the 16th century, for his son Alex. was served heir to him in them 11th July, 1607. (Retours General Service). Probably Sir James of Lesmoir bought the lands from Alexander of Cluny.

P. 10, l. 3—For "Back" read "Buck."

P. 10, l. 21 and 22—Transpose these two last clauses of paragraph.

P. 15, l. 2—I find that George Gordon of Colholstane was served heir of James Gordon of Lesmoir, his father, in the lands of Balmad, Gerachtie, and Crageheid. A. E., £4, N. E., £16, on 23rd June, 1559. (Retours Spec. Serv.)

P. 15, l. 4—I also find that George Gordon was served heir of James Gordon of Creiche, his father, in the fourth part of the lands of Eister Creiche, fourth part of the lands of Middel Creiche, and fourth part of the lands of Creichnaleid, in the barony of Creiche. A. E., 20s, N. E., £4, on 6th Oct., 1553. I believe these were in the parish of Fyvie. (Retour's Spec. Serv.)

P. 16, l. 18—I find James Gordon served as "haeres Patricii Gordon, filii legitimi et naturalis Georgii Gordon de Lesmoir, fratris germani, in dimidia" terrarum de Auchterarice [query Auchterarne] Tulloch, Tananequen [query Tananaquhie], Blackmylne. A. E., 30s, N. E., £6, on 29th Nov., 1554. A curious entry; perhaps this James was James of Craigtollie. (Retours Spec. Serv.) See p. 18 of text.

P. 17, l. 16—See note at p. 94.

P. 17, l. 27—George Gordon of Geicht was served heir to William Gordon of Geicht, his father, 8th Feb., 1606. (Retours Gen. Serv.) See also p. 94.

P. 18, last line but one—Read "Perselieu."

P. 21—See more about Margaret, 3rd daughter of George of Lesmoir, at end of appendix III., p. 97.

P. 21, l. 25—For "Christian" read "Christum."

P. 22, l. 28—Alexander, 4th son of Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir, was designed of Auchterarne: see notes from Records of the Privy Council in 1605: Mr John, parson of Crimond, also mentioned there in 1613.

P. 23, l. 6—Alexander Gordon was also served heir male of George Gordon of Lesmoir, his father, in the lands of Grudie, in the barony of Kynadie—A. E., 10s, N. E., 40s—on 3rd Oct, 1600 (Retour's Spec. Serv.), and again Alexander Gordon was served heir of George Gordon of Lesmoir, his father, in the lands of Glasgow Forest, in the barony of Carnecrumlem, and by annexation in the barony of Glencuthill. A. E., 20s, N. E., £4, 20th December, 1600. (Retours Spec. Serv.)

P. 26, l. 2—The Deputy Governor was an Alexander Gordon. See Chisholm Batten's Hist. Notices of the Priory of Beauly, p. 234.

P. 28, 7 lines from bottom—For "father" read "son."

P. 29, l. 6—For "James, 2nd laird," read "George, 3rd laird." See also end of Appendix III.

P. 29, l. 8—The tutor was John Grant of Foyness. See end of Appendix III.

P. 32—"Granes," *i.e.*, forks or defiles of the hills: I have heard the word used for leisters for salmon spearing.

P. 33, l. 2—Add "The burn Altchonlochan is now marked on the maps 'Alt-a-coilleachan.'"

P. 33, l. 30—I think that Gordon of Gicht was not killed, but probably wounded, and that William of Gicht was now laird. See p. 94, and Appendix XVI.

P. 35, l. 5—For "1565" read "1562."

P. 35, l. 8—Omit "and their father."

P. 37, l. 5—James Gordon of Lesmoir was served heir of Alexander Gordon, his father, in the lands of Balmad, Gorauchie, Craigheid, Morleis, and Mill of Balmad. A. E., £4, N. E., £16, 10th April, 1610. (Retours Spec. Serv.)

P. 41, l. 11—For "Reidhall" read "Reidhill."

P. 47, l. 32—For "1642" read "1641."

P. 48, l. 5—James Gordon was served heir of James Gordon, apparent of Lesmoir, his father, 15th Dec., 1637. (Retour's Gen. Serv.)

P. 48, l. 12—I think 1634 must be a wrong date: the preceding service must refer to James, grandson of the 1st Bart., hence it is probable that Sir William was next heir, failing the boy, for only about two years, not as stated at p. 54.

P. 48, l. 15—Dominus Jacobus Gordoun de Lesmoir, miles baronettus, haeres Domini Jacobi Gordoun de Lesmoir, militis baronetti, proavi, 9th June, 1641. (Retours Gen. Serv.)

P. 48, l. 17—The special service of the 2nd baronet may be given more at length—"Dominus Jacobus Gordoun de Lesmoir, miles baronettus haeres masculus Domini Jacobi Gordon de Lesmoir, militis baronetti, proavi, in terris subsequentibus in tenandria, viz.—villa et terris de Corveichines, Thornwrae, Corsilstane; villa et terris de Sliauche cum lie Park, Adamstoun, Silverhillok, Wistroun, Mulchillok, Boigheid, Newtoun; villa et terris Perrismilne; tertia parte villae et terrarum de Garrie; terris postea nominatis in superioritate tantum (these include ½ of Chapelton, ⅓ of Wedderburn, ½ of Broomhill, ⅓ of Thomastoun, ½ of Comalegy; A. E., £11, N. E., £44), in templar lands of Essie in the barony of Strathbogie; in templar lands of Fulziemont in barony of Auchindoir, A. E., 5s, N. E., 20s; 38 roods of land within the territory of the burgh of Essie [query, mistake for Rattray], of which 22 lie on the north side of the said burgh and 16 on the south side, united into the barony of Newton de Garie; A. E., 20s, N. E., £4: in the lands of Essie, Balhennie, with the lands called the croft of Auchinleck,

and the manor place of Lesmoir within the barony and lordship of Huntly; E., £20: ½ the town and lands of Auldmairdrum in the barony of Strathbogie, with right of patronage of Church of Essie in the said barony of Strathbogie; A. E, 10s, N. E., 40s. 24th April, 1642. (Retours Spec. Serv.)

Newtoun de Gerrie had belonged previously to George Barclay, who was served heir to his father, Walter Barclay of Barclay, 1st Oct., 1544. (Retours.)

P. 48, l. 21—Sir William, really the 3rd baronet's general service, was Dominus Willielmus Gordon de Lesmoir, miles baronettus, haeres masculus Domini Jacobi Gordoun de Lesmoir militis, patris, Jan. 19, 1648. (Retours Gen. Serv.)

P. 38, l. 21—Sir William's special service was "Dominus Willielmus Gordoun de Lesmoir, miles baronettus, haeres masculus Domini Jacobi Gordoun de Lesmoir, militus baronetti, nepotis fratris, in villis et terris, &c.;" in same terms as above down to 38 roods of land, which are here said to be within the burgh of Rattray, 19th Jan., 1648. (Retours Spec. Serv.)

P. 49, l. 5 and 29—For "Coltis" read "Cottis."

P. 51, l. 4—For "tenants" read "tenant."

P. 52, l. 14—George Gordon was probably grandson of John of Newton, for I find "Georgius Gordon de Newton, haeres masculus Jacobi Gordon de Newton, patris" served heir to his father in the lands and barony of Newton de Wrangham, E. £66 13s 4d; lands of Pulquhyt, lands of Kirkton of Culsalmond, lands of Carnehill, E., £52 4s; lands of Lettingham, lands of Williamstoun, with mill and multures, custom and tolls of S. Serf's fair, held annually on lands of Wrangham, within the barony of Newtoun, E., £55 6s 8d, June 10, 1644. (Retours Spec. Serv.)

P. 52, l. 28—For "Pitlurg" read "Cluny."

P. 53, l. 24—For "having" read "have."

P. 53, 3rd line from bottom—For "as" read "us."

P. 54—Sir William was served heir of Sir James, "nepotis fratris," in 1648. (Retours.)

P. 54, l. 13—For "1642" read "1641."

P. 64, l. 15—For "XII. B." read "XIII."

P. 64, l. 17—Sir William, who married Margaret Learmonth, was served heir general to his cousin, James Gordon, fiar of Lesmoir, son of Sir James, his father's elder brother, in 1672; but he may have succeeded to his father in the baronetcy and the family estates a good many years before. The entry is "Dominus Willielmus Gordone de Lesmore haeres Jacobi Gordoni, feoditarii de Lesmore, filii patrui," 9th Oct,, 1672—(Retours Gen. Serv.)—but he was served heir on the same date to his grandfather, James Gordon of Lesmoir, in the lands of Essie, with the croft of Auchinleck, in the barony of Huntly. (Retours Spec. Serv.)

P. 68, l. 17—It was probably during the minority of Sir William, who succeeded his grandfather, Sir James, that the old place got out of repair.

P. 80, l. 5—For "K.C.S.I." read "K.C.I.E."

P. 99, l. 6—"Bamades," evidently for "Balmades" or Balmad," near King Edward and north of Turriff. See Retours of George Gordon, 23rd June, 1559, and of James Gordon, 10th April, 1610. It must have been property that came through the marriage with Anne Stewart or with Margaret Ogilvy. (See pp. 12 and 13.)

P. 101—The following note is compiled from "The Thanage of Fermartyn,' just published :—

Gordon of Ardmeallie, cadet of Geo. Gordon, apparent heir of 2nd laird of Coclarachie, by his wife, Jean Gordon (daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir), who married secondly John Gordon of Craig.

Gordon of Auchindrith. See Gordon of Sauchen.

Gordon of Auchmenzie, cadet of Patrick Gordon, father of 1st laird of Craig.

Gordon of Avochie, cadet of Gordon of Cairnburrow.

Gordon of Badenscoth, 3rd son of George Gordon of Terpersie ; the latter acquired Badenscoth by purchase from Meldrum of Badinscoth in 1603.

Gordon of Blelack, descended from George of Tillytarmont, probably through Gordon of Pronie.

Gordon of Braco, son of Patrick Gordon of Methlick and Haddo, temp. about 1500.

Gordon of Buckie, said to be descended from Alexander Gordon, illegitimate son of Jock of Scurdargue.

Gordon of Cairnburrow, eldest cadet of Gordon of Auchleuchry, ancestor of Pitlurg.

Gordon of Coclarichie, cadet of Patrick Gordon, father of 1st laird of Craig, through Gordon of Milltoun of Noth.

Gordon of Edinglassie, eldest cadet of Cairnburrow.

Gordon of Foderletter or Fetterletter, 2nd son of James Gordon of Methlick and Haddo, temp. end of 15th century.

Gordon of Glenbucket, 2nd son of Gordon of Edinglassie, became laird of Edinglassie, Glenbucket, Auchenhandoch, and Park : succeeded in Park by his eldest son, John, whose descendants in time came to represent Rothiemay, and succeeded in Glenbucket by his 3rd son, Patrick.

Gordon of Hallhead, son of Thomas of Daugh of Ruthven.

Gordon of Law, 2nd son of George Gordon of Terpersie, and brother of Gordon of Badinscoth.

Gordon of Merdrum, cadet of George Gordon, 2nd laird of Coclarichie by his wife, Bessie Duncan, daughter of James Duncan of Merdrum.

Gordon of Nethermuir, son of James Gordon of Methlick and Haddo, temp. about 1550.

Gordon of Park, cadet of Gordon of Edinglassie.

Gordon of Rothiemay, eldest son of Gordon of Edinglassie.

Gordon of Sauchen was Patrick of Auchendrith, Corriedoun, &c., and Cotonhill, which he excambed for Sauchen.

Gordon of Savoch, son of James Gordon of Methlick and Haddo, temp. about 1550.

Gordon of Tillychelt, son of James Gordon of Methlick and Haddo, about 1550.

P. 105, l. 30—James Gordon in Drymmies was served heir of Alexander Gordon in Scheilgrein, his father's brother (patrui), 1st July 1614 (Retours Gen. Serv.) One would infer that John in Drymmies had a brother, Alexander. See, however, page 103.

P. 106, l. 26—Francis Gordon of Crage was served heir of John Gordon of Crage, his grandfather, Sept. 13, 1655. (Retours Gen. Serv.)

P. 110, l. 27—William Gordoun of Tarpersie was served heir of George Gordoun of Tarpersie, his father, in the lands of Erlesfield and Seggieden, in parish of Kennethmont, A. E., £3, N. E., £12 ; lands of Badinscoth, with meadows on west side of river Ythan, called Crombie, and Boiges of Badinscoth, with other lands within the parish of Auchterless, E. 1 m., 16th Dec., 1635. (Retours Spec. Serv.)

P. 110, l. 33—John Gordoun of Wardhouse was probably previously designed of Law.

P. 110, at bottom—George Gordon of Terpersie was served heir of William Gordon of Terpersie, his grandfather, 5th Feb., 1695 [or 1696], and on same date heir of George Gordon of Terpersie, his great-great-grandfather. (Retours Gen. Service.)

P. 113, l. 21—This James Gordon was succeeded by his eldest son, Patrick; Patrick by his son James, who married when under age Jean, daughter of Lord Keith ; their eldest son, George, predeceased his father by several years, and on George's death in 1610, his son, John Gordon, then an infant, was served heir to George Gordon, fiar of Haddoch, but did not succeed his grandfather till the death of the latter in 1624. As to John Gordon's service, see Retours Spec. Service, 6th Oct., 1612.

P. 115, l. 7—William Forbes of Tolquhon was served heir to William Forbes of Tolquhon, his father, in the lands and barony of Tolquhon, 22nd March, 1593. (Retours Spec. Serv.)

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THE IRVINES OF DRUM.

DRUM CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

A SHORT ACCOUNT

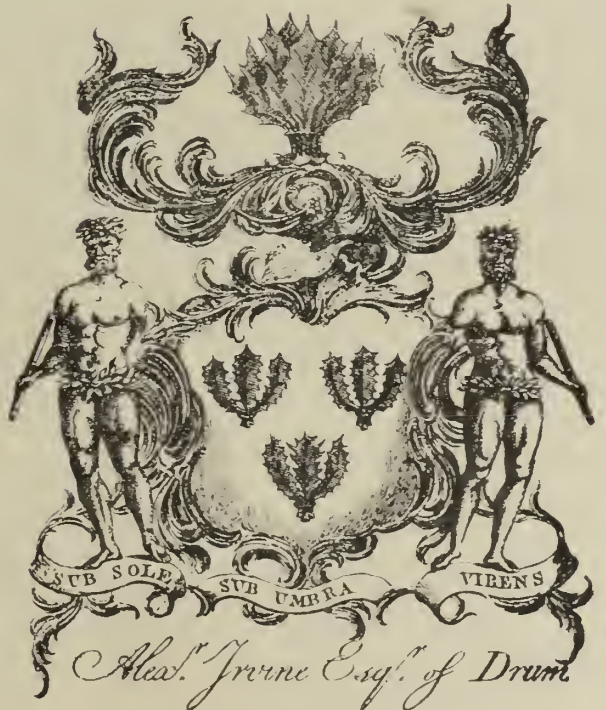
OF THE FAMILY OF

IRVINE OF DRUM

IN THE COUNTY OF ABERDEEN.

By Captain DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY,

LATE OF THE 79TH OR CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.



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PREFACE.

THE following short account of the Irvines of Drum is necessarily to a large extent a compilation from various sources, and a very considerable number of extracts from various books and papers are brought into the narrative.

The sources from which I have borrowed include a short MS. genealogical account of the family, kindly granted to me by Mrs Forbes-Irvine, senior of Drum; "Browne's History of the Highlands;" "The Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire," by the late Sir Andrew Leith Hay, K.H., of Leith Hall and Rannes; several volumes of the Spalding Club Transactions, especially "The Trubles in Scotland;" "Douglas' Baronage," "Douglas' Peerage," edit. 1764, and "Douglas and Wood's Peerage;" "The New Statistical Account of Scotland," and in particular "State of the Process, Improbation, Reduction and Declarator, Alexander Irvine of Drum, Esq., and his Curators against the Earl of Aberdeen and others relative to the judicial sale of the estates in 1737."

From the last I got the terms of various old Charters and Deeds, and much information as to various members and branches of the family and their marriages.

I believe the two pedigrees given are fairly correct, and they are interesting as showing at a glance many inter-marriages with families in the North.

Several appendices with extracts relative to the Drum family are annexed: for the last of these I had not an opportunity of seeing the Spalding Club volumes referred to until most of the book was printed.

I have to thank Mr W. Leiper, architect, Glasgow, for a drawing of the old Castle and Mansion-house, taken from a pencil sketch by Mr Hugh Irvine (date about 1820), which, reproduced by photo-zincography, forms a frontispiece.

As a descendant of this ancient family through my mother, I have found the work of compilation most interesting, and have little doubt that others, members of or relative to it, will derive pleasure from a perusal of these Memorials.

DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY.

INVERNESS,
April, 1893.

PEDIGREE OF IRVINE OF DRUM.

I. William de Irwyn, son of Irwyn of Bonshaw, Co. Dumfries, and armour-bearer to Robert Bruce, from whom he got a grant of the lands of Drum, Aberdeenshire, 1323. Lived 1260-1335. He also got a grant of Whiteriggs and Redmyres from David Bruce, 1332.

II. William (otherwise Alexander), his son, lived 1317 to 1390 = A daughter of Sir Robert Keith, Great Marishal (who was killed at the battle of Durham), by Margaret, dr. of Sir Gilbert Hay, Lord High Constable. Marriage mentioned in Wood's Peerage, edn. 1764, but omitted in Douglas and Wood's Peerage.

III. Alexander, his son, held a command in the Lowland force at Harlaw, 1411, where he was killed. = A daughter of Sir Thomas Montfort, of Lonmay. *Vide* note in text.

IV. Alexander, his son, present at Harlaw, 1411. His monument in Drum's Aisle, where he is entitled, "dms Alexander de Irwyn secund." He and his brother Robert witnesses to exemption between Reginald de Irvyn and Patrick de Ogilvy of Auchterhouse in 1422. *Vide* Spald. Club Collect., Abdn. and Banff, and note in text. Captain and Governor of the Burgh of Aberdeen, 1440. = Elizabeth, 2nd dr. of Sir Robt. Keith, Great Marishal, who gave as her dowry the lands of Strachan in Kincardineshire, by charter 16th October, 1411.

Robert

Reginald, exambed lands with Ogilvy of Auchterhouse in 1422. *Probably* a son of Alex.

Agnes, md. William Leslie, 4th baron of Balquhain, about 1430; their dr. md. Norman Leith. *Vide* Douglas Baronage under Leith of Leith Hall and Leslie of Wardes. They had also two sons, Alexander of Balqnhain and George, ancestor of the Earls of Leven, and of Kininvie.

V. Alexander, his son, infeft in his father's lifetime in lands of Lonmay, Savoch, Corskellie, and Cairness in Bitchan. Got a charter of lands of Learny, 1446. = A dr. of Abernethy of Saltoun.

A son, who greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Brechin, 1452; from him are descended the Irvines of Lenturk and the Irvines in Germany. He got the lands of Whiteriggs and Redmyres from his father, and those of Beltie from the Earl of Huntly.

2nd. —— Lindsay. = VI. Alexander, his son, infeft in lands and forest of Drum, and lands of Lonmay, 1457. = 1st, Elizabeth or Marion, 3rd dr. of Alexander, 1st Lord Forbes. V. Douglas Peerage.

Elizabeth, md. Allardes of Allardes; mem. in Counc. Rec. Burgh of Aberdeen, 1503, as his widow.

Adr., md. Coutts of Westercourt

A dr., md. Chalmers of Strichan.

A dr., md. Skene of Skene.

A dr., md. Ogston of Fettercairn.

A dr., md. Russ of Auchlossan.

A dr., md. Crawford of Fornett

A dr., md. Duguid of Auchinhove.

A dr., md. Keith *Vide* vol.

prob. md. John of Ludquhairn. Balling Club Misc., p. 254.

VII. Alexander, his son, afterwards Sir Alexander, received charter of Forglen from his father 1499, also charter under Gt. Seal, 1506, of Drum, Lonmay, Auchindoir, and Tarland. Sheriff of Aberdeen, 1492. = Janet, dr. of Allardes of Allardes.

Richard of Craigton = —— from whom the Irvines of Hilton.

Henry, = —— ancestor of the Irvines of Kingcaussie.

Elizabeth = Leslie of Wardes.

Alexander, his son, got gift of non-entry to Forglen, 1527; fell at the battle of Pinkie, 1547; predeceased his father. = Elizabeth, dr. of Alex. Ogilvy, laird of Finlater and Deskford, by Janet dr. of James, 3rd Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, in 1520. *Vide* Dougl. Peer.

Janet, md. 1st the Lairl of Balhegno; 2nd, G. Barclay of Mathers.

A dr., md. Fraser of Muchalls.

Mary, md., as his 2nd wife, Sir Archd. Douglas of Glendhervie; knighted by James V.; issue 2 sons and 6 drs., one of whom md. Irvine of Beltie. *Vide* Doug. Baron.

(2) William of Ardlogie.

(3) Robert of Tillylair, from whom the Irvines of Fortrie.

t, md. ordon of bergeldie.

Elizabeth, md. Seton of Meldrum.

VIII. (1) Alexander, his son, succeeded his grandfather. Got new charter 1553; died 1603. = Lady Elizabeth Keith, dr. of William, 4th Earl Marischal.

(4) Gilbert of Colairlie = ——

(5) James, a Knight of Malta.

Margt. or Isobel, md. Cheyne of Arnage.

(6) John, died young.

(2) Robert of Fornett and Monteoffer, extinct.

(3) James of Brucklaw, predecessor of Saphock, extinct.

(4) William of Beltie, extinct.

A dr., md. to Hay of Urie.

A dr., md. to Keith of Innergie.

eth, and James ry of ne.

Margaret, md. to Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels.

IX. (1) Alexander, his son, got charter from his father, 1583, and charter of confirmation from K. James. Rebuilt mans.-ho. of Drum 1619; left large mortifns.; died 1629. = Lady Marion Douglas, dr. of the 4th Earl of Buchan.

(5) John of Artamford, predecessor of Crimond. = Beatrix Irvine of Pitmurchie, who was prob. descended from the Irvine that fought at Brechin, 1452, and got the lands of Beltie; and dr. of John Irvine of Pitmurchie, Chancellor of a jury, 1597. *Vide* Spald. Club Misc., vi. 1.

A son = ——

(2) Robert of Fedderate, extinct. Md. Isobel, 4th dr. of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy.

Margaret, md. Sir Geo. Ogilvy of Dunlugas, Lord Banff.

Hon. Helen, md. 2nd Earl of Airlie.

Isabella, md. Urquhart of Laithers.

Janet, md. Sir Wm. Douglas, Bart. of Glenberrie.

Sir William, 2nd Bart.

Anne, md. Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity.

Mary, md. Sir Robert Graham of Murphie, 1628.

X. (1) Alexander, his son, afterwards Sir Alexander, Sheriff-Prine. of Aberdeensh., 1634. Patent of Earldom of Aberdeen made out 1638; died 1658. = in 1617, Magdalen, eldest dr. of Sir John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee.

(1) Alexander

(3) Francis

(4) Richard of Cairnfield.

(5) John

Alexander and John were taken prisoners to Wi along with their cousins, the laird of Drum and his broth 1644. Francis and Richard had a wadset of Park, &c., fro Drum, discharged 1685. Richard had a dr. Elizabeth.

(2) James of Artamford = Anne, d. of Keith of Ravenscraig

(6) A son

(7) A son

(8) A son

Alexander of Murthill = —— died 1692.

(2) Robert, d.s.p. in prison in Edinb'gh

(3) James d.s.p.

(4) Charles d.s.p.

(5) Francis d.s.p.

(1) Marion, md. 1st Viscount Frendraught, Nov. 8, 1642.

(2) A dr.

(3) A dr.

(4) Jean, md. George Crichton, br. to Frendraught.

(5) A dr.

(6) Margaret, md. Charles, Earl of Aboyne.

(7) A dr.

(8) A dr.

XI. (1) Alexander, his son, imprisoned in Edin., under sentence of death, in 1645; executed an entail in 1683, and deed of nomination of heirs of entail in 1687; died 1687. = 1st, on 7th Dec., 1643, Lady Mary Gordon, dr. of 4th Marquis of Huntly.
= 2nd, Margaret Conts, who afterwards married 2nd Robert Irvine of Cults.

A son, died in infancy.

Anne, md. to Elphinstoun of Glack.

James of Artamford.

= in 1673, Margaret dr. of James Sutherland of Kinminity, in the parish of Keith.

Beatrix, md. to Dalgarno of Millhill.

XIII. Alexander = Jean, 3rd dr. of 11th laird of Drum, by Lady Marion Gordon; date of marr. contr. Jul. 12, 1693

XV. John, succeeded his nephew the 14th laird; died s.p. 1737.

Katharine, dr. of Futlarton of Duslwick.

Robert of Cu md. Marga Conts; got bond from h brother Alex. in 1688; had a son Charles.

(2) Robert, d. young.

(2) Charles, d. young.

(1) Mary, md. Patrick Count Leslie of Balquhain; date marr. contr., 23rd July, 1679.

(2) Margaret, md. Menzies of Pitfodels, 1682.

(3) Jean, md. Alex. Irvine of Murthill, 1693; 13th laird of Drum.

(4) Henrietta, md. Alex. Leslie of Pitcaple

XII. (1) Alexander, his son, died s.p. 1696, when succession went under entail to Irvine of Murthill. = Marjory or May, dr. of Forbes of Auchreddie

Charles, d. young

(1) Katharine, md. John Gray. Gilbert

(2) Ann, d. unmd.

(3) Elizabeth, d. unmd.

XVI. (1) Alexander of Artamford, who succeeded to Drum (see continuation).

(2) William, who bought Artamford from his br. Alexander.

(3) Robert

(4) Thomas, of Auchmurziel, a shipmaster

(5) Charles, a merchant at Gottenburg.

Margaret, md. Hugh Rose of Clava in 1700.

XIV. Alexander, out in 1715, assumed and escaped to Continent; "the fatuous laird"; died 1735.

Margaret

Helen, md. Gordon of Dorlathers

Note.—There was a Col. Irvine, a contemporary of these brothers.

PEDIGREE OF IRVINE OF DRUM—Continued.

XVI. Alexander of Artamford, sold Artamford to his brother William, and bought Crimond. Succeeded to Drum under the entail in 1737; became heir of line on death of Irvine of Saphock in 1744, and died in 1744. = Isobel, dr. of Thomson of Faichfield, in 1698.

(1) Thomas b. 1699, d. 1701. (2) James, b. 1709, d. unmd. (1) Margaret, b. 1701, m. James Rose of Clava. (2) Isobel, b. 1703. (3) Janet, b. 1705.

XVII. (3) Alexander of Drum and Crimond, b. 1711; Out in the '45, and present at Falkirk and Culloden. Died 1761. = Mary, dr. of James Ogilvie of Auchiries, in 1751.

(4) Anne, b. 1707. (5) Elizabeth, b. 1715. (6) Mary, b. 1721.

(2) Charles of the 57th Regt., b. 1756, d. 1819. Maj. Gen. in the army. = Diana, dr. of Sir Alex. Gordon, Bart. of Lesmoir, in 1790; she died 1853.

(3) James, b. 1759, an artist. = the widow of Mr Manley, an artist

XVIII. (1) Alexander of Drum and Crimond, b. 1754, d. 1824; was laird for 83 years. = Jean, only dr. of Hugh Forbes of Schivas, in 1775; she died 1786.

(1) Margaret, b. 1752, d. unmd.

(2) Isabella, b. 1753, md. Rev. Mr Allan.

(3) Rebecca, b. 1757, md. George Ogilvie of Auchiries.

(1) Alexander, b. 1791, an Off. H.E.I.C.S. in Beng. Eur. Regt., d. unmd. 1816.

(2) Charles, b. 1793, an Off. R.N., lost at sea about 1812.

(3) George Nugent, b. about 1801, an Off. H.E.I.C.S., d. 1827.

(1) Margaret, b. 1794, d. 1849.

(2) Mary, b. 1796, d. 1887. = Rev. C. Wimberley.

(3) Isabella, b. 1799, md. Wm. Bland of Hartlip Place, Kent.

(4) Anne, b. abt. 1808, d. young.

(5) Diana, b. about 1810, md. Mr Mason; d. 1885

(2) Charles, b 1780, d. unmd.

(3) Hugh, b. 1782, an artist, d. unmd.

XIX. (1) Alexander Forbes of Drum and Schivas, b. 1777. An advocate Scottish bar. d. 1861. = Margaret, dr. of James Hamilton, in 1816; she died 1855.

(4) Francis, b. 1786, Capt. H.E.I.C.S. = Eliza, dr. of J. H. Harrington, Bengal Civil Service.

Christina, b. 1778, d. unmd.

(1) Charles Irvine, b. 1826, d. 1828.

(2) Douglas, b. 1828, an Off. 79th Highrs. = Helen C. Campbell

(3) Charles Irvine, b. 1830. = F. M. M. Arabin

(4) Edwin Balfour, b. 1831, an Off. 3rd Beng. Eur. Regt. = C. C. Blair

(6) Reginald Justus, b. 1841, Col. Ind. Army, Retd. List. = M. Herring

(5) Henry Daniell, b. 1836, d. 1837.

(1) Mary Florence Lumsdaine, b. 1833. = Rev. S. Gray

(2) Julia Daniell, b. 1839. = 1st. C. J. Campbell 2nd. Brig. Surg. A. B. Robinson.

(2) James Hamilton, b. 1819, settled in Australia.

(3) Charles, b. 1823, an Off. H.E.I.C.S. in 51 N.I. and 19th Punj.; a Maj.-Gen. Retired List. = 1st. dr. of Mj. Doran. 2nd. Juliet, dr. of Jas. Connell.

XX. (1) Alexander Forbes-Irvine of Drum and Schivas, an adv. Sheriff of Argyllshire, Convener of Aberdnsh., &c.; b. 1818, d. 1892. = Anna Margaretta, dr. of Col. Forbes-Leslie, 78th Highlanders, in 1848.

(1) Beatrice Wood.

(2) Jane Christina, md. Maj. Hoechen, H.E.I.C.S., b. 1825, d. 1880.

Francis, a doctor, went to New Zealand, died and left issue.

(1) Eliza, md. James Muston; has issue.

(2) Mary, md. Andrew Keddie.

1. Colin Campbell, b. 1864.
2. Charles Neil Campbell b. 1867; md. his cousin, Lesmoir Wimberley.
1. Marion Gordon Campbell, b. 1865; md. D. L. M. Mackay, B.C.S., and has issue.
2. Helen Isobel Campbell, b. 1869.

1. Chas. F. Arabin, b. 1863, md. H. A. Caley
2. Herbert Irvine Arabin, b. 1868.
3. Francis Gordon Arabin, b. 1869.
1. Mary Mildred, b. 1864
2. Adelaide Lilias, b. 1866.
3. Annie E. M., b. 1871.
4. Marion F. A., b. 1873.

1. Charles Irvine, b. 1861.
2. Mary C. W., b. 1863.

1. Reginald Gordon, b. 1864, md. F. Fairburn, and has issue.
2. Douglas D. G. Irvine, b. 1876.
3. Charles Francis Irvine, b. 1878.
1. M. Lesmoir Gordon, b. 1866, md. her cousin, C. N. C. Wimberley.

1. Charles Herbert, b. 1869.
2. Egerton William, b. 1872, d. young.

Arthur Crawford Julian, b. 1870.

Hugh Alexander, b. 1864.

(2) Alexander Charles Quentin, b. 1851, d. 1875.

(1) Alexander, b. 1850, d. 1856.

XXI. (3) Francis Hugh Forbes-Irvine of Drum and Schivas, b. 1854, a barrister. = Mary Agnes, dr. of John Ramsay of Barra and Straloch, Aberdeenshire, in 1880.

(2) Quentin, b. 1888.

(1) Alexander, b. 1884.

A SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE FAMILY OF

IRVINE OF DRUM

THE family of Irwin, Irvin or Irvine, or Erevine, is of very long standing in the South and South West of Scotland, as well as in Aberdeenshire. According to Nisbet's Heraldry, the Erevines came with a colony of Gauls from the West Coasts of Spain which settled in the East Coast of Erin, and in the West of Albyn. Some of them acquired lands in the Cunningham district of Ayrshire, and gave their name to the river and town of Irvine; some in Dumfries-shire[1] and settled on the Esk, acquiring by marriage the lands of Bonshaw, which they still retain, and later Robgill Tower; and some must have settled in the North of Ireland, where there are still many proprietors of the name, especially in the counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, Sligo, and Roscommon.

The Irvines of Drum are descended from William[2] de Irvine, a son, probably the second son, of Irvine of Bonshaw, and a zealous adherent of King Robert Bruce.

I. WILLIAM de Irvine (1260-1333), the 1st laird of Drum, was King Robert Bruce's armour-bearer, and accompanied him in prosperity and adversity during his endeavours to recover his kingdom from Edward I. of England until the victory of Bannockburn.

He was rewarded for his fidelity and services with a grant, by Charter under the Great Seal, of a large portion of the Royal forest of Drum, in Aberdeenshire; the Park, which formed part of the chase, being reserved, and another portion having been recently granted to Alexander de Burnard.

This Charter[3] is still extant and is dated at Berwick on Tweed, 1st day of February in the 17th year of our reign (1323). Another Charter by the same king, dated at Kynros, 4th October in the 18th year of his reign, is also in the family archives, in which the lands are granted in free barony: in the former the name is spelt "de Irwin," in the latter "de Irwyn." King Robert also conferred upon him the device or arms which he had borne as Earl of Carrick, viz., three holly leaves.

[1] Nisbet's Heraldry. [2] Sir Geo. Mackenzie. [3] Charta in archiv. fam.

According to a somewhat poetical legend, on one occasion, when Bruce with only three or four followers was closely pursued by his enemies, he was so overcome by fatigue that he required a few hours' rest, and lay down and slept under a holly bush, while Irvine kept watch : in allusion to this, it is said that holly forms part of the armorial bearings of the family, with the motto " Sub sole sab umbra virens," in testimony of his follower's unfailing fidelity and loyalty.

There is also a Charter[1] by David Bruce, dated 10th February in the third year of his reign (1333), in favour of the same laird of the lands of Whiteriggs and Redmires, on the resignation of Gilbert de Johnstone.

WILLIAM did not live long to enjoy his estate, and was succeeded by his son.

II. WILLIAM (otherwise SIR THOMAS) the 2nd laird, son of the preceding (lived circa 1317-1380 or 1390). He married, according to Douglas' Peerage, ed. 1764, a daughter of Sir Robert Keith, Great Marischal, whom he had by Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilbert Hay, Lord High Constable. This Sir Robert was killed at the Battle of Durham, 1346. Her elder sister married Sir Robert Maitland of Thirlstane and Leithington, ancester of the Earl of Lauderdale. But according to Douglas and Woods' Peerage, this Sir Robert Keith had no issue, and it was his sister who married Sir R. Maitland. According to Burke's Landed Gentry, this laird married, first, a daughter of Sir Robert Keith, and secondly, a daughter of Sir Thomas Montford of Lonmay : both these marriages seem doubtful.

He was succeeded by his son.

III. ALEXANDER, the 3rd laird, son of the preceding, accompanied his cousin, the Earl of Mar, to Flanders : joined the army of the Duke of Burgundy 1409, was knighted on the morning of the Battle of Liege, and returned to Scotland 1410. He had a command in the Lowland Army, under the Earl of Mar, at the Battle of Harlaw, fought 24th July 1411, in which he[2] encountered Maclean of Dowart (or Duart), Lieut.-General under Donald of the Isles, and fought hand to hand with him until both were killed.

He had married Elizabeth, second daughter of his neighbour on the south side of the Dee, Sir Robert Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, and had gone through the ceremony, but had never consummated the marriage.

Tradition has it that there had been a feud of long standing between the Keiths and the Irvines, and that a fight had taken place at a spot on the north bank of the Dee, still called the Keiths' Muir, in which the latter were victorious, and drove their enemies across the river at the Keith Pot,

[1] Charta in archiv. fam. [2] Boethius.

and that the Estates of the Kingdom had interfered, and enjoined that a marriage should take place between the families, with a view to put an end to the feud. It is further stated that Drum, when on the march to Harlaw with his retainers, sat down on a stone on the hill of Auchronie, in the parish of Skene, still called Drum's Stone, and urged his brother Robert, who accompanied him, to marry the lady, in case he should himself fall.[1]

The two following stanzas are from the old ballad, "The Battle of Harlaw":—

"Gude Sir Alexander Irving,
The much renounit laird o' Drum;
Nane in his days were better sene,
When they were semblit all and sum.
To praise him we suld na be dumm
For valour, wit, and worthiness;
To end his days he there did cum
Quhois ransom is remeidiless."

He was succeeded by his brother.

[1] I find that there is another version of this story, quite new to me, viz., that Alexander, the 3rd laird, who succeeded his father, probably about 1380, and was killed at Harlaw, was not the husband of Elizabeth Keith, but of a daughter of Montford of Lonmay; that he started from Drum for the battle, accompanied by his two sons, Alexander and Robert, and resting at Drum's Stone, exacted a promise from the elder to marry Elizabeth Keith, if he got back safe, and from the younger, that should his brother fall, and he survive, he would marry her; that the laird was killed, but Alexander his son returned to Drum and married the lady, being the 4th laird and progenitor of a long race.

I believe this version was adopted by Col. Forbes-Leslie, and am compelled to admit that there is good evidence of *an* Alex. Irvine of Drum and his brother Robert being both living in 1424. In a Charter of Confirmation by King James I. of the lands of Glassach, which had been granted by Wm. Fraser of Philorth to Wm. Forbes of Kinaldie, and his wife, Agnes Fraser, and signed at Aberdeen on 12 Aug., 1424, among the witnesses are "Alexander de Irwine, miles dominus de Drum," and "Robertus de Irwine, frater suus." This Charter is quoted in Spald. Club Antiq. of shires of Aberdeen and Banff, as being from a collection of Scottish Charters MS. in the Library at Panmure. In a note is quoted a Charter dated 28 May, 1422, granted by Reginaldus de Irwyne, dominus de Maynes [near Dundee], to Patrick de Ogilvy and Christiane [de Keyth] his spouse, of all his lands of Maines, with the Mill, &c., in the county of Forfar, in excambion for the lands of Glencuthill [in the barony of Kinedward], with the Mill of the same in the county of Aberdeen. It is also mentioned that the "granter's seal is appended, showing three holly leaves, with a mullet in the centre." This Charter was confirmed by the Regent Albany, 19 June, 1422, to Patrick de Ogilvy de Grandown, son and heir of Alexander Ogilvy de Ochterhouse. Patrick Ogilvy was Sheriff of Forfar. In 1466, Alex. Ogilvy of Auchterhouse was served heir to his mother, Christian Keyth, in the lands of the lordship of Grandown and Fotherletter; and his daughter and heir, Margaret Ogilvy, married James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, bringing to him the barony of Auchterhouse. But who was Reginald de Irwyne? Evidently one of the Drum family by his seal. I have hitherto failed to find out anything about the Montforts of Lonmay.

IV. SIR ALEXANDER, the 4th laird, brother of the preceding, whose name he assumed instead of Robert. King Robert III. in like manner changed his name from John. He married, in compliance with the request above mentioned,[1] Elizabeth Keith, second daughter of Sir Robert, Great Marischal. This Sir Robert Keith had Charters dated 1375 and 1406, and gave a charter to his 2nd son, 1413—vide Douglas and Wood's Peerage. His father, Sir William, built Dunottar Castle, and got with his wife, Margt. Fraser, only child and heiress of Sir John Fraser, the forest of Cowie, thanedom of Durris, the baronies of Strachan, Culperso, Johnston, and other lands in the county of Kincardine. Sir Alexander Irvine had issue by his wife Elizabeth Keith :—

1. ALEXANDER, younger of Drum.
2. A son —— who greatly distinguished himself at the Battle of Brechin (1452). He got from his father the lands of Whiteriggs and Redmires, and a Charter of the lands of Beltie from the Earl of Huntly. From this son are descended the Irvines of Lenturk and the Irvines in Germany.

This SIR ALEXANDER, on his marriage, got from Sir Robert Keith,[2] by Charter dated 16 Oct., 1411, the lands of Strachan in Kincardineshire : and he also had a Charter,[2] under the Great Seal, of the lands of Learney on the resignation of John Haliburton, dated 1446.

He was one of the Commissioners [3] deputed by the Estates of Scotland in 1423 to treat concerning the ransom of King James I., and in the following year was knighted by that monarch for his services.

In 1437, after King James' murder at Perth, and during the confusion that followed, the services of Sir Alexander were solicited by the inhabitants of Aberdeen for the defence of their town, and in 1440 he was by consent of the burgesses appointed Captain and Governor of the burgh, with an authority superior to that of the Chief Magistrate. This post he held for two years, and there is no other instance on record of a similar appointment in Aberdeen. When the Earl of Huntly in the next century became Chief Magistrate, it was by the title of Provost.

In the east wall of Drum's aisle, the old family burying-place, adjoining the Church of St Nicholas, above the recumbent effigies of a knight and his lady, there is a plate of brass with the following inscription :—

"Hic sub istâ sepulturâ jacet honorabilis et famosus miles dms Alexander dè Irvyn secund, qda de drumn de achyndor et forglen qui obijt die mēsis anno dui M°CCCC . Hic eciam jacet nobilis dna dna Elizabeth de Keth filia Qdam Roberti de Keth militis

[1] Douglas' Peerage, p. 452. [2] Charta in archiv. fam. [3] Hawthornden.

mareschalli Scociæ uxor Qda dci dni Alexandri de Irvyn que obijt die mēsis ano dui M°CCCC ."

It will be observed that the month, day of the month, and year in each case are left blank or incomplete : dci is an abreviation of dicti.

" The altar of Sancts Laurence and Ninian were of old founded and endowed by the Barones of Drum in the Parish Church of Sanct Nicolas"—From an account of a "tenement" near St Nicholas. St Ninian was the patron saint of the Irvines.

He probably had a sister Agnes, daughter of the Baron of Drum, who married Wm. Leslie, 4th Baron of Balquhain, about 1430 : their daughter, Elizabeth Leslie, married Norman Leith—vide Douglas' Baronage, under Leith of Leith-hall and Leslie of Wardes. Reginald de Irwyne mentioned above may have been a brother of the 4th laird.

It is not known in what year he died : he was succeeded by his eldest son.

V. ALEXANDER, the 5th laird, son of the preceding, married —— Abernethy, daughter of the first Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, by whom he had, with other children,

A son ALEXANDER, younger of Drum.

This laird was infeft[1] in his father's lifetime in the lands of Lonmay, Savoch, Corskellie, and Cairness in Buchan. He was succeeded by his son.

VI. ALEXANDER, the 6th laird, son of the preceding, was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth[2] (or Marion), 3rd daughter of Alexander, first Lord Forbes, by whom he had 3 sons and 1 daughter.

1. ALEXANDER, younger of Drum.
2. Richard of Craigton, from whom are descended the Irvines of Hiltown.
3. Henry, ancestor of the Invines of Kingcaussie. One daughter, Elizabeth, married to Leslie of Wardhouse.

His second wife was —— Lindsay, and by her he had issue eight daughters, of whom seven were married, viz.:—

1.—To Couts of Westercoul.
2.—To Chalmers of Strichen.
3.—To Skene of that ilk.
4.—To Ogston of Fettercairn.
5.—To Ross of Auchlossan.
6.—To Crawford of Fornet.
7.—To Duguid of Auchenhove.

[1] Precept in archiv. fam. [2] Douglas' Peerage, p. 265.

This laird was infeft[1] in 1457 in the lands and forestry of Drum and lands of Lonmay.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. SIR ALEXANDER, the 7th laird, son of the preceding, married Janet, daughter of Allardyce of that ilk, by whom he had a son and three daughters, viz.:—

ALEXANDER, younger of Drum.

1. Janet, married to the laird of Balbegno.
2. A daughter, married to Fraser of Muchalls, ancestor of Lord Fraser.
3. Mary, married as his[2] second wife, Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, knighted by King James V., vide Douglas' Peerage.

This laird got a Charter from his father in 1499 of the lands of Forglen in favour of himself and his wife, Janet Allardyce. He got in 1506 a Charter[3] under the Great Seal of the lands of Drum, Lonmay, Auchindoir, and Tarland.

He was succeeded by his grandson.

His eldest son and heir apparent, ALEXANDER, had the lands of Forglen during his father's lifetime, to which he got a gift of non-entry dated 4th December, 1527, bearing to be given[4] on account of Drum his said son, and their friends, their good and thankful service done to the King in searching, taking, and bringing his rebels to justice. He married Elizabeth Ogilvy,[5] daughter of the laird of Findlater, by whom he had issue six sons and three daughters, viz.:—

Sons—1. ALEXANDER, who succeeded his grandfather.

2. William of Ardlogie.
3. Robert of Tillylair, of whom are the Irvines of Fortrie.
4. Gilbert of Colairlie, predecessor of Murthill and Cults, whose great grandson succeeded to Drum in 1696.
5. James, a Knight of Malta, ordained by the Grand Master Prior of the order in Scotland, in succession to Sir James Sandilands, first Lord Torphichen, who died 1596. History of Knights of Malta, by Major Porter, R.E., and Douglas' Peerage under Torphichen.
6. John, who died young.

Daughters—1. Janet, married to Gordon of Abergeldie.

2. Elizabeth, married to Seton of Meldrum.
3. Margaret,[6] married to Cheyne of Arnage.

[1] Precept in archiv. fam. [2] Charta in archiv. fam. [3] Chart. in publ. arch.
[4] Writ. in arch. fam.
[5] Contract penes Com. de Findlater 1526. Douglas' Peerage, p. 261.
[6] Discharge.

Elizabeth Ogilvy was, according to Douglas' Peerage, a daughter of Alexander Ogilvy of Ogilvy, Deskford, and Findlater, by Janet Abernethy, daughter of Alexander Lord Abernethy of Salton ; and apparently a sister of Margaret Ogilvy who married James Gordon, 2nd laird of Lesmoir; both being granddaughters of Sir James Ogilvy of Findlater and Deskford, who married Lady Agnes Gordon, daughter of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly.

Alexander Gordon of Abergeldie, whose name appears in the "bond for the Queen's service" in 1568, to co-operate with the Earl of Huntly in aiding her, was probably Janet Irvine's husband ; and William Gordon of Abergeldie, who was one of those who got a remission for the Battle of Glenlivat (1594), granted in 1603, was probably her son.

Alexander, younger of Drum, took an active part in the stirring events which occurred during the minority of the unfortunate Queen Mary, and was killed at the Battle of Pinkie in 1547, during his father's lifetime.

His brother, Gilbert of Colairlie, was ancestor, probably great-grandfather, of Alexander, designed of Marthill, who succeeded to Drum under an entail in 1696, as 13th laird, and married Jean, daughter of Alexander, the 11th laird, by Lady Mary Gordon ; and also of John, who married Katharine, daughter of Fullarton of Dudwick, and succeeded his nephew as 15th laird in 1735, but died without issue in 1737, when the estate went to the Artamford branch.

The 7th laird was succeeded by his grandson.

VIII. ALEXANDER, the 8th laird, grandson of the preceding, married Lady Elizabeth Keith,[1] 2nd daughter of William, 4th Earl Marischal, and his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Keith of Inverugie, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, viz.:—

1. ALEXANDER, younger of Drum.
2. Robert, of Fornett and Moncoffer, extinct.
3. James, of Brucklaw, predecessor of Saphock, extinct.
4. William, of Beltie, extinct.
5. John, of Artamford, whose descendant, Irvine of Crimond, succeeded to Drum in 1737.

Daughters—1. —— married to Hay of Ury, the eldest cadet (failing heirs male of the 6th Earl), in 1541, of the Errol family.

2. —— married to Keith of Inverugie (or perhaps of Ludquhairn or of Ravenscraig).
3. Elizabeth,[2] married to James Ogilvy of Boyne.

[1] Contr. in arch. fam., 1552. Douglas' Peerage, p. 454.

[2] Discharge 1599.

4. Margaret,[1] married to Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels.

It was in this laird's favour, but before he succeeded to the estate, that a Charter[2] was granted, under the Great Seal of Scotland, on the resignation of his grandfather in favour of Alexander Irvine, grandson and heir apparent of Alexander Irvine of Drum, and the heirs male of his body, to the nearest and lawful heirs male and assignees whatsomever, of the lands and barony of Drum, with the lands and baronies thereto annexed, Lonmay, Learney, Auchindoir, and particularly the lands of Tarland and Coul, dated at Edinburgh the of February in the 12th year of the Queen's reign (1554).

[1] Discharges, 1597, 1598, and 1603 of Tocher, &c.

[2] Chart. in publ. arch.

Note.—Alexander Irving of Beltie, and George, Earl of Huntly, signed a Bond, 26 July, 1560, by which the former bound himself to render leal and true service to the latter, excepting the obedience, service, and homage due to the Laird Drum.—Spald. Club Misc.

John Irving of Beltie, along with Robert Irving of Federet, and many others, were appointed by the Convention of Estates to levy 1,300,000 merks and 60,000 pounds as loan and tax for wants of the Scots army in Ireland: the Lairds of Drum and Philorth appointed Conveners, 15 Aug., 1643.

If the second daughter married Keith of Ravenscraig, her husband might have been the son of John Keith of Ravenscraig, who got in 1543 a Charter of part of the lands of Inverugie from his niece Margaret, who married William, 4th Earl Marischal. Sir James Gordon of Lesmoir married about same time Rebecca, daughter of Keith of Ravenscraig, possibly sister of the Keith who married Drum's daughter.

James Ogilvy, 5th baron of Boyne, got a Charter under the Great Seal, during his father's life, in favour of himself and Elizabeth Irvine, his spouse, of the lands of Quhintee, Cavington, Kindrochit, and half the lands of Ardbragane, dated 22 Feb., 1597. They left issue, a son, Sir Walter, 6th baron of Boyne, who was a great loyalist, and suffered much on that account in the reign of King Charles I.—vide Douglas' Baronage.

Both the father and mother of Lady Elizabeth Keith, wife of Irvine of Drum, were descended from George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, by the Princess Annabella, daughter of King James I.: her father, Wm., 4th Earl Marischal, was grandson of Wm., 3rd Earl Marischal, by Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of 2nd Earl of Huntly; and her mother, Margt. Keith of Inverugie, was granddaughter of Patrick, 4th Lord Gray, by Lady Janet Gordon, 2nd daughter of 2nd Earl of Huntly. Lady Elizabeth's elder sister, Lady Anne, married first in 1561, James, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland; 2ndly Colin, 6th Earl of Argyll, and had issue to both; her younger sister, Lady Alison, married Alex., Lord Salton: another, Lady Mary, married Sir John Campbell of Calder: another, Lady Beatrix, married John Allardice of Allardice: another, Lady Janet, married James Crichton of Frendraught: and another married Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan—all had issue. Her eldest brother, William, Lord Keith, predeceased his father by 14 months, dying in 1580, leaving 8 children; his 3rd daughter, Margt., married Sir William Keith of Ludquhairn, son of Gilbert Keith of Ludquhairn, by Margaret, daughter of James Gordon of Lesmoir.

There is extant in the family Charter chest a holograph bond by King James VI. to Drum for 500 marks, dated at Dalkeith, 27th November, 1587, and payable at Whitsunday thereafter.

The 8th laird of Drum took part in the expedition sent, under the young Earl of Argyll, in 1594, against the three Catholic lords, the Earls of Huntly, Angus, and Errol.

Argyll, after failing to take the Castle of Ruthven, in Badenoch, with the Campbells, Mackintoshes, Macleans and others, marched through Strathspey, and issued orders from Drummin on the Avon to the Forbeses, Frasers, Dunbars, Mackenzies, Irvings, Ogilvies, Leslies, and other clans or tribes in the north to join him with all speed. But before they could join him, Huntly brought him to an engagement between Glenlivat and Glenrinnes, and defeated him in the Battle of Glenlivat.

Lord Forbes and the lairds of Balquhain and Drum, hearing of the defeat, resolved to unite with the Dunbars and others, and make an attack on the Gordons on their march homewards. Setting out from Drumminor, they had not gone far when one of the Irvines, while riding alongside of Lord Forbes, was unexpectedly shot dead by an unknown hand, and though all the firearms carried by the party were immediately examined, with the view of ascertaining who had committed the deed, every one was found to be loaded. This affair caused so much distrust and suspicion, that the companies were broken up and returned home.

Shortly afterwards Huntly and his friends retired into Sutherland, and then went abroad during the King's pleasure, with the object of allaying the spirit of violence and discontent: sixteen months after, he was recalled, and he and the Earls of Angus and Errol were restored to their former honours and estates in 1597; within two years thereafter the King created Huntly a Marquis.

The 8th laird died in 1603, and was succeeded by his son.

IX. ALEXANDER, 9th laird, son of the preceding, married Lady Marion Douglas,[1] daughter of Robert, 4th Earl of Buchan, and had by her 2 sons and 5 daughters.

1. ALEXANDER, younger of Drum.
2. Robert of Fedderate, now extinct; he married Isobel, daughter of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy, about 1640, and had 2 daughters.—Douglas and Wood's Peerage.

[1] Douglas Peerage, p. 95, where she is named Margaret. Contr. in arch. fam., 1590.

Daughters—1. Margaret,[1] married to Sir Geo. Ogilvie of Dunlugas, afterwards created Lord Banff, or Lord Ogilvie of Banff, date o patent, 1642, their daughter Helen married 2nd Earl of Airlie.[2]

2. Isabella,[3] married to Urquhart of Leathers.

3. Janet,[4] married to Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie.

4. Anne,[5] married to Sir John Ogilvie of Inverquharity.

5. Mary,[6] married to Sir Robert Grahame of Morphie, 1628.

This laird got from his father in 1583 a Charter in favour of himself and his heirs male, whom failing the nearest heirs male whatsoever of himself, bearing the arms and surname of Irvine, or his assignees, of the said lands and barony of Drum, the land of Whiteriggs, Lonmay, &c. This Charter[7] is dated at Aberdeen, 4th April, 1583.

He also got a Charter of confirmation from King James VI. of the last named Charter, containing a new clause, of new uniting the said lands into a barony and free forestry, to be called in all time coming the barony of Drum, and a clause of *de novo damus* thereof in favour of the said Alexander Irvine, younger of Drum, and his heirs male and assignees aforesaid,[7] dated at Holyrood House, 13th April, 1583.

His youngest brother, John Irvine of Artamford, married Beatrice Irvine of Pitmurchie, and had eight sons, who all died without male issue, except James, the second son, who, by a transaction with his elder brother, succeeded to Artamford, and married Anne, daughter of Keith of Ravenscraig, who had been his father's ward, by whom he had two sons, one also named James, who succeeded him, and a son who died in infancy, and two daughters—Anne, who married Elphinstone of Glack, and Beatrice, who married Dalgarno of Millhill. Anne Keith's sister, Margaret, married Alexander Farquharson, younger of Finzean.—Spald. Cl. Misc.

The James last mentioned, married Margaret, daughter of James Sutherland of Kinminity, in the parish of Keith, and had by her five sons and one daughter, viz.:—1. Alexander, who sold Artamford to his brother William, bought Crimond, and then succeeded to Drum in 1737; 2.

[1] Discharge of Tocher: she is named Helen in Peerage, p. 68.

[2] Sir George Ogilvie of Dunlugas, younger of Banff and Dunlugas, got a Charter in favour of himself and Margt. Irvine, his wife, of the Barony of Dunlugas, 9th March, 1610-11: he was created a Bart. of Nova Scotia, 1627: fought at the Bridge of Dee, 1639, and created Lord Banff, 1642.—Douglas and Wood's Peerage. The Ogilvies of Deskford were ancestors of the Earls of Findlater: the first Ogilvie of Boyne was a brother of Deskford, and of the same family as the Ogilvies of Dunlugas, as were also the Ogilvies of Carnousie.

[3] Contr. in arch. fam. [4] Douglas' Baronage, p. 20. [5] Contr. in arch. fam., 1622.

[6] Writ. in arch. fam. [7] Writs in arch. fam. and in publ. arch.

William, who bought Artamford from his brother ; 3. Robert ; 4. Thomas of Auchmunziel ; 5. Charles. And a daughter, Margaret, who married Hugh Rose of Clava.

The 9th laird restored the present mansion-house of Drum, attached to the old tower, which is of much earlier date ; his initals, A. I., and those of his wife, M. D., and the date 1619, are on the pediments of the dormer windows, which were then either added or repaired. The two wings, "east and west jambs," are older than the centre part, as is the "fornet" which join it to the Tower, situate at the north, and helps to complete the court-yard.

There is exant a discharge by the Earl of Morton to Drum for 10,000 merks out of the sum of 20,000 merks, payable by Drum to him in case of his lady's succeeding to the Earldom of Buchan ; in which case the said Earl of Morton makes the sum to be paid him only 10,000 merks. This is dated 14th November, 1605.

He was named in 1610 a member of the Court of High Commission appointed that year.

The following letter to this laird is very interesting.

Copy of a letter from King James VI., superscribed by himself, and under the Privy Seal, to the Laird of Drum :—

"James R.,—

. "Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Having understood by our Secretary, Sir Alexander Hay, of your ready forwardness, upon notice given unto you by him of our pleasure for some piece of service to have been done in the North parts of that our Kingdom, we have thought good to take special notice thereof, and to return unto you our very hearty thanks for the same, willing you to continue these your dutiful endeavours, and assuring you that we will be very mindful thereof, if any particular occasion, which may concern you, shall occur. And so we bid you very heartily farewell. At our Manor of Greenwich, the 29th of June, 1612."

Directed "To our trusty and well beloved the Laird of Drum."

His wife, Lady Marion Douglas, was daughter of Robert the 4th, and sister of James, the 5th Earl of Buchan. Her mother, Christina Stewart, was Countess of Buchan in her own right, having succeeded her grandfather, and married in 1569 Robert Douglas, 2nd son of Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, uterine brother of the Regent Murray ; and her husband became Earl of Buchan in right of his wife. Lady Marion's only brother, James, became 5th Earl of Buchan, and married Margt. Ogilvie, daughter of the 1st Lord Ogilvie of Deskford ; and died aged 21 in 1601, leaving an only daughter Mary, who, at the time of the curious transaction between

Drum and the Earl of Morton, was only about four or five years old ; and failing her, Drum's wife was heiress to the Earldom of Buchan. The little girl lived to grow up, and married John Erskine, son of John, 7th Earl of Mar, and as she was Countess of Buchan in her own right, she carried the title into the Erskine family.

The Earl of Morton referred to was Lady Marion's uncle : he was, before succeeding to that title as 7th Earl, Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, the custodier of Queen Mary during her imprisonment in the Castle, elder brother of Robert Douglas, who became Earl of Buchan, and of George, who aided Queen Mary in her escape.

His father, Sir Robert Douglas, had been nominated as his heir by the 3rd Earl of Morton, and a Charter obtained in his favour in 1540 : but the Earl, at a later date, altered the destination, and executed an entail, in favour of his daughter and *her* husband, James Douglas, afterwards the Regent, who became 4th Earl of Morton. The Regent left no lawful children, and was executed 1581, when his estates and titles were forfeited to the Crown.

Upon this John, 7th Lord Maxwell, whose mother was a daughter of the 3rd Earl. obtained in her right a new Charter of the Earldom, and became 5th Earl of Morton : but the attainder was reversed in 1585, and he had to relinquish the title, which then devolved on the next heir of entail, Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus, of the Douglas family, who became 6th Earl of Morton, and died without issue in 1588.

On his death Sir Wm. Douglas of Lochleven succeeded as the next substitute under the second entail—and became 7th Earl. The date of his discharge to Drum is 14th November, 1605, and he died in 1606.

Lady Marion Douglas, called in Douglas and Wood's Peerage Lady Janet, had been married to Richard Douglas, brother of Douglas of Whittinghame, before she married the laird of Drum.

In 1629, this laird of Drum mortified £10,000 Scots for the maintenance of four bursars of philosophy and two of divinity, at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and of four bursars at the Grammar School of that place, vesting the right of presenting to them in the family of Drum. His wife also, Lady Marion Douglas, bequeathed 3000 merks in 1633 to endow an hospital for the widows and daughters of decayed burgesses, the patronage of which was to be in the Town Council.

The mortifier expected that his £10,000 would yield £400 per annum for the students of philosophy, £320 per annum for the bursars at school, and 400 merks for the divinity students ; and he appointed the Magistrates of Aberdeen his trustees, who were to employ the capital in land or annual rent in all time coming. His son, Sir Alexander Irvine, offered to hand

over the money, which was left *in gold* in his mother, Lady Marion's, keeping, to the Magistrates, asking them to give security for payment of the annual rent for the purposes specified. The Magistrates declined, "as very hurtful and prejudicial to the town of Aberdeen," on the ground that "money could make no safe or constant rent (*i.e.*, interest) unless employed in heritable purchase of land, and that £10,000 was not likely to produce even about £500 per annum." Sir Alexander, consequently, had to take back that sum with him. This offer was made 22nd May, 1630. Its rejection caused much trouble and loss to the family more than two centuries afterwards.

In 1633, Sir Alexander obtained a decreet of the Court of Session to retain the money, without payment of interest, till Whitsunday, 1640 (possibly with a view to increase the capital); after which term he was to provide sufficient land for employing the £10,000, worth in yearly rent the sum of £1000, the lands to be bought and acquired by him, without reversion, to the use and behoof foresaid.—Date of decreet, 24th February, 1633.

It is pretty certain that he could not purchase land, which even then was worth about 20 years' purchase, to yield £1000 Scots per annum, with the money available; accordingly he virtually set aside the rents of a small detached property belonging to him, which subsequently for a long period did not yield that rent.

It happened that in 1596 the then laird of Drum had acquired from Patrick Forbes, merchant in Aberdeen, the lands of Kinmuck and others in the parish of Kinkell, date of Charter, 5th May, 1596: and that in 1617 Alexander Irvine, with consent of Marion Douglas, his spouse, had granted a Charter[1] of these lands in favour of Sir Alexander Irvine, apparent heir of Drum, his son, and Magdalen Scrimgeour, his spouse, date of Charter, 22nd July, 1617. It was these lands that were virtually burdened, by making the rents applicable to pay the bursaries. They appear to have been held by the successive lairds of Drum on this footing, viz., that they were merely burdened with the payment of these bursaries: for in a letter from Alexander Thomson of Portlethen to the laird of Drum younger in 1720, it is mentioned that each Grammar School bursar was getting only £67, and each College bursar £87, and that this is a great reduction. The rents were insufficient to pay in full until about 1808.

Successive lairds continued to nominate and pay the bursars up till about the year 1861, when, the rental of Kinmuck being then about £600 sterling per annum, thanks to the care bestowed upon the estate and the

[1] Chart. in arch. fam.

rise in the value of land, the University of Aberdeen raised an action, claiming the whole estate of Kinmuck, in which, after appeal to the House, of Lords, they were successful. (See the 20th laird's time.)

Alexander, the 9th laird, died in 1629 or 1630, and was succeeded by his eldest son.[1]

X. SIR ALEXANDER, the 10th laird, eldest son of the preceding married in 1617 Magdalen, eldest daughter of Sir John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee, by whom he had issue five sons and six daughters, viz.:—

1. ALEXANDER, younger of Drum.
2. Robert.
3. James.
4. Charles.
5. Francis.

All of whom, except Alexander, died without issue.

Daughters—1. Marion,[2] married James, first Viscount Frendraught, at the Church of Drumoak, 8th November, 1642. *Vide* Douglas' Peerage. Lord Frendraught was son of the laird whose name is connected with the burning of Frendraught.

2. ——
3. ——
4. Jean,[2] married George Crichton, brother of Lord Frendraught.
5. ——
6. Margaret, married Charles 1st Earl of Aboyne.

"Upon the aucht day of November, the Viscount of Convoy, Lord Crichtoun, was mareit with [Marion] Irving, dochter to the Laird Drum, at the Kirk of Dalmaok. His father was not at this mareage, and wold not be callit lord nor viscount, but held him with the name of laird."—Spaldings Memorials.[3]

James Crichton, the eldest son of James Crichton of Frendraught, in Aberdeenshire, was seventh in descent from the celebrated Lord Chancellor Crichton, and fifth from the Chancellor's grandson, the third Lord Crichton, in whom that title was forfeited 24th February, 1484. The father of the first Viscount was involved in a quarrel with Gordon of Rothiemay, in

[1] During the disputes between Gordon of Rothiemay and the laird of Frendraught, in the spring of 1630, which led to the burning of Frendraught, the Marquis of Huntly, when intending to try and compose the quarrel, was called away to Aberdeen to attend Drum's funeral.

[2] Disch. of tocher, 1642. Douglas' Peerage, p. 167. Writs of the family.

[3] The "Laird" was a Covenanter.

which the latter was killed on 1st January, 1630, which led to a further quarrel and feud, in connection with which the Castle of Frendraught was burnt, and the Marquis of Huntly's 2nd son, Lord Melgum, young Rothiemay, and six of their attendants perished in the flames. This led to the Gordons plundering Frendraught's lands, and one of his sons was killed by Adam Gordon, 23rd August, 1642.

James, his eldest son, was created Viscount Frendraught by patent dated 29th August in the same year.

He accompanied the Marquis of Montrose in his last unfortunate expedition, in March, 1650, and was with him at Invercharron, in Rossshire, when he was defeated by Colonel Strachan on 27th April following.

The Marquis' horse having been shot under him, he mounted the horse of Lord Frendraught, which that young nobleman generously offered him, and, galloping off the field, escaped for a few days. His young friend, severely wounded, was taken prisoner, and anticipated a public execution, by what Douglas, in his Peerage, calls "a Roman death." He had two sons, James, the second, and Lewis, the fourth Viscount.

Charles, 1st Earl of Aboyne, 4th son of George, 2nd Marquis of Huntly, was first married to Margaret Irving, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Anne Gordon, who was on 17th June, 1665, served heir of Lady Margaret Irving, wife of Charles, Earl of Aboyne, her mother.—Inq. Ret. XXXII. 104. *Vide* Douglas' and Wood's Peerage, additions and corrections, p. 715.

Sir Alexander, besides getting from his father a Charter of the lands of Kinmuck in 1617, got also in 1621[1] another of the lands of Forglen.

He was Sheriff-Principal of Aberdeenshire in 1634, and in several subsequent years: he was held in high esteem by Charles I., and a patent was made out creating him Earl of Aberdeen, probably about 1638, which the breaking out of the great rebellion prevented from passing the Great Seal.

The Drum family at that time possessed extensive estates in the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, Banff and Kincardine. The lands in Cromar alone were situate in the parishes of Coul, Ruthven, Logie Coldstone, Tarland, &c., and the barony of Drum in Drumoak, Peterculter, Upper Banchory, and Echt: they had Fedderate, Learney, Auchindoir, and Lonmay in Aberdeenshire, Forglen in Banff, Kelly in Forfar, and Whiterigs and Strachan in Kincardineshire. There is an old saying that the Laird of Drum could ride on his own lands from Drum to Dundee.

[1] Chart. in arch. fam.

A stanza of an old ballad probably refers to this time :—

"There are six great barons o' the North,
Fyvie, Findlater, and Philorth ;
An' if ye'd ken the other three,
Pitsligo, Drum, and Delgaty."

These barons were Seton, Ogilvie, Fraser, Forbes, Irvine and Hay.[1]

In 1639 Sir Alexander continued to retain the office of Sheriff: but, during his absence, 500 Highlanders under Argyll were quartered on his lands. On 2nd June, 1640, the Covenanter, General Munro, accompanied by the Earl Marischal, marched to besiege the Castle of Drum. Spalding states that the laird was from home, but that his lady, with some "prettie men," were within the house, which had been previously furnished with ammunition and provisions. When the Covenanters came within musket shot, they were saluted by a discharge, which killed two of their number, and induced the assailants to try the effect of a parley. In answer to the summons to surrender, the lady requested time for decision, and twenty-four hours were granted that she might obtain her husband's opinion.

Previous to the expiry of this time the lady determined to surrender, and deliver up the keys, on condition that her garrison should be permitted to march out with their baggage, and that herself, her children, and women servants should be allowed to remain and occupy an apartment in the place.

These conditions being complied with, Munro left a garrison of an officer and forty men to live at free quarters, and enjoined the lady to send her husband to him on his arrival. He left Drum on the 5th of June, returning triumphantly to Aberdeen, where, accompanied by the Earl Marischal, he attended divine service and returned thanks for the capture of this stronghold without greater difficulty, delay, and loss. Sir Alexander's sufferings and losses in the Royal cause were very great: his house and lands were frequently occupied and plundered by the army of the Covenanters. He was imprisoned, fined 10,000 merks, and more than once obliged to flee for safety to England: he lost his second son, and his eldest son had a very narrow escape from being executed. His brother, Robert of Fedderat, was also imprisoned and fined 4000 merks.—*Vide* Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire, by Sir A. Leith-Hay, K.H.

[1] Note.—Fedderat at this time belonged to Robert Irvine, Sir Alexander's brother, who must have been a wealthy man: his name appears frequently in the Book of Annual Renters and Wadsetters, 1633, as creditor for large sums, including 8250 merks due to him by William Erle Merchell, and 33,000 merks due by the Erle of Errol. In the same book it is shown that he owed his mother, Lady Marion Douglas, 5000 merks, of which he "sould onlie pay aucht for ilk hundreth thairoff": and that her sons-in-law, Ogilvy of Inverquharty, and Grahame of Morphie, each owed her 1000 merks.

The laird was re-appointed Sheriff of Aberdeen from time to time, and still held that office in 1644. Early in the year he "was chargit with letters in the King's name," though, as Spalding says, "God kenis if thay war with his Majestie's will," to raise troops and apprehend Sir John Gordon of Haddo: joined by sundry barons he set out and proceeded to the house near Kelly where Haddo was, but failed to find him.

When his two sons heartily joined Huntly in the month of March, "the old Laird Drum baid still at home, and miskenit all." He and Fedderat, when called upon to subscribe the Covenant in Aberdeen in 1643, had refused, urging that it was sufficient to do so at their own parish churches: it does not appear whether they did so or not. In spite of the laird's attempt to keep neutral, the Covenanters plundered the place of Drum.

The Marquis of Argyll, at the beginning of May, rode thither with about 400 horse from Dunottar, and was followed by the Earl Marischal with the Mearns' men: they were joined by the Earl of Lauthean [Lothian] and Laird of Lawers, with the Irish regiment of the latter, about 500 men.

"Sir Alexander Irving wes not at home when Argile and the rest came; bot his lady, and his gude dochter Ladie Marie Gordon, and sister dochter to Argile wes present. He and his company were all mad welcome according to the tyme." But as Spalding goes on, "the regiment leivit upon the Laird Drum's victuall and goodis. The Marquess schortlie removit the tua ladies and set thame out of yettis perforce (albeit the young ladie wes his awin sister dochter) with tua gray plaidis about thair heidis. Their haill servandis wes also put to the yet; bot the ladeis cam in upone tua wark naiges in pitifull manner to New Abirdein, and took up thair lodging besyde the goodwyf of Auchluncart, then duelling in the toune. Then thir runagat Irish soldiers fell to, and plunderit the place of Drum, quhairin wes stoir of insicht plenishing and riche furnitour, and all uther provisioun necessar. They left nothing which could be carrit, and brak doun the staitlie bedis, burdis and tymber work. They killit and destroyit the bestiall, nolt, scheip, ky, for their meit. They brak up girnellis, quhair they had plentie of meill and malt. They fand yirdit in the yaird of Drum ane trunk full of silver plait, goldsmith wark, jewellis, chaynes, ringes, and other ornamentis of gryte worth, and estimat about 20,000 pundis, quhairof pairt wes sein in Abirdene. Thus thir ladeis being removit with their servandis, and all thingis plunderit by thir Irish rogues, then the Marquis appointit ane capitane with 50 muskiteires of their people to keip this houss, and left tuo peice of ordinance also with them, quhair they leivit upone the lairdis girnellis and goodis quhill thay war removit."

He goes on to relate how there were following this Irish regiment 51 women with some young children, who were all quartered in Old Aberdeen, and that meal was brought for their support from the girnels at Drum, two pecks for each woman weekly: a captain was set over them to see that they got their allowance punctually and that they did no wrong.

"Thus," he continues, "is this auncient houss of Drum oppressit, spoilzeit, and pitifullie plunderit, without ony fault committit be the old laird thairof: bot onlie for his tua sones following of the hous of Huntlie, and as wes thocht soir against his will also. Aluaies this is to be nottit for the Marques of Argile's first peice of service in the play, without love or respect to his sister dochter or innocencie of the old Laird Drum, whair for a whyll I will leave him doubtless in greif and distress."

The old laird went to the Marquis of Argyll and Erll Marischal shortly after at Inverurie, "but fand littell comfort:" he then went to Frendraught. The young laird and his brother Robert were at this time with Huntly in Strathbogie.

The following old ballad relates to Margaret, Sir Alexander's youngest daughter:—

THE EARL OF ABOYNE.

The Earl of Aboyne is to Lunin gane,
An' a' his nobles are wi' him;
But he's left his bonnie ladie behin',
An' she was a sorrowfu' woman.

But he's sent a letter back to her,
To say that he was comin';
And when that she looked the letter o'er,
She was a most joyfu' woman.

She has ta'en her up to her high tower head,
To look if she saw him comin';
And there she saw ane o' his best grooms,
Comin' straightway doun frae Lunin.

Oh! far frae come ye my bonnie, bonnie boy?
O ladie, I'm last frae Lunin;
O gin this be true, that I hear ye say,
Say when is my gude lord comin'.

O here is a letter, my ladie fair,
To tell you your gude lord's a comin';
An in less, I'm sure, than the space of an hour,
He will be hame frae Lunin.

She said, "my grooms all, be ready on call,"
"An' hae a' the stables shinin';
"Wi' embroider'd draigs trim ye weel the naigs,
"For my gude lord's a comin'.

"My minstrels all, be ready on call,
"Wi' harps weel tuned for singin';
"Wi' the best o' your springs, spare not the strings
"When ye hear his bridle ringin'.

"My cookes all, be ready on call,
"Your pots an' your spits weel rankin';
"Wi' the best o' roast, an' spare nae cost,
"And see that naethin' be wantin'.

"My own cham'ermaids, be all on your guards,
"Now hae ye the rooms weel shinin';
"Wi' herbs o' sweet air, sprinkle weel the stair,
"An' cover the floors wi' linen.

"My faithful man, John, wi' my butler Tom,
"Hae ilka thing weel shinin';
"See the cups be clean, and the wine be clear,
"To drink his health for his comin'.

She has called her servants one and a'
And Marget her gentlewoman;
"Go, get for my bodie some braw attire,
"Sin' my gude lord is comin'."

O when the silk gown she had got on
O' silver cypher the linin';
Then, as at the entrance wide she stood,
She was a most beautifu' woman.

"Ye're welcome hame, my ain gude lord,
"Ye're welcome hame frae Lunin;
"Ye're welcome to Aboyne, my ain dear Lord,
"O, I've thocht lang for yer comin'.

"If I be as welcome," cried he, "as ye say,
"Come kiss me now for my comin';
"For the morn should hae been my weddin' day,
"Gin I had but stayed in Lunin.

"Gin the morn should hae been your weddin' day,
'Ye needna' hae fashed yoursel' comin';
"Cause saddle your horse, and ride back again,
"An gae, kiss your quean in Lunin."

He turned him round to his merry men a',
"Is na this a pretty scornin'?
"But I'll mak' a vow, an' keep it true,
"She'll think lang for my returnin'.

"Come Thomas, my man, get my horse, an' that soon,
"For we'll a' be awa instantlie;
"An' soon we'll alight at the bonnie Bog o' Gight,
"An' meet wi' the Marquis o' Huntlie.

Her maidens fair were a' waitin' on her,
An' the doctors were wi' her dealin';
But in a crack, her bonnie heart it brak',
An' letters were sent to Lunin.

When he saw the letters were seal'd wi' black,
O his heart was sairly heavin';
"I'd rather hae lost the lands o' Aboyne,
"Than hae lost bonnie Peggy Irvine.

"Come mount ye, an' mount ye, my trusty men a',
"I'm waefu' sorry for my journeyin';
"Frae our horse to our hat we shall a' gae in black,
"An' mourn for bonnie Peggy Irvine.

"O wae for the day that I cam' away,
"Sae foolishly back to Lunin;
"But I'll mak' a vow, and I'll keep it true,
"Ne'er again sall I kiss a woman."

The 10th laird died in 1658, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

XI. ALEXANDER, the 11th laird, eldest son of the preceding, was twice married.[1] 1st to Lady Mary Gordon, on 7th December, 1643, 4th daughter of George, second Marquis of Huntly, and 2nd to Margaret Couts or Coutts.

Spalding relates that "the Marquess was flittit to the Bog, making preparatioun for the mareage of his dochter, Ladie Mary, with Alexander Irving, the young Laird Drum, and in the meintyme wes furneshing the place of Achindoun with all necessares." . . . "Upon Thuirsday, 7 December, the young laird Drum wes mareit to the foirsaid Lady Mary Gordoun, with gryte solempnitie, and mirth and myrriness aneuche in the Bog at thair brydell; but the Lord Gordoun wes not at his sisteris brydell, throw miscontentment betwixt his father and him."

Lord Gordon had just visited his aunt, Lady Strabane, who was staying at Lesmoir; had gone thence to Strathbogie, and back to Aberdeen.—Spalding.

By his first wife he had issue, 3 sons and 4 daughters, viz.:—

1. ALEXANDER, younger of Drum.
2. Robert.
3. Charles. } Both died young.

Daughters.—1. Mary,[2] married Patrick, Count Leslie of Balquhain.
2. Margaret,[3] married Gilbert Menzies of Pitfodels.
3. Jean,[4] married Alexander Irvine of Murthill, afterwards of Drum.

[1] Contract in fam. arch., 1643. [2] Contr. in arch. fam., 1679. [3] Contr. ibid, 1682.
[4] Contr. ibid, 1694.

4. Henrietta, married Alexander Leslie of Pitcaple.

By his second wife he had one son and three daughters.

1. Charles, died young.

Daughters.—1. Catharine, married to John Gray.

2. Anne.
3. Elizabeth or Elspet. } Both died in minority, unmarried.

He and his brother Robert, during the lifetime of their father, and as young men, joined the banner of Montrose in support of the Royal cause. He endeavoured in vain to induce his father-in-law, Lord Huntly, to join them.

No one can wonder at Lord Huntly's refusal. A few years before this, Montrose, when on the side of the Covenanters, had induced the Earl with his two sons to come to Aberdeen, and there arrested him and his eldest son, Lord Gordon, and sent them as prisoners to Edinburgh.

Huntly never forgave this treatment, and after Montrose had heartily espoused the King's cause, never could be induced to co-operate with him.

In 1644, however, Huntly was appointed Lieut.-General in the North of Scotland, and levied troops for the King in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, and again in 1646 he, with 1500 foot and 600 horse, took up arms, and made a strong effort on his behalf; but even then he refused to comply with Montrose's instructions to march to Inverness and aid him in an attempt to take it. Instead of this he marched upon Aberdeen, storming it in three places, defeated Colonel Montgomery, and recovered the town for the King. He allowed his Highlanders to pillage it, and they in large numbers returned with the booty to their own homes.

Among those released from the Tolbooth of Aberdeen at this time by Montrose were Alexander Irving of Lenturk, and John Gordon of Innermarkie.

Meantime Montrose was attacked in force by Middleton, who had left Aberdeen to relieve Inverness, and was obliged to retreat before him to Beauly, and thence by Strathglass and Stratherrick to the Spey: Middleton however remained in Ross-shire, and laid siege to the Earl of Seaforth's castle, in the Chanonry: and afterwards, on hearing of Huntly's advance on Aberdeen, retraced his steps, recrossed the Spey, and returned to Aberdeen.

Later than this Huntly did what he could in the north; he levied troops, but was pursued by General David Leslie through Lochaber, and by General Middleton through Glenmoriston and Badenoch, and was at last taken prisoner by Lieut.-Colonel Menzies in Strathdon, and executed in Edinburgh on 22nd March, 1649.

The position of his sons during this civil war was very strange. Lord Gordon, the eldest, was for some time under the influence of Argyle, his

uncle by the mother's side: Lord Lewis Gordon, the 3rd son, was fighting in the ranks of the Covenanters, having previously taken up arms for the King, and subsequently deserted the Covenanters and went over to Montrose: the 2nd son, Viscount Aboyne, and the 4th, Lord Charles, afterwards created Earl of Aboyne, both adhered firmly to the Royal cause. Lord Gordon, after the battle of Inverlochy, and the defeat of Argyle, joined Montrose, and commanded his horse at the battle of Auldearn; and conjointly with Sir Nathaniel Gordon, had command of his right wing at the battle of Alford, where he was killed.

The connections by marriage between many of these combatants is interesting.

Archibald, the 7th Earl of Argyle, married Lady Agnes Douglas, 5th daughter of the 1st Earl of Morton, of the House of Lochleven, and 7th Earl. Archibald, their son, the 8th Earl and 1st Marquis of Argyle, married as his first wife, Lady Margaret Douglas, 2nd daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Morton, of the House of Lochleven.

The 9th laird of Drum married Lady Marion Douglas, daughter of the 4th Earl of Buchan, who was 2nd brother of the 1st Earl of Morton, of the House of Lochleven.

The 7th Earl of Argyle's eldest daughter, Lady Anne Campbell, married in 1607 George, 2nd Marquis of Huntly: consequently their children, Lord Gordon and his brothers and sisters, were nephews and nieces of the 8th Earl and 1st Marquis, their mother's brother; and first cousins of his son, the 9th Earl of Argyll.

The 11th laird of Drum married Lady Mary Gordon, 4th daughter of the 2nd Marquis of Huntly, and niece of the Marquis of Argyle, granddaughter of the Earl of Buchan, and grandniece of his brother, the Earl of Morton.

The three Marquises all met their deaths on the scaffold—Huntly in 1649, Montrose in 1650, and Argyle in 1661.

During Lord Huntly's first effort in the north, a party of 120 horse and 300 foot, commanded by the young Laird of Drum and his brother, young Gicht, Colonel Nathaniel Gordon and Colonel Donald Farquharson and others, proceeded, contrary to the opinion of the Marquis, from Aberdeen, which he had taken, to the town of Montrose, which they took, killed one of the bailies, made the Provost prisoner, and threw some cannon into the sea as they could not carry them away. But, on hearing that the Earl of Kinghorn was advancing upon them with the forces of Angus, they made a speedy retreat, leaving thirty of their foot behind them prisoners.

Somewhat later, after the young Laird of Drum and his brother were taken prisoners at Wick, a party of Montrose's horse took Forbes of

Craigievar and Forbes of Boyndlie prisoners at Aberdeen. Some little time afterwards, Montrose, being then in Angus and preparing to cross the Grampians, and to march to Strathbogie and make another attempt to raise the Gordons, released Craigievar and Boyndlie on their parole, upon condition that Craigievar should procure the liberation of young Drum and his brother from the jail in Edinburgh, failing which, Craigievar and Boyndlie were both to deliver themselves up to him as prisoners before the first of November. This act of generosity on the part of Montrose was greatly admired, more particularly as Craigievar was one of the heads of the Covenanters, and had great influence among them. The effort, however, to effect an exchange of prisoners failed.

The brothers shared in Montrose's exploits, and also in his dangers, and distinguished themselves so highly in his service that they were excommunicated 14th April 1644, and had a price set upon their heads: 18,000 merks was offered for the young laird dead or alive, and 9000 for Robert. With the view of escaping to England, they sailed from Fraserburgh accompanied by Lady Mary Gordon, Drum's wife, and Alexander Irvine, son of John Irvine of Artamford, but, being driven out of their course and obliged to land at Wick, where the Committee of Estates happened to be sitting, they were made prisoners, and warded in the Castle of Keiss. Thence they were conducted, under a strong escort, to Edinburgh, and lodged in the city jail. Robert died in prison six months afterwards: the young laird was then removed to the Castle under sentence of death. His execution however was stopped by the defeat of the Covenanters at Kilsyth in 1645, and, in compliance with the stipulations made by the Marquis of Montrose with the delegates from Edinburgh, he and the other prisoners there were set at liberty.

In 1646 he, with a troop of horse, and Farquharson of Inverey, with 200 infantry, beat up the quarters of the Covenanters on Deeside, within six miles of Aberdeen, taking 70 prisoners with all their horses, baggage, and provisions.

After succeeding to Drum, and on the restoration and accession of King Charles II., the offer of the peerage which had been made to his father was renewed, but he declined it unless the patent bore the date of the one formerly granted. It is probable, however, that the great reduction which his estates and fortune had undergone during the civil war was the principal reason for his refusal. About this time he sold the estate of Kelly, in Forfarshire, to Lord Panmure.—*Vide* Castellated Arch. of Abdnsh., by Sir Andrew Leith Hay, K.H.

About twenty years afterwards, King Charles II., in granting a Charter, dated at Windsor Castle, 3rd August, 1683, containing a novodamus of Drum's whole estates holding of the Crown, took occasion to express in it

the deep sense which he had of the family's loyalty, and their services and sufferings in the Royal cause.

This Charter[1] proceeded on a Procuratory of Resignation dated 4th April, 1683, for resigning in the King's hands the laird's lands and baronies of Drum, Fedderat, the tenandrie of Ruthven, the lands of Coull, Kinmucks, Kennerties, the barony of Auchtercoul, and others therein mentioned, for new infeftment thereof, to be granted to the said Alexander and his heirs male, which failing to the heirs of entail to be contained in any nomination under his hand, and failing such a nomination to his eldest heir female, which failing to his nearest heir male whatsoever, which failing to his nearest lawful heirs and assignees whatsoever.

The two following documents relate to this.

1. Copy Extract from the Books of Exchequer, 1684 :—

" At Edinburgh the 8th day of February, 1684. His Majesty's letter underwritten directed to William Marquis of Queensberry, Lord High Treasurer, John Drummond of Lundie, Lord Treasurer Depute, and the remanent Lords of his Majesty's Exchequer was presented and read, and ordained to be booked, whereof the tenor followeth. Sic superscribitur. Charles R. Right trusty and right well beloved Cousine and Councillor, right trusty and well beloved Cousine and Councillor, right trusty and well beloved Councillor, and trusty and well beloved we greet you well, whereas in a signature (of the date of these presents) signed by us in favours of Alexander Irwing of Drum, we were graciously pleased in consideration of the eminent loyalty and good services of the family of Drum for several ages to change the holding of such of the lands as formerly held ward from simple ward to Taxt ward. We have also thought fit hereby to authorise and require you to pass the said signature in the ordinary form and method in such cases accustomed ; and (in further consideration of the sufferings of several of that family upon the account of their adherence to the true interests of the Crown) to fill up the Taxt duties in the blanks that are left in the said signature for that effect, according to the old Retoured duties of those his ward lands, notwithstanding any orders or instructions formerly given by us to the contrary. For doing whereof this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Windsor Castle the 3rd day of August 1683 years, and of our reign the 35th year. By his Majesty's command sic subscribitur Morray.

" Extractum de libris scaccarii per me.

(Signed) " Geo. Mackenzie, Cler. Reg."

2. Copy of Clause in the Charter of Resignation by Charles II. to Alexander Irvine of Drum, August 3rd, 1683 :—

" Insafer nos pro bonis fidelibus et gratuitis servitiis nobis et progeni-

[1] Chart. in publ. arch.

toribus nostris beatæ memoriæ nostris que successoribus per dictum Alexandrum Irvine de Drum ejus que progenitores et successores præstitis et præstandis ; Præsertim vero ob magna et notanda servitia Willielmi Irvine de Drum unius ex ejus prædecessoribus, qui strenuo nostro antecessori Roberto Primo in omnibus suis bellis et extremitatibus inseparabiliter adhæserat, et quem nulla unquam pericula Regis sui personam ant titulum declarare cogebant ; ac prædecessoris sui non minus Domini Alexandri Irvine de Drum, qui ductu suo et valore ad Harlai prælium summa præstitit auxilia ad insolentem istam Insulanorum seditionem reprimendam, ubi eorum Ducem M'Lenum inter alios segregavit, oppugnavit, manuque propriâ in ipsâ belli acie occidit, in associatorum terrorem et cladem, sed qui in eadem actione Principi suo vitæ pretio servivit, gloriam sibi repertans jus Regium propriamque fidem sanguine suo signari : necnon aliis Domini Alexandri Irvine de Drum ex ejus prædecessoribus, qui in publico Ducis Murdachi ministerio pro zelo, servitio et magno suo erga Principem affectu, conspicuus apparuit in commissione illa, quæ, Illustrissimum progenitorem nostrum Jacobum Primum antiquo suo Regno et Regimini restauravit, et hoc præter alia multa servitia fidelia, tam prænominatorum quam integrorum aliorum antiquæ istius fidelis et inviolatæ familiæ praedecessorum, diversis eorum sæculis peracta ; sive pacis sive belli temporibus ac in omnibus conditionibus quæ ipsos capaces redderent, vitis suis et fortunis sacris Regis sui personæ et prærogativæ sibi usquam caris, inservire et tueri : spectati vero in recentioribus instantiis fidelium et alacrium servitiorum et perpessionum tum patris Domini Alexandri Irvine de Drum, tum prænominati Alexandri nunc de Drum sui filii, qui nuperis calamitatum et rebellionis temporibus fidelium suorum antecessorum nomina meruerunt ; idque fidissima eorum et tenacissima Illustrissimi nostri Patris Caroli Primi, sempiternæ memoriæ, nostris que rebus adhesione, in arctissimis nostris difficultatibus et angustiis, adeo ut non mulctæ, carceres, fortunarum minæ, excommunicatio, exilium, nec sententiæ in eorum vitam latæ, præsertim dicti Alexandri, in quem sententia lata fuit, et illico fuisset executa, si non providente Deo fidus noster tunc temporis Commissarius et Præfectus Montis rosarum Marchio eum in arce nostra Edinburgina, ubi in arcta custodia jacebat, in libertatem assernisset ; neque innumeræ aliæ crudelitates, oppressiones et devastationes per prævalentes tunc rebelles in ipsius et patris sui familias et fortunas late commissæ, nec ullæ aliæ severitates et difficultates, aut dura eorum temporum pericula, eos unquam deterrebant, nec ullæ quæcunque suasiones aut illecebræ eos unquam deviare fecerunt a sincera ista fide et zelo, quibus erga personam et prærogativam Regiam usquam claruerunt."

Such testimony to the continuous loyalty of the family, during times when many illustrious families fought sometimes for and sometimes against the Crown, is something worth inheriting.

An entail, subject to certain provisions and restrictions, including power to heirs, who should succeed, to sell such lands as should be necessary for paying the just debts of the entailer, was accordingly executed, in form of a Procuratory of Resignation to the Crown and relative deeds, in 1683, two years before the Entail Act of 1685 was passed: and on 4th September, 1687, Drum executed a Deed of Nomination regulating the order of succession in favour of, first, his son Alexander, and failing him and the heirs of his body, and failing other heirs male of his own body, then of Alexander Irvine of Murthill and his heirs male, and failing them of James Irvine of Artamford and his heirs male, and failing them of Robert Irvine of Cults and his heirs male, failing all of these of the heirs female of his own body without division. For some reason, Irvine of Saphock, who was the nearest heir male failing the entailer's own issue, was entirely omitted.

The entailer died about a month afterwards, and (anticipating a little) the steps taken to make the entail valid were as follows. Immediately after the granter's death, Irvine of Murthill petitioned the Court to record it, and as it was the very first entail recorded under the Act of 1685, especial care was taken that everything might be done in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

The Lords of Council ordained, "The Charter and Nomination relative thereto, containing the said tailzie of the barony of Drum, being produced and read, and collationed with the following record of the same, in the presence of the Lords, that the said record thereof be insert and registrate in the books appointed for the registration of tailzies conform to 22nd Act of his Majesty's first Parliament concerning tailzies."

Then follow the Charter and Deed of Nomination, which were recorded on 31st July, 1688.

The question whether it was valid against creditors and singular successors arose subsequently, as will be seen.

The lands of Strachan were not included in the entail.

Besides the entail and nomination, this laird executed on the same day as he signed the latter a bond of provision in favour of his eldest son by his second marriage, Charles Irvine and his heirs, and to other heirs male nominated to succeed to his estates, amounting to £80,000 Scots, and another bond for 8000 merks in favour of his daughter Elspet; and on the following day a disposition mainly in favour of Margaret Coutts, his second wife, and their son Charles, securing to them, and the heirs male of his son Charles, then of himself the granter and his said wife, to the heirs specified

in the entail and nomination, ample provisions, under which Margaret Coutts was to have the life-rent of the estate during widowhood, and his son Charles or any other heir succeeding to the estate was bound to pay to his other daughters, Catharine and Anna Irvine, on their attaining the age of sixteen, a sum left blank in the deed. Apparently his eldest son, Alexander, only lived till 1696, while his widow by 1690 had become the wife of Robert Irvine of Cults. Much trouble resulted from these provisions.

The timber in the east and west woods of Drum, and that part called the Kitchen Bog, was sold in 1685 for 18,000 merks, the purchaser, James Duncan, being allowed ten years to cut and remove it.

There is an old ballad relative to this laird's second marriage, which is entitled :—

THE LAIRD O' DRUM.

The laird o' Drum's a huntin' gane
  Upon a mornin' early ;
An' he has spied a weel faur'd May
  Was sheerin' at her barley.

O can ye fancy me, fair May,
  O can ye fancy me, O ?
O can ye fancy me, fair May,
  An' let your sheerin' be, O ?

I canna fancy ye, kind sir,
  I canna fancy ye, O ;
For I'm nae fit to be your wife,
  Your miss I'd scorn to be, O.

Cast off, cast off the gown o' gray,
  Put on the silk and scarlet ;
I'll mak' a vow, an' keep it true,
  Ye'll ne'er be miss nor harlot.

I canna wear your silken gown,
  They rattle at the heel, O ;
But I can wear the linsey brown,
  And that sets me right weel, O.

My father is an old shepherd,
  Keeps sheep on yonder hill, O :
And ilka thing he bids me do,
  I work aye at his will, O.

He's ta'en him to her auld father,
  Keeps sheep on yonder hill, O ;
Ye've a fair May to your daughter,
  Dear vow, I lo'e her weel, O.

She canna han'le china cups,
Nor mak' your dish o' tea, O ;
But she can milk baith cow and ewe,
Wi' cogie on her knee, O.

She'll shak' i' the barn, and winnow corn,
An' ca' your loads to mill, O ;
In time o' need, she'll saddle your steed,
An' draw your boots hersel', O.

O fa will bake my bridal bread ?
An' fa will brew my ale, O ?
An' fa will welcome my bride hame ?
It's mair than I can tell, O.

O I will bake your bridal bread,
An' I will brew your ale, O ;
But fa will welcome your bride hame,
It's mair than I can tell, O.

Fu' four and twenty lairds and lords
Stood at the yetts o' Drum, O ;
But ne'er a man did lift his hat,
When the lady o' Drum was come, O.

But he has ta'en her by the hand,
An' led her but and ben, O ;
Says welcome hame, my lady Drum,
For this is a' your ain, O.

Then out he spak' his brother dear,
An angry man was he, O ;
Says he, ye hae wedded this day a wife
A shame to a' yer degree, O.
[*or* That's far below your degree, O.]

Weel I hae wedded a wife to win,
An' ye a wife to spen', O ;
As long's my head my hat can bear,
She'll be the lady Drum, O.

The first lady that I did wed
She was o' high degree, O ;
She could na gang out at the yetts o' Drum
But the perlin abeen her een, O.

The first lady that I did wed,
She was o' high degree, O ;
I durst na come intil the rooms,
But wi' hat below my knee, O.

When bells were rung, an' mass was sung,
An' a' were boun' to bed, O ;
The Laird o' Drum an' the shepherd's daughter
In ae bed they were laid, O.

Gin' ye'd been come o' noble bluid,
As ye're o' low degree, O ;
We might hae walked into the street
Amang gude companie, O.

I tauld ye lang ere we were wed,
I was o' low degree, O ;
An' now I am your wedded wife,
I scorn this slight frae ye, O.

When you are dead, an' I am dead,
An' baith laid i' the grave, O ;
An seven lang years are come and gane,
Fu' justice I will hae, O.

She had nae been forty weeks his wife,
Till she brought him a son, O ;
She was as weel a loved lady
As ever was in Drum, O.

This laird, the 11th, died in 1687, and was buried in Drum's aisle, his funeral being attended by the magistrates and citizens under arms. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

XII. ALEXANDER, the 12th laird, born about 1646, died 1696. He married Marjory or May, daughter of Forbes of Auchreddie, but had no issue.

He does not appear to have had any enjoyment of his paternal estates. These must have been considerably reduced in extent and value. Kelly and probably Forglen had been sold to pay fines and debts, contracted during the civil war, and his father further burdened the estates with provisions to his children or their husbands, and to his second wife, and especially to his son by her.

The late laird had also appointed trustees and administrators for some reason or another for his son, Alexander, and had nominated Alexander Irvine of Murthill as his executor, as administrator for Alexander, his eldest son, and as tutor for Charles, his second son.

It may be that the eldest had offended him by his marriage with Marjory Forbes, daughter of Forbes of Auchreddie, for I find a reference, in a discharge granted to Irvine of Murthill dated 6th January 1688, to a claim made by Patrick, Count Leslie, for expenses going to Edinburgh with the Laird of Drum "in pursuit of the reduction of the marriage *alleged* to be made betwixt him and Marjory Forbes:" from which one may infer that he was married before his father's death. This marriage must have been recognized as valid, for his widow had a jointure paid to her for many years as the Dowager Lady Drum.

Or again he and his father may have quarrelled about the latter's second marriage. Perhaps the son was not thought competent to manage his affairs, or, more probably, advantage was taken of his father in his old age.

The old laird died, probably in October, 1687; Murthill was confirmed as his executor on 10th November 1687, and his accounts as executor and administrator were afterwards rendered, commencing in October of that year.

He, too, seems to have had a hard time of it in consequence of claims made against the Entailer's estate, and the burdens for jointures and provisions.

By February, 1690, Margaret Coutts had become the wife of Robert Irvine of Cults, one of the substitutes under the entail, and in February of that year, we find a process of suspension and multiplepoinding had been "raised at the instance of the tenants on the estate of Drum against Alexander Irvine of Murthill, one of the pretended administrators of the estate, and Margaret Coutts, relict of the late Laird of Drum, and then spouse to Robert Irvine of Cults," and an act and factory granted by the Court of Session, dated 28th February in that year, "nominating and appointing —— Irvine, younger of Kingcoussie, to be factor on the Highland estate of Drum, lying in Cromar, and within the parochines of Coul, Tarland, and Logie, or any other parish within the bounds of Cromar."

In 1691, Murthill, as Drum's executor, obtained a decree from the Commissary of Aberdeen against some debtors. In February of the following year the Lords of Council and Session gave a decision in his favour as administrator for Alexander Irvine, then of Drum, and as tutor nominate to Charles Irvine, second son of the late Drum, against the said Charles Irvine, Robert Irvine of Cults, James Irvine of Artamford (all substitutes in the entail), and Robert Irvine of Fedderat, for selling part of the estate of Drum.

In the same year and month, Patrick Leslie of Balquhain got a decree against the Laird of Drum and his tutors and curators, ordaining Alexander Irvine of Murthill, administrator for Drum, to pay him the by gone annual rents of the sum of 12,000 merks due to himself, and other sums therein specified.

The Laird of Balquhain seems to have got payment in full of the tocher of his wife, Mary Irvine, amounting to 12,000 merks, and to have granted a discharge dated 24th November, 1685 : but to have subsequently bargained with Murthill for 20,000 merks more, payable to him and Menzies of Pitfodels, equally between them, in augmentation of their wives' tochers, under date 6th January, 1688, and further, on 6th July following, to have

got a promise that Murthill would give them, or each of their ladies, one of the jewels that had been given him in custody by the Laird of Drum before his death. He granted a discharge of these obligations on 28th November, 1693.

Early in 1692, Murthill, as assignee of the laird, made over to his own eldest son, Alexander Irvine, his heirs and assignees, all bonds, contracts, and sums of money due to the estate of the old laird, under "a translation" dated 14th April; and he died shortly after in the same year. His son seems to have succeeded him in the administration of the estate with all the attendant troubles and difficulties; and he married Jean Irvine, sister of the Laird of Drum, the date of the contract being 12th July, 1693.

The laird's half-brother, Charles Irvine, died a minor early in the last mentioned year, as there is an account of the disbursements at his funeral, dated April, 1693. At the time of his death the bond of provision in his favour for £80,000 Scots was not paid; and later on an attempt was made by creditors to show that the then laird was his heir, in respect that this bond was granted in favour of Charles, and, failing him and the heirs male of his body, *of the heirs of entail;* and that, consequently, the then laird, their debtor, was bound to enter as heir to the said Charles in this bond of provision, with a view to making it a burden on the estate, and they succeeded.

In the first instance, it became necessary to sell part of the estate. Strachan, as already mentioned, was not included in the entail, and apparently an Act of the Scots Parliament was obtained for selling so much of the estate as would pay all the debts contracted before making the entail or by the entailer himself.

There is extant a minute of agreement between Alexander Irvine of Murthill, administrator of the estate, and Sir Alex. Bannerman of Elsick, proceeding on the narrative that the parties had agreed upon a sale of the lands of Strachan, part of the estate of Drum, then purchased by Sir Alex. Bannerman for 28,800 merks Scots, and 10,000 merks for the timber, but that, owing to the incapacity of the then laird of Drum, there could be no alienation nor valid disposition granted by the administrator immediately. Provision was made for Sir A. Bannerman advancing the price on terms therein specified, and for his entry at Whitsunday, 1695. This minute is dated 6th February, 1695, but it is stated that it appears to have been cancelled, possibly owing to the death of the 12th laird; if so, a similar one was probably entered into for effecting the sale, on Murthill succeeding to Drum, as Sir A. Bannerman acquired Strachan about that time.

This laird died comparatively young in 1696, leaving a widow, but no issue, and in him failed the main line in direct descent. He was succeeded under the entail by his brother-in-law and 4th cousin.

XIII. ALEXANDER, the 13th laird, b. ——, died 1720, was a son of Alexander of Murthill, who died in 1692, and a descendant, probably great-grandson, of Gilbert of Colairlie, who was a younger son of Alexander who fell at Pinkie, and brother of the 8th laird, who married Lady Elizabeth Keith.

He married, on 12th July, 1693, Jean, daughter of Alexander, the 11th laird, by Lady Mary Gordon, and had issue by her 1 son and 2 daughters.

1. ALEXANDER, yr. of Drum.

Daughters—1. Helen, md. Gordon of Dorlathers.

2. Margaret.

He had also a brother, John, who, after his death, was tutor-at-law to his son, and, on the death of the latter, succeeded to Drum as heir of entail.

By their marriage contract, he became bound to infeft her in life-rent of the lands of Murthill, and should he succeed to the estate of Drum, to secure her in life-rent to 30 chalders of victual and money rent out of said estate, counting 100 merks for the chalder of victual, and to the manor place of Drum with the offices, while the heir of the marriage should be minor or unmarried, and thereafter to £100 Scots yearly.

On this laird's succession in 1696, troubles gathered on him fast, the nearest heirs of line threatened processes of reduction of the entail, and he had to undertake to pay considerable sums to Count Leslie of Balquhain, Menzies of Pitfodels, and others for securing his right. He accordingly got a warrant or act of the Scots Parliament for selling so much of the estate of Drum as would pay off all the debts contracted either before making the tailzie or by the entailer himself: there can be no doubt that the debts of the entailer were considerable, besides a jointure to his widow, and an aliment to his son: but these proved the cause of further debts to the 13th laird.

He first carried out the sale of the lands of Strachan, which were not included in the entail, to Sir Alexander Bannerman: he then sold Auchtercoul, part of the estates in Cromar, for £48,000 Scots to Black of Haddo, but repurchased it in fee simple in 1702; and sold the lands of Hirn and Drumquhynie to Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys: he appears a little before this time to have sold his own property of Murthill to Robert Cuming, Master of the Mortifications of Aberdeen, with consent of his wife, who renounced her right under her marriage contract to the life rent thereof, and he made provision for her by obligations dated 1697 and 1709, out of the manor-place of Drum and other lands, including Tarland, whereby she was to have the use of the manor-place until any heir male issue of their marriage should marry or become major: in which case she was, after her removal, to receive £100 yearly for mailling of a house.

The creditors, upon getting payment, disponed any rights they still had to a Mr William Black, advocate, then Drum's trustee, who, sometime before his death, transferred them all in favour of Drum : at a later period Drum disponed all these rights, in 1719, in favour of Sir Alexander Cuming of Culter.

This baronet had become bound as cautioner and co-principal for the 13th laird in several debts and sums of money as early as 1701 ; for between 1696 and 1701 Drum granted Sir Alexander bonds of relief, seven in number, amounting to 102,000 merks. There is also extant a memo. for the Laird of Drum, dated 18th September, 1700, respecting the sale of part of his estate (possibly Auchtercoul) for paying off the debts and haill adjudications led therefor, which he had paid and purchased in upon his own and his friend's credit.

Sir Alexander Cuming made great profession of his desire to assist Drum, and to maintain that ancient family, but, as will be seen below, his course of action was well calculated to ruin it.

The Laird of Drum then granted several heritable bonds over his estate of Auchtercoul, besides increasing his liabilities on bills and other bonds ; and part of the provision for his wife, Jean Irvine, was secured on the lands of Tarland, in the barony of Auchtercoul.

His eldest son took part in the Earl of Mar's rising in 1715, during which he was severely wounded, but escaped to the continent. There are extant letters from his father to him while he was abroad. In one, dated 18th July, 1716, he writes that he has received his son's letter from Cambray, and describes his own embarrassments, and points out that he could not alter the entail, and saw no way of securing the estate to his son except by a remission. He concludes, " I doubt not, when the Government cannot get the estate, a remission will be easier got if this trial were once over : " probably referring to the trial at Carlisle of the prisoners taken at Sheriffmuir and elsewhere in Scotland ; he refers to " the debts affecting his estate in spite of what had been paid off by the sale of lands. Estimating his estate to be then worth 16,260 merks a year, with superiorities yielding annually 9000 merks, he desired to sell land to value of 7200 merks a year and the superiorities : he reckoned that the proceeds would pay his debts, estimated at 135,000 merks, and that he would still have 9000 merks a year, less an annuity payable to the Dowager Lady Drum."

In another letter, dated 4th September of same year, in reply to one from his son, and sent to care of Mr Wm. Gordon, banquir at Paris, he says, " I am very desirous to have a remission for you in case I should die, and probably I cannot live long ;" and again, " a remission will be much easier got now than if I were dead, because ye have presently nothing to lose."

His son was ultimately pardoned and must have returned to Scotland by the early part of 1719, for we find a letter from the laird to him, addressed to him in Edinburgh, and dated 12th March, and one from him to the Laird of Portlethen, enclosing a list of debts, dated Drum, 10th June in the same year. This list purports to be "A List of Debts that People hath old Drum's bond for, by himself, viz., a nott of those who hath my own personal bond:" the amount of these is nearly £30,000 Scots, but it includes certain bonds marked "Payd" amounting to about £4600, and others amounting to £2500 "Transferred:" but he subjoins a further list of debts for which Culter was jointly bound with him, viz., to Lady Balquhain's children £4333 6s 8d, and to Black of Haddo £26,661 13s 4d.

A little earlier than this Drum, having burdened his estate of Auchtercoul with several heritable bonds, with consent of his son, had by minute of sale dated 3rd and 18th September, 1718, sold and disponed to Sir Alexander Cuming the land and baronies of Auchtercoul and Tarland, for which the latter became bound to pay Drum 80,000 merks Scots, with liberty to apply the same towards purging the debts and incumbrances which affected his purchase. Sir Alexander then got a Charter and was infeft: a disposition with the further consent of Jean Irvine, Drum's spouse, followed dated 8th September, 1719; and there is an obligation or backbond of Sir Alexander's to Drum to hold compt of the same, dated 13th March, 1722; and as he had by that time paid a considerable part of the price to Drum's creditors, and taken obligations to the debts, but had still a balance in his hands, he became bound to apply the residue in like manner, in the event of his purchase being confirmed by the Court of Session in a process then depending against Drum and Sir Alexander at the instance of Irvine of Crimond, one of the substitute heirs of entail.

Shortly before his death, which took place in 1720, this Drum had a conversation with Captain Cuming, Sir Alexander's eldest son, and James Gordon of Barns, one of his creditors, relative to compounding and transacting his debts. Poor man, the more he paid the more the claims on him appear to have increased.

This was followed by a letter, dated 29th October, 1719, from Sir Alexander Cuming to the young laird, referring to a proposal, which he says he had made to his father, to obtain an Act of Parliament to resettle the lands and barony of Drum and others upon Alexander Irvine, younger of Drum, his heirs male, and the other heirs of entail, and for selling part (*i.e.* the remainder) of the Estate of Cromar, &c., for payment of the deceast Alexander Irvine of Drum's debts, and the other debts of the family, and raising children's provisions, &c. He continues, "Such an Act, even in the votes, will be far from being any prejudice to you, but people will see

that there is a good old estate settled on you (how much no body needs to know), and that is more than they can know of the estates of any of our countrymen." He then goes on to assure him that he has "no view in it but to serve the family, for his own purchase was perfectly secure, and, next to his own security, he wished young Drum's family better than any in the world." This letter was written at Bath; he urges him to come up with his charters, tailzie, and writings, and promises him every assistance, and in a P.S. assures him that "such Acts are common every year in settling great families, making jointures, paying debts, and raising provisions." Sir Alexander's scheme was now developed, viz., to force a judicial sale of the Drum estate, by making out that the incumbrances affecting them were so heavy that they could not be paid otherwise, and to resettle the land representing whatever residue might be over.

The young laird thus pressed, and led to believe that he would still have a moderate estate left, fell in with his proposals. He wrote to Alexander Thomson, of Portlethen, enclosing Sir Alexander's letter, and referred to his having already shown it to him; he thus reminds him, "I desired you to call to mind what debts you thought could be scraped together that could be said to be my grandfather's, who was the entailer, and so by adding them to the debts of his, still unpaid, which, with my sisters' bonds of provision, would amount, by accumulating the annual rents from the date of the old bonds (which will be, I believe, very near 25 years back) to very near about 70,000 and odd pounds Scots, which, with any debts you could scrape together as aforesaid, might make up the sum demanded, which must be mentioned in the petition, and indeed must be made up to the value of (I mean the extracts from the registers of the bonds set up) 92,000, and as many pounds more as possibly you can find; it's no matter whether payed or not, being that's what will not be questioned." No wonder that he concludes the letter, "Pray keep all this as much a secret as possibly I can beg you, for reasons."

Such was the scheming going on between Sir Alex. Cuming and the young laird, the latter a foolish and unscrupulous tool, careless of the honour and interests of the family, provided a remnant of the estate was left free for him to enter on.

They both wrote to Drum at this time; for the laird wrote to Sir Alexander referring to *both* letters in the same month, and mentioned a bond which played a very important part in enabling them to carry out the scheme referred to, and denuding the family of the greater part of their property.

This bond was one for £80,000 Scots, with annual rent, granted by the entailer to his son by the second marriage, Charles, and to his heirs, whom

failing, to his nearest heirs of tailzie: on the death of Charles, the 13th laird was the nearest male heir under the entail; and in this letter he wrote, "I think the production of it will make a clear demonstration of the necessitie of selling more land."

At this stage of the negotiations this laird died, at Whitsunday, 1720, and was succeeded by his son. He was survived by his widow, Jean, the entailer's daughter.

XIV. ALEXANDER, the 14th laird, born about 1695, died 1737. He does not seem to have been married.

Some account has been already given of his younger days. Immediately on his accession as laird, Sir Alexander Cuming wrote to Thomson of Portlethen, on 2nd June, 1720, relative to Drum's health and affairs, and the letter shows his anxiety lest he should die before the desired Act of Parliament could be obtained: he mentions that he had remitted some money to Edinburgh, and would send some small remittances to Aberdeen to meet pressing claims of Drum's creditors: and his readiness to venture a sum of £2000, if it would satisfy the creditors, besides the entailer's debts: and that he "would with pleasure once more lend his helping hand to rescue that worthy family." But at the same time he desires to know what further security he could get till an Act of Parliament should be attempted, and refers to Drum's telling him that his mother would assign a considerable part of her jointure to him as part of his security.

It is evident from documents that later on the Dowager Lady Drum also consented to restrict her jointure from 1950 merks to 1500 merks, or £1000 Scots, and that Sir Alexander wrote to her that the abatement was for the benefit of the laird of Drum, and should be applied accordingly.—*Vide* State of Process, &c., relative to judicial sale of the Drum estates, 1737, p. 176.

On the same day, 2nd June, 1720, a minute of sale between Alex. Irvine of Drum and Sir Alex. Cuming of Culter was signed, obliging the former to grant a disposition of the town and lands of Coul, &c., in Cromar, with entry at Whitsunday, 1720: the price to be applied in purchasing in the debts contracted by his grandfather, or any other debts contracted by the heirs of entail, affecting these lands; and the remainder, if any, for payment of debts for which Sir Alexander stood bound, either as co-principal or cautioner for Drum's father, or of Drum's debts to himself: several debts are then specified, and there is a proviso that if it should be thought necessary to apply for an Act of Parliament, Sir Alexander was to advance money to pay for it, and all other expenses, and that should

the price of the estate not cover this, Drum and his heirs were to be liable in repayment to him.

He then instructed Thomson of Portlethen, 7th July, 1720, to pay off and compound with old Drum's creditors, as he must take assignations to their debts, "in order to lead to an adjudication to be a pretext for an Act of Parliament to confirm his articles of sale of the estate;" and further, "to muster up old debts and bonds, principals and annual rents, for those will be a pretext for an Act of Parliament: but it is not proper for you let any person know more of this than what needs."

Over and above this the laird granted Sir Alexander a heritable bond over the whole of his estates, the lands and barony of Drum, Kinmuck, and all the lands in Cromar for his liferent interest in them, but the latter disponed and transferred this to James Gordon of Barns for behoof of Drum's creditors in 1722.

Sir Alexander again wrote to Thomson of Portlethen on 16th and 21st July, 1720, referring to the proposed Act of Parliament, and says in the latter, "Meantime I will pay off old Drum, the entailer's debts, which will certainly affect the estate, and thereby I shall make up a title to the rest of the lands of Cromar, which I lately purchased, for as to the former my security is good enough."

By this time he had acquired right in one form or another to the whole of the Cromar estate; but he did not keep it long.

His plans are further developed in his own letters. He wrote on 30th July following to Thomson of Portlethen, "If all old Drum's creditors will assign their debts and heritable bonds, &c., I will pay them when they please, and raise an adjudication against the estate, in order to be a pretence for a sale by Act of Parliament, without which and mustering up debts sufficient to balance all the debts of the last and present Drum, none of their creditors can expect one groat: for the estate is liable for neither, and can only be affected during this Drum's life, and that, considering the jointure, will hardly relieve me, for he must still live, and you may be sure his rent will not maintain him here [viz., in London], and I am considerably in advance for him."

A letter of similar import followed of date 4th August; and in another dated 11th August, he refers to an old bond in favour of Irvine of Cults, thus, "I suppose if he assigns me to the heritable bond and all the annual rents since old Drum, the entailer's death, or these 39 years by past, if they be not discharged they will come to a large sum of money: and tho' he loses what was due by the last Drum, he will have enough." This appears to refer to some old wadsets over the lands of Drum.

About this time Sir Alexander appears to have advanced the £2000 stg. to pay some of Drum's debts, and he held several bonds of relief in respect to obligations for which he had been Drum's cautioner: but he took very good care to protect himself. He had already got a heritable bond over the whole of the laird's estates for his life interest, but on 29th April, 1721, he got from him in addition a bond for £10,000 sterling, payable at Whitsunday following, with £2000 of liquidate expenses and interest, with letters of special charge, raised thereupon at his instance against Drum, to enter heir in special to the deceast Charles Irvine, second son of the entailer, his uncle, in the bond for £80,000 Scots, granted as a provision for Charles. His object was, by getting this bond from Drum, as for money borrowed, or paid for him, to be in a position to get the said bond of provision (originally granted in favour of Charles) adjudged to be due to the present laird, as his heir, and afterwards to get the estate of Drum adjudged liable for the payment thereof: he succeeded on 5th January, 1722, in getting a decree of adjudication against the estate for payment of the sum contained in the said bond, or at least so much of it as would pay off the £10,000.

It is true that he granted a back bond declaring this £10,000 stg. bond to be in trust for behoof of himself and Drum's other creditors, but by purchasing assignations of debts, he was the principal creditor. There was another decree relative to this same bond after Sir Alexander's death.

Besides this, he got a decree of adjudication with respect to another bond, one for 8000 merks, granted in favour of Charles' sister, Elspet: in both cases decree was granted with 30 years' annual rent, the Lords reserving certain objections raised by Irvine of Crimond, the next heir substitute in the entail.

For about this time Crimond and his brother, Artamford, interfered, seeing the risk of the family estates being sold and lost: and John Irvine, the next heir and uncle of the laird, was communicated with for his interest: he was then in Carolina.

An attempt was then made to compromise with these prospective heirs; while the creditors on the estate assented to Sir Alexander Cuming's taking steps to effect a sale of it in order to obtain payment.

A state of the circumstances of the family of Drum was drawn up and submitted to the creditors in 1723: there is also extant a memo. concerning Drum's creditors, and a memorial for John Irvine framed in the same year. These contain much interesting information.

The first of these documents runs as follows, viz. :—

"Alexander Irvine of Drum, entailed his estate with clauses de non alienando et non contrahendo debitum, and only allowed the heirs of tailzie

to sell as much of the estate as would pay his own debts. This Drum's father succeeded as heir of tailzie, who upon his entry met not only with vast sums due by the entailer, but also with most litigious and expensive processes and law suits raised against him by the heirs male, heirs of line, and several other persons, which at last he was obliged to compound in the most prudent manner he could: and that obliged the last Drum to contract a vast many debts, and involved him in difficulties he could never yet extricate himself from.

The entailer's debts *yet unpaid* affecting the estate of Drum amount to			£40,000 Scots
The debts contracted by the last Drum will be about 100,000 merks			66,666 13 4
			£106,666 13 4
The yearly amount whereof is 8000 merks	£5333 6 8		
Jean Irvine, Lady Drum, her jointure is yearly (4000 merks)	2666 13 4		
Mey Forbes, Lady Drum, her annuity is (1950 merks)	1300 0 0		
			9300 0 0
Rental of the estate of Drum, viz.:—			
The lands and barony of Drum, about 8000 merks	£5333 6 8		
The lands of Cromar yet unsold, about 3300 merks *	2866 13 4		
			8200 0 0
Deficiency			£1100 0 0

* Should be 4300 merks.

So that during the ladies' liferents this Drum had nothing to live upon, and there is a deficience of £1100 yearly, so that will be wanting to pay the annual rents as long as they live.

"Seeing the last Drum was bound up by the tailzie, none of the creditors will get a farthing, unless Sir Alexander Cuming prevail in his adjudication upon a bond of £80,000 granted by the entailer to his son Charles, and a process of sale raised thereon (which is for the behoof of himself and all his other creditors): and even albeit Sir Alexander prevail, there will be a necessity for the creditors to give a considerable abatement of their respective debts, otherwise Drum will have nothing remaining for himself."

The memorandum concerning Drum's creditors is very interesting, but too long to be quoted here. Among other things it is stated that "the last

Drum was far from being an ill manager; for considering the great debts left by the entailer, the jointures and aliment payable out of the estate, there remained but a very small competency for himself to live upon, which he managed with great credit and frugality." This document is much to the same purport as the former, but the particulars are given more in detail.

The memorial for John Irvine gives a narrative of the state of matters, with his suggestions as to the course he should pursue for his own interest, as one of the heirs substitute under the entail, and with a view to his avoiding any step which might involve an irritancy of the entail, which Irvine of Crimond, the next substitute, might take advantage of.

To return now to Sir Alexander Cuming, the following extract from a letter from him to Drum, dated 7th February, 1724, shows his mode of proceeding in the affair. After referring to the probability of his making terms with Drum's uncle, John Irvine, for £200 sterling, and an aliment of 500 merks per annum for life; to the negotiations with Crimond, and to Drum's own interest being met by selling the estate and securing for him any residue, he proceeds thus, "You must observe, that, if we had met with opposition, tho' we should carry the principal sum, which is a great question, yet as to the annual rents, to which your father had right as apparent heir to Charles, yet if he possest the land which was liable therefor, no annual rent would be due; and tho' I have adjudged the £80,000 with annual rent, yet the annual rents due in your father's time is not a subject adjudgeable, but altho' they had been due, they must be carried by confirmation; this is what none of them has yet discovered, but occurred to the President, my Lord Dun, and some others of our friends."

"There is another thing they have not yet discovered, to wit, that the bond is only payable by Drum's heirs male, which shows the intention was only to affect the lands which was not in the tailzie, that might have fallen to them."

"There is yet another difficulty which I will not mention till I see you, that would have been very hard upon you." He then urges him to sign the obligation to John Irvine at once, and assures him that he could not have done more for his service and that of the Drum family if he had been his own son.

What has been quoted shows that Sir Alexander knew the injustice of the course he was pursuing, but apparently he knew that he had means of getting his plans carried into execution through a perversion of justice.

The unfortunate laird of Drum seems to have been like wax in his hands; and, convinced that unless he did as he was told, there would be nothing left for him, to have acquiesced and plotted along with him, to effect a sale of the estates.

The view taken of what was going on by a relative of the Drum family is seen by the following extract of a letter from John Elphinstone of Glack to Irvine of Crimond, dated 7th July, 1723. In it he expresses "his fears that Mr Irvine would go into Sir Alexander's measures for ruining that estate, notwithstanding his expressions that he would do nothing against the preservation of the family of Drum:" he adds, "its what I still feared, and, if you remember, I told you so (when I understood that Mr Garrioch had so much the management of him), and I smelled by Mr Garrioch his words that he was then much in Sir Alexander's interest, and I believe not without gold." In the same letter he speaks of Sir Alexander "having put his hand to the plough, and not being likely to look back untill he build upon the destruction of that old family:" he advises Crimond to enquire into the legality of their proceedings, but warns him that he "supposes what is done betwixt them will be so closely keeped that it will not be easily discovered;" and points out that no friend would advise him (Crimond) to venture his all upon such an uncertainty. Glack appears to have been a shrewd sensible man.

John Irvine, Drum's uncle, apparently thought it best for his interest not to oppose the sale of the estate, in consideration of the offer, made to and accepted by him, of £200 sterling, and a yearly aliment of 500 merks for life.

Sir Alexander Cuming did not live to see the end of his plans. He died in 1725, and he died bankrupt! One may be pardoned for expressing some satisfaction in recording this.

He must have died early in that year, for his son, Alexander, appears to have been confirmed as executor of his father on 5th May. The deceased baronet had granted a disposition in favour of his son of the lands of Culter in 1717; and had also, conjointly with Lady Cuming, granted one also in his favour, in 1720: (the son was then Captain Alexander Cuming): he had besides this granted a disposition of the lands of Glenbucket to Barns in 1723. On the other hand, his son had granted backbonds more or less in favour of his mother and her children. Sir Alexander granted a disposition of the bond for £10,000 sterling (granted him by Drum) on 27th January, 1725, in favour of his son, Captain Alexander Cuming, Mr John Ogilvie of Balbegno, James Gordon of Barns, Dr John Gordon and Alexander Thomson, the survivors and survivor, and their assignees, for the purposes therein mentioned.

The young Sir Alexander and the others consequently continued the steps already in progress for the sale of the Drum estates. His father's creditors brought the estate of Auchtercoul, as well as his own estate of Culter, to a judicial sale. Auchtercoul was purchased by the Earl of

Aberdeen in 1729, as also Tarland and Culter, but Culter was, with part of the estate of Drum, purchased by Patrick Duff of Permnay in 1738.

The Trustees under Sir Alexander's disposition of 27th January, 1725, then resolved to carry on the process of adjudication ; and, with consent of Drum and his creditors, James Gordon of Barns was appointed factor on the estate : a deed of consent to this arrangement was signed by various parties between 22nd May and 23rd July of the same year, in which it was provided *inter alia* that the factor was to uplift the rents of the whole estate of Drum, *except* the manor-place, gardens, woods, plantings, and enclosures with the laird's croft and mains, including the Milltown, with pendicles, &c., computed to be about 800 merks Scots of yearly rent, but not in use to be rentalled : and reserving to Drum the superiorities, flying customs, leet peats, and services of the haill lands—all this was for the subsistence of the laird—next the factory was burdened with the payment of the preferable heritable creditors. who were in possession, and the yearly annuity of £1000 Scots to Marjory Forbes, Lady Drum; also with the payment of 500 merks yearly aliment to John Irvine, Drum's uncle ; and of the annual rent of the provisions due to Mrs Margaret and Helen Irvines, Drum's sisters ; then with the expenses necessary for prosecuting the adjudication and sale of the estate of Drum in terms of the conveyance of the bond over the estate to the creditors : the residue of the rents to be applied towards payment of arrears of annuities due to Marjory Forbes, Lady Drum, then to the personal creditors of Drum.

The following year, 16th November, 1726, the whole estate, except ng the manor-place and others above specifie l, was sequestrated, and Alexander Thomson, writer in Aberdeen, appointed by the Court of Session factor on the estate, apparently with effect from 1725 inclusive, and Drum went to Brussels, whence he wrote a very business-like letter relative to his affairs to Dr John Gordon, dated 11th December, 1727, and a letter to Patrick Duff of Premnay, one of his principal creditors, complaining of the state of his health and of his want of means, under date 13th February, 1728.

From Mr Duff's reply it is evident that Drum had had recourse to drawing bills on him ; and that he was trying to treat for better terms for himself the following year. By October, 1729, he had returned home and was at Drum, writing thence, and in March and April, 1730, in Edinburgh. In a letter written thence in April of that year, he says, " I am very much surprised what some people mean, except, because I have not had my health of late, they would have me renounce my reason, and do what they incline." A little later, 22nd June, he writes from Edinburgh, complaining of ill-health, and says, " if added to that, disappointments, delays, and in short struggling with all sorts of difficulties together, can create one trouble or make them uneasy, the case is mine."

By this time his mind, apparently never strong, had begun to give way: he was nearly penniless, but inclined, it was alleged, to live luxuriously, at any rate beyond his means; and his uncle, John Irvine, commenced to act as his tutor, on the ground that he was cognosced Incompos mentis, prodigus et furiosus, from the month of December, 1730.

He must have been arrested for debt about this time, for his uncle writes, 5th January, 1732, relative to getting a release of Drum's person, notwithstanding the several diligences against him, and mentions the prison dues as the principal bar to his deliverance: a lodging in the Canongate is suggested for him. The poor man only lived till 1735. I think he was more sinned against than sinning: the estate was much involved when he succeeded to it, and he appears to have fallen in with the schemes of an unscrupulous man, and become unscrupulous too, in order to get some small competency secured to himself, but for a long time in the belief that the succeeding heir of entail would continue to have the same. In the end, however, in 1729, under stress of poverty and worry, he tried to bargain for his own interest only, and to secure a remnant of the estate to be entirely at his own disposal.

Meantime Irvine of Crimond and his brother, Artamford, had prosecuted their appeal against the interlocutors of the Lords of Session, 1726, 1727, and 1728, finding that the bond for £80,000, granted to Charles Irvine, was not extinguished in the person of Alex. Irvine of Drum, but was still a subsisting bond upon the estate, and then belonged of right to the creditors, and ought to be applied to their payment; but, as already stated, attempts were made to buy them off. Great expense must have been incurred, for the case was pending till 1733. A Mr George Keith seems to have heen employed to treat with Lord Aberdeen and Mr Duff as to the terms of compromise, and to have held out for 20,000 merks against a lower offer. It appears that Crimond accepted this sum for his brother and himself: for his brother, Artamford, writes to another brother, Thomas, under date 22nd March, 1733, "how Crimond came to sign any paper without hearing from me is a thing he can never account for: and that they design to diminish the reversion is what I am fully certain of." He declares that he will never consent to dismiss the appeal without more favourable and more certain terms: and in this and another letter mentions that "D. Forbes" [evidently of Culloden] "had said the last interlocutor about the £80,000 bond was nonsense, and that we have all the justice on our side."

Artamford pressed hard for persisting in the appeal, unless they got satisfactory terms, viz., a larger sum of money, and good security for preserving part of the estate. It is evident that D. Forbes, then His Majesty's advocate, was engaged as their counsel, for he says that D. Forbes

told him that he had obtained an obligement from Mr Dundas, who was counsel for the other side, that the compositions of debts should accrese to the estate of Drum, and the remainder, after payment of the debts, should be secured to the heirs of entail: and on Artamford's demurring, he got a message sent by Culloden's servant, "that if I continued in that resolution, I behoved to engage another counsel, for he would not sign my case nor plead my cause."

Artamford consequently had to give in; the terms were accepted: and judgment of the House of Peers given affirming the same, dated 4th May, 1733.

Articles of agreement were drawn up, but not signed, dated at Aberdeen, 7th March, 1733, bearing that there were present the Earl of Aberdeen, Patrick Duff of Premnay, George Keith, advocate in Aberdeen, and James Irvine, advocate in Aberdeen, in which it was agreed to that Lord Aberdeen was to have the purchase of the Cromar estates at 20 years' purchase, that Duff was to get the purchase of so much of Drum's low country estate as should suffice to pay all his debts, real and personal: Crimond to get 20,000 merks, and John Irvine £200 sterling, and expenses of law charges, so far as the price of the Cromar estate, also at 20 years' purchase, would not pay. On the other hand, Lord Aberdeen and Duff were to allow the compositions of the whole debts of Drum, already purchased by them, to go for behoof of John Irvine and the other heirs of entail, in the terms and under the conditions of the entail, under burden of the present Drum's aliment: the Earl and Duff to pay other creditors, asking nothing for themselves but the allowance of the principal sums paid out, and annual interest thereof with law and other expenses, including those of obtaining the legal sale of the lands necessary to be sold. It seems quite evident from this, that Lord Aberdeen and Mr Duff, by advancing money, compounded for and acquired right to a very large amount of debts affecting the estates of Drum and Cromar, and thus brought it about that they should be almost the only creditors ranked on the price of the estates when they were sold.

The 14th laird, poor man, died after a troubled life in 1735, and was succeeded by his uncle, John Irvine.

XV. JOHN, the 15th laird, b. —— d. 1737, married Katharine Fullerton, daughter of Fullerton of Dudwick, and had no issue.

He seems to have been engaged in business in Carolina and Jamaica, probably as a planter, and to have come home about 1722 or 1723, on hearing what was going on upon his nephew's succeeding to Drum, to look after his own interests. The negotiations with him, and his taking upon

himself the guardianship of his nephew, when non compos, have been already mentioned.

During the two years he was laird, the troubles of the family came to a climax. At his accession, the way had become clear for the creditors on the estate to obtain a decree in their action of ranking and sale of the Drum estates.

A decreet of sale of the lands and barony of Drum at the instance of the trustees for the creditors of the lately deceased Alexander, and John Irvine, then laird of Drum, was pronounced in 1736, and the estate was purchased by Alexander Tytler, writer in Edinburgh, for the trustees. The price fixed by the Lords as an upset was £159,554 3s 10d Scots, and Mr Tytler was empowered to go up to £50,000 beyond in case of competition.

The entail being now set aside, the trustees, in February, 1737, conveyed in favour of William, Earl of Aberdeen, and Patrick Duff of Premnay, who had now acquired sole right to rank as creditors, the whole rights, infeftments, and diligences affecting the whole lands and estate of Drum, and others mentioned.

In the following April the Earl and Mr Duff, in terms of arrangements made, granted a disposition and *new entail* in favour of John Irvine and his heirs male, *and of the other heirs under the former entail* of a remnant of the estate, viz., of the Mains and Manor place of Drum, and other lands therein mentioned, without any payment therefor, and on the other hand, John Irvine granted *a deed of ratification, accepting for himself and future heirs of entail this provision*, and declaring that he had no claim against the granters.

Further decrees against John Irvine were obtained in June and July, 1737, at the instance of the Earl of Aberdeen and Patrick Duff of Premnay, adjudging the whole lands and estate of Drum in satisfaction of his own and his predecessors' debts, and in particular of the bond of provision to Charles Irvine, which, originally granted for £80,000 Scots, amounted with interest to £275,000 Scots.—*Vide* State of Process, &c.

To secure their new possessions a Charter of resignation and sale in favour of Patrick Duff and Margaret, his spouse, of the lands and barony of Culter, and part of the lands of Drum, was obtained, dated 29th November, 1738; and another Charter of adjudication and sale in favour of William, Earl of Aberdeen, of the lands of Ruthven, baronies of Federat and Auchtercoul, and others of same date. These latter were the tailzied lands in Cromar: the unentailed part of Cromar, along with Culter, had been sold to Lord Aberdeen on Sir Alexander Cuming's death and bankruptcy in 1729.

These two persons made over the small remnant of the estates, viz., the old Castle and Mansion-house, the Manor-place and Mains, and a small

portion of the family estate, to John Irvine and his successors *ex gratia*. It has been shown that the bond of provision granted by the entailer to Charles, from which no member of the family got any benefit, was mainly used as a burden on the estate, against which debts were made chargeable, and by accumulations of interest this burden became so heavy that the creditors, represented by Lord Aberdeen and Duff of Premnay, who bought up their claims, forced a sale, and became proprietors of the greater part, in fact of the whole of the estates, subject to their undertaking to resettle a very small portion for the benefit of the family.

John Irvine was succeeded in the latter part of 1737 by ALEXANDER, of the Artamford branch, under the provisions of the entail.

XVI. ALEXANDER, the 16th laird, often designed "of Crimond," was the great-grandson of John Irvine of Artamford, who was youngest son of Alexander the 8th laird, by Lady Elizabeth Keith, and brother of Alexander the 9th laird : see under the 9th laird.

This laird was b. —— and died 1744.

He married, 18th August, 1698, Isobel, daughter of Thomas Thomson of Faichfield, by whom he had issue 3 sons and 6 daughters, viz.:—

1. Thomas, b. at Faichfield 1st June, 1699, d. —— January, 1701.
2. James, b. at Crimond, 22nd December, 1709, d. unmarried.
3. ALEXANDER, b. at Crimond 24th June, 1711, afterwards of Drum.

Daughters.—1. Margaret, b. at Faichfield 22nd March, 1701, married James Rose of Clava.

2. Isobel or Isabella, b. at Fodelhills, on Faichfield, 3rd March, 1703.
3. Janet, b. at Crimond 1st March, 1705.
4. Ann, b. at Crimond, 8th November, 1707.
5. Elizabeth, b. at Crimond 25th February, 1715.
6. Mary, b. 13th February, 1721.

He had succeeded his father, James Irvine, in the estate of Artamford, but sold that property to his brother William, and purchased Crimond in 1703.

On succeeding as Laird of Drum, and finding what a poor and attenuated estate he had come into, he raised an action against the Earl of Aberdeen and Duff of Premnay, trying to set aside in part the recent arrangements, on the ground that the articles of agreement dated 7th March, 1733, to which he had been a party, had not been duly implemented : and in particular he claimed that other parts of the estate most contiguous to the House and Mains of Drum should have been preserved to the extent of 5000 or 6000 merks yearly to the family. The case was decided against him in 1741, the Lords holding that the agreement had been carried out.

He became heir of line, as well as under the entail, by the death of Irvine of Saphock in 1744, and died himself the same year.

Artamford is near New Deer, and Crimond near Peterhead. This branch of the family had borne as a crest a bunch of arrows, and for some time after this laird's accession to Drum, the arrows were erroneously used. My grandfather, who was his grandson, had a bundle of arrows engraved on some plate early in this century: and the late Miss Christina Irvine told me how it came about some forty years ago.

He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son.

XVII. ALEXANDER,[1] the 17th laird, was b. 1711, and died 9th February, 1761.

He married,[2] 20th August, 1751, Mary, daughter of James Ogilvie of Auchiries, and had issue by her 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz.:—

1. ALEXANDER, younger of Drum, b. 4th October, 1754.
2. Charles, b. 20th April, 1756, d. 1819. A Major-General in the army, of whom afterwards.
3. James, b. 18th March, 1759, d. ——, married the widow of Manley, an artist, an Italian lady, by whom he had no issue.

Daughters.—1. Margaret, b. 14th May, o.s., 1752, d. unmarried.

2. Isabella,[3] b. 24th June, n.s., 1753, married Rev. Mr Allan.
3. Rebecca,[4] b. 27th December, 1757, married Geo. Ogilvie of Auchiries.

This laird joined Prince Charlie in his attempt to regain the crown in 1745. In that year, attended by two servants, James Adamson and James Buchan, he joined Lord Pitsligo's regiment of horse, which Sir Walter Scott tells us, in "Tales of a Grandfather," consisted of gentlemen and their servants. Lord Pitsligo's son, the Master of Pitsligo, married the daughter of James Ogilvie of Auchiries, and was consequently a brother-in-law of the laird of Drum. This regiment, about 100 strong, joined Prince Charlie after the Battle of Preston, and was present at the Battle of Falkirk, 17th January, 1746, where Drum received a wound or hurt on his leg. Upon the retreat of the Highland army towards Inverness by Dunblane and Crieff, whence the Highlanders marched by the Highland road, and the Lowlanders and cavalry by Montrose and Aberdeen, he was unable to keep up with the march, but followed by the nearest inland road, so that he escaped being seen in those parts where he was known. In this way he got to the north in time to be present at the Battle of Culloden: this his grandson, Mr Forbes-Irvine, told me himself.

He was fortunate in escaping with his life, and was in hiding for some time: and he also escaped forfeiture—there was comparatively little left

[1] Charta in publ. arch. [2] Charta in arch. fam. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid.

for him to lose—owing to the grand jury thrice throwing out bills of treason sent to them. When an Act of Indemnity was passed in June, 1747, granting a pardon to many of those who had been engaged in the rising, in addition to Lord Pitsligo—who was then a second time attainted, and had his estates confiscated, and was excepted, though he succeeded in concealing himself till his death, aged 85, in 1762—upwards of 86 persons were specially excluded by name: among these were Irvine of Drum, Sir Alex. Bannerman, Farquharson of Balmoral, Gordon of Avochie, Hay younger of Rannes, Gilbert Menzies, younger of Pitfodels, Moir of Stoneywood, and Turner of Turnerhall, belonging to the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine: and further of those previously attainted, Lord Lewis Gordon, Sir William Gordon of Park, Gordon of Glenbucket, and Farquharson of Monaltrie.

After a time the search for these excepted persons slackened, and Drum returned to and lived at his own home, but he died, aged 50, in 1761, when his eldest son was only 7 years old. His two faithful attendants, when with Pitsligo's Horse, lived to return and settle at Drum; Adamson got the farm of Mains of Drum, and Buchan that of Wardmill.

Drum's second son, Charles Irvine, my grandfather, like many others, sons of those who had fought for the Prince, served many years in the army of King George III. He got a commission in the 57th (which, after his time, got at Albuera the name of "the Die-hards") in 1779, and got his company in 1782: after serving about 15 years in it he went on half-pay. He had meantime married at Edinburgh, on 18th August, 1790, Diana, second daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon, 6th Bart. of Lesmoir, by whom he had 3 sons and 5 daughters, viz.:—

1. Alexander, b. about 1791, an officer H.E.I.C.S. in the Bengal European Regiment, died unmarried at Macassar, in the Isles of Celebes, in 1816, after the capture of Java.
2. Charles, b. about 1793, an officer R.N., lost at sea in command of a prize about 1812.
3. George Nugent, b. 26th October, 1801, an officer H.E.I.C.S. in 4th Local Horse, died 1827.

Daughters.—1. Margaret, b. 26th November, 1794, d. unmarried 30th May, 1849.

2. Mary, b. 31st July, 1796, married Rev. C. Wimberley, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., in 1825, who was afterwards Rector of Scole, Norfolk. She died on her 91st birthday at Kensington, 1887.
3. Isabella, b. 31st December, 1799, married in 1855 William Bland, Esq., of Hartlip Place, Kent.
4. Ann, b. about 1808, d. about 1810 at Montrose.

5. Diana, b. 29th October about 1810, married Mr Mason, d. without issue in 1885.

Owing to the threatening state of matters in Ireland in 1795, a considerable number of fencible regiments were raised in Scotland, to which officers were appointed from half-pay; and Captain Irvine was appointed a Major in the Loyal Inverness Fencibles, his friend Gordon Cumming of Pitlurg getting the Lieut.-Colonelcy. The regiment was embodied at Inverness, 600 strong, of whom 350 were Highlanders from the adjoining counties, about 33 Welchmen, and the remainder men enlisted at Aberdeen and Perth. It was at once sent to Ireland, where it was actively employed during the Rebellion of 1798, and on the death of Colonel Baillie of Dunain, near Inverness, in 1797, Lieut.-Colonel Cumming Gordon became Colonel, and Major Irvine Lieut.-Colonel.

In compliment to the good behaviour of the corps, its designation was changed to "the Duke of York's Royal Inverness-shire Highlanders." They had a sharp engagement with the rebels on 18th-19th June, 1798, of which the following account is given in "Musgrave's History of the Rebellions in Ireland," p. 286:—

"Battle of Oviotstown near Kilcock" [on the borders of Meath and Kildare]. "Lieut.-Colonel Irvine, who commanded the Garrison of Trim, having received intelligence that a numerous body of rebels were assembling near Kilcock on the 18th of June, marched on that night, with part of his garrison, consisting of the 4th Dragoons" [this should be Dragoon Guards], "a troop of the Duke of York's Fencible Cavalry, four companies of foot, and two battalion guns, and the following yeomanry corps:—The Trim Cavalry, one troop; the Navan and Murgallion Cavalry, one troop; the Demifore, one troop. Soon after he passed through Kilcock, his advanced guard was fired on by a large body of the rebels: of whom the main body, supposed to consist of about 3000, was drawn up in a line at the bottom of Oviotstown Hill, near Hortland House.

"As it was sometime before the Colonel could form, owing to the unevenness of the ground, and the number of enclosures on it, the rebels kept up a smart fire and made a desperate effort to seize the cannon; but well directed fire of the infantry made them abandon that enterprise. Soon after the troops formed, they routed the rebels, who precipitately fled to a neighbouring bog, where they effected their escape, after two hundred of them had been slain. The King's troops sustained the following loss:—4th Dragoon Guards, one sergeant killed; Captain Sir Richard Steele, one sergeant, two rank and file wounded; Murgallion Cavalry, one rank and file wounded; Trim Cavalry, one rank and file wounded; Duke of York's Highlanders, Ensign John Sutler, one sergeant, and five rank and file

killed ; Lieut.-Colonel Irvine, one sergeant, and seven rank and file wounded, the first slightly." *Memo.*—Copied this from Musgrave History of the Rebellions on 18th June, 1892.

On this occasion my grandfather had a narrow escape, his ear being slightly wounded by a bullet which struck a button of his hat on the opposite side of his head, and then ran round and took off a small piece of his ear. At the end of the Rebellion, he went to Jamaica and served under his friend General Sir George Nugent, first as Deputy Adjutant-General, 1801-2, and as Deputy Quartermaster-General from 1st January, 1803, to 22nd January, 1805.

He rose by brevets to be a Major-General in the army, and died in Aberdeen, 4th November, 1819, leaving a widow, 1 son, and 4 daughters surviving.

I got the following list from the War Office, 8th May, 1889 :—

" Dates of Commissions of the late Major-General Charles Irvine.

Ensign 57th Foot	5th September, 1779
Lieutenant Do.	12th November, 1781
Captain Do.	3rd May, 1782
Captain, Half-Pay, Do.	1783
Captain 57th Foot	10th January, 1784
Captain Independent Co.	23rd October, 1793
Captain, Half-Pay, 30th Foot	12th November, 1794
Captain 68th Foot	1st March, 1800
Captain 62nd Foot	9th December, 1800
Captain, Half-Pay	25th June, 1802
Captain 85th Foot	20th November, 1802
Captain, Half-Pay, Indep. Co.	19th February, 1807
Brevet Major	21st June, 1801
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel	9th March, 1803
Brevet Colonel	1st January, 1812
Major-General	4th June, 1814." [1]

[1] I got my nephew, Mr Charles Herbert Gray, to compare and verify the War Office List with old Army Lists in the United Service Institution in August, 1892, when he found that Captain Charles Irvine's name was entered in Army List 1794 as Captain "New Independent Co. of Foot" with rank in Co. 23rd October, 1793. He could find no entry in 1795; he found under "Majors," in 1796, Charles Irvine, 21st September, 1794, Loyal Inverness Fencibles ; in 1797 as in 1796 ; in 1798 under "Lieut.-Colonels," Charles Irvine, 1st April, 1797, Loyal Inverness Fencible Infantry ; in 1799 as in 1798, except that the Fencibles are called the "Duke of York's" ; in 1800 the same as in 1799, under Lieut.-Colonels ; but under 68th Regiment, Charles Irvine rank in company, 1st March, 1800 ; in 1801 he found, under 62nd Regiment, Captain Charles Irvine ; rank in regiment 9th December, 1800, rank in army 1st March, 1800 [this is clearly an error]; in 1802 as

The memo. from War Office further stated that he died 4th *June*, 1819: but this is a mistake, for I have a certificate in my possession stating that he died on 4th *Nov.*, 1819, and that the Rev. George Glennie certified that he had attended his funeral on 9th *November*, and quoted an extract from the Register of Burials of St Nicholas, Aberdeen. A tablet in memory of him and of his wife was erected in Drum's Aisle about 45 years afterwards.

It is very improbable that my grandfather ever did duty with the 62nd or 68th: he may have exchanged to half pay, 30th, when a Major in Inverness Fencibles: and I have often heard of his having been in the 85th, of which General Nugent was for some time Colonel, but he must have been at the same time on staff employ in Jamaica.

There was another Charles Irvine in the army, who got a commission in the 4th Foot about the same time that he got one in the 57th, and who as years went on was off and on on half pay: but his career can be traced with care as quite distinct. General Irvine's widow survived him many years, and died at Bromley, in Kent, on 27th January, 1853, aged 87.

Their eldest son, Alexander, got a cadetship in the service of the Hon. East Ind. Co. in 1807, and went to their College at Great Marlow, where he was cadet No. 80. Proceeding to India the following year, he was gazetted Ensign, 1st Sept., 1808, and posted to the Bengal European Regiment, afterwards well known as the 1st Bengal Fusiliers.

His promotion must have been very slow, for in a statement of the strength of the regiment on 12th August, 1812, his name occurs as 5th out of 8 Ensigns, and he was not gazetted Lieutenant till 16th April, 1814.

His regiment was part of the force employed in the reduction of Java and the Molucca Islands, and subsequent occupation. It left Dinapore and embarked at Calcutta in three detachments; the 1st in Oct., 1810, the 2nd in Jan., 1811, and the Head Quarters, under Lieut.-Col. Eales, in Feb., 1812: the two first proceeded to Amboyna to relieve the Madras Europeans, afterwards the 1st Madras Fusiliers, that had captured that island, 19th Feb., 1810: and the Head Quarters followed in the transports "Indiana," "Good Hope," and "Mussafa."

The attack on Batavia, in Java, in which the 78th Highlanders, and H.M.S. 14th, 59th, 69th, and 89th were engaged under Sir Samuel Ahmuty, commenced 4th August, 1811, and the conquest was not completed till

in 1801, but also under Majors "Charles Irvine, 62nd Foot, D.A. Gen. in Jamaica 21st June, 1801"; in 1803, under Majors, Charles Irvine with same details but omitted in 62nd [he had gone on half-pay 25th June, 1802]; in 1804, under Lieut.-Colonels, "Charles Irvine, 9th March, 1803, 85th Foot, D.Q.M.G. Jamaica"; and in same year, under 85th Foot, which was Colonel George Nugent's regiment, he is entered as Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

1814, but apparently the Bengal Europeans were not present at any engagements. They seem to have garrisoned the Moluccas with various detachments till the islands were made over to the Dutch in 1817. In the East Ind. Register, corrected to 19th November, 1816, Lieut. Alex. Irvine's name appears 15th out of 22 Lieuts., and again as Quartermaster, and stationed at Macassar, in the Isle of Celebes, and in the next vol. of the Register, corrected to 1st August, 1817, under casualties since last publication, is recorded the death of Alex. Irvine, Lieut. European Regiment, on 16th August, 1816, intimation of this evidently not having reached London in time for previous volume.

George Nugent, their 3rd son, also got a cadetship, and went to India in 1820. He was a Lieutenant in the 11th Bengal Native Infantry in Nov., 1822, and served afterwards in the 4th Local Horse.

He was a Master Mason of the Masonic Lodge of True Friendship, No. 1 Bengal, at Calcutta, in March, 1822: a Knight Templar, Nov., 1822, and a Past Master, April, 1823, as his certificates show. An hon. member of Lodge Kilwinning in the East, at Nusseerabad, in Nov., 1826. He visited my father and mother in the Fort at Allahabad, in Feb., 1827, when he gave a horse to my aunt, his sister Isabella. He was afterwards quartered at Neemuch, where he was very ill, and started on sick leave for the hills, but died 3 marches from Neemuch, on 3rd Dec., 1827, attended by two brother officers of his regiment, who had his remains carried back to that place for burial.

I have in my possession a very small pocket Bible, printed in small but clear type, in London, in 1658 It has been rebound long ago in calf with silver clasps, the hasps of which are missing, but the parts attached to the book have on one the initials I. I., and on the other I. G. I think I. I. must be for a James or John Irvine of the Artamford branch, and I. G. for his wife. The first name written in the book is "Rebecca Irvine," my grandfather's sister, born 1757, nearly 100 years after the book was printed: she married Geo. Ogilvie of Auchiries: the next my grandfather's name, apparently in his writing, "Charles Irvine": the next, "Alex. Irvine," probably his eldest brother, the laird, because below it is written "Drum, 14th Sept., 1839, to Margaret Irvine," my aunt, in her handwriting: below that is my own name.

The 17th laird died in 1761, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

XVIII. ALEXANDER, the 18th laird, b. 1754, died 1844. He was only 7 years old at his accession: he married, 31st December, 1775, Jean only daughter of Hugh Forbes of Schivas (she died 12th March, 1786), and had issue by her 4 sons and 1 daughter.

1. ALEXANDER FORBES, younger of Drum, b. at Drum, 10th Jan. 1777.
2. Charles, b. in Aberdeen, 11th July, 1780, died —— unmarried.
3. Hugh, b. in Aberdeen, 1st August, 1782, died unmarried, an artist.
4. Francis, b. at Drum, 8th Feb., 1786, died ——: Captain H.E.I.C.S., married Eliza Harrington, daughter of J. H. Harrington, Ind. Civil Service, and had issue 1 son, Francis, M.D., who married and went to New Zealand, and 2 daughters, Eliza, married her cousin, — Muston; and Mary, married — Keddie.

Daughters.—Christian or Christina, b. at Drum, 29th Sept., 1778, died —— unmarried.

During his minority his guardians thought proper to investigate the causes of the judicial sale of the estates. They considered it to have been fraudulently conducted, fictitious debts having been raised up to give a colour to the proceedings: accordingly an action of reduction was instituted in 1766 by the young laird and his curators against the Earl of Aberdeen, Mrs Margaret Duff of Premnay, wife of Alexander Udny of Udny, Captain Robert Duff, R.N., and Alexander Thomson, advocate in Aberdeen, deceast.

This involved a very long litigation and two appeals to the House of Lords, in the first of which Drum was successful, the second was dismissed 16th April, 1777. The point of dispute in the first was whether the Defenders were bound to produce the writs and deeds called for. Failing in this, they raised a question whether they were obliged to produce the general and special charges and other warrants of the decrees in dispute, and got a decision of the Court of Session in their favour.

But at the same time they raised a new plea and presented a petition accordingly, setting forth that the entail of Drum had never been properly completed, under the Entail Act 1685, so as to be effectual against creditors and purchasers for a valuable consideration: for that the *original entail* itself, executed in 1683 [meaning the procuratory of resignation] had never been judicially produced before the Lords, as required by the statute, but only *the Charter and relative nomination of heirs.*

It was pleaded for the Pursuer that, the entail of Drum being the first that was recorded in consequence of the statute, the Court had been very careful in following its directions; that the Charter and relative Deed of Nomination, which contained the entail, had been produced, read, and compared with the record in presence of the Lords; that the Charter, following on the procuratory, together with the Deed of Nomination under the entailer's hands, was in every legal sense to be considered the entail; and, further, that the procuratory itself was in manibus curiæ, being recorded in the books of Session 16th March, 1684. The Charter and infeftment were ratified in Parliament in 1685.

It was contended for the Defenders that the Act expressly declared *inter alia* that the original tailzie must be once produced before the Lords of Session judicially ; that the Charter was not the original entail, nor was the Deed of Nomination, and that the record of tailzies could only be made up from original deeds presented to the Court and ordered by the Court to be recorded ; and that in a similar case, "Kinnaird against Hunter," this plea had been sustained on appeal by the House of Lords in 1765.

The Court of Session found, 3rd July, 1772, "that the entail executed by Alexander Irvine of Drum in the year 1683, not being duly recorded, is not valid against creditors or other singular successors."

This appears tantamount to finding that the Court of Session had made a mistake in 1688, and ordered a wrong document to be recorded as the entail on the application of Irvine of Murthill.

Drum reclaimed, and prayed the Court to postpone determining the validity of the entail until the proof (relative to alleged fraud, &c.) was advised, but the Lords pronounced the following interlocutor, 24th July 1772 :—" In respect the interlocutor only finds that the entail executed by Alexander Irvine of Drum in the year 1687, not being duly recorded, is not valid against creditors, or other singular successors, but determines nothing as to the plea and defences, which may be competent to either party : the Lords in so far refuse the desire of the petition, and adhere to their former interlocutor."

The cause then proceeded : the facts relative to the alleged fraud were discussed, and the question was finally determined 26th June, 1776, by the following interlocutor:—"The Lords having advised the state of the process, testimonies of the witnesses produced, memorials hinc inde, and whole papers and proceedings in the cause, and having heard parties' procurators thereon, sustain the defences, assoilzie the Defenders' and decern.

The pursuer appealed. The House of Lords, on 16th April, 1777, ordered and adjudged that the interlocutors of 24th and 31st July, 1772, be affirmed ; and it is further ordered and adjudged that the interlocutors of 21st January, 28th February, and 24th July, 1771, and the interlocutor of 26th June, 1776, be also affirmed ; but without prejudice to any satisfaction in money that the appellant might be entitled to in respect of any claim he may have in virtue of the agreement 1733 ; and it is further ordered that the appeal be dismissed.

The expense must have been enormous. I suppose that Crimond must have been sold in consequence, and I believe no further attempt was made to claim anything under the agreement above referred to. The decision seems a strange one both in respect to what document should have been recorded as the entail, the different dates ascribed to the entail in the

interlocutors, and to the question of alleged fraudulent conduct of the transaction.

This laird married young, and was left a widower at 32. He was a J.P., an active Magistrate, and for some time Convener of the County of Aberdeen. He spent the greater part of the very long period, 83 years, during which he held the now small estate, at Drum, and as time wore on led a very retired life. I spent some of my holidays at Drum in 1836, 1838, and 1843, and I think in 1840, and remember him as a kindly old gentleman, but did not see much of him. He died in 1844, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

XIX. ALEXANDER FORBES, the 19th laird, b. 10th Jan., 1777, d. 1861, married 19th December, 1816, Margaret, daughter of James Hamilton, Esq., and had issue by her 3 sons and 2 daughters.

1. ALEXANDER FORBES, younger of Drum, b. 18th February, 1818.
2. James Hamilton, b. 19th July, 1819, settled in Australia.
3. Charles, b. 17th February, 1823. An officer H.E.I.C.S., long in 51st N. I., afterwards in 19th Punj. Infantry: a Major-General retired. Married, 1st, Georgina, daughter of Major John Doran of Ely House, Co. Wexford, and had issue, a son Hugh Alexander, b. 26th August, 1864: 2nd, Juliet Isa, daughter of James Connell of Conheath, Dumfries-shire, and sister of J. W. F. Connell of Auchencheyne, in the same county.

Daughters.—1. Beatrice Wood, b. 18th January, 1821.

2. Jane Christina, b. 12th November, 1825, married Major Houchen, H.E.I.C.S., of the 55th N.I. and Bengal Staff Corps, d. 20th March, 1880, without issue.

Major-General C. Irvine was gazetted from Addiscombe 10th December, 1842, and posted, on arrival in India, to the 51st Bengal Infantry: in 1843 he went through the Gwalior campaign, present at Battle of Punniar (medal), and got six months batta; took part in first Sutlej campaign 1845-46, his regiment being employed on escort of siege train, got twelve months batta; present first and second sieges of Mooltan, 1848-49 (medal); was, at time of outbreak of Indian Mutiny, in command of Fort Michnie, and later second in command of his regiment (which was subsequently numbered the 19th and then the 27th Punjab Infantry) at Rawul Pindi; went with same regiment on Expedition to China under Sir Hope Grant 1860-61, and in command of one wing at Chusan; present in Looshai Expedition 1865 (medal). Joined Bengal Staff Corps on its formation, and retired with rank of Major-General 23rd January, 1875.

The 19th laird, having succeeded to the estate of Schivas, in right of his mother, assumed the name of Forbes before Irvine. He was admitted

as an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1802, and lived for many years partly in Edinburgh and partly at Schivas.

On succeeding to Drum he effected an excambion of land, by which Schivas, near Methlic and Haddo House, passed into the hands of Lord Aberdeen, and Kennerty, with other land, formerly part of the barony of Drum, and latterly of Culter, was again acquired and called Schivas: these lands immediately adjoined what had been left to the Drum family.

He made considerable improvements on the estate, and had a home farm in his own hands, to which he devoted much attention. Two storeys of the old tower, which was probably built in the 14th century. or earlier, were thrown into one with an arched roof, and a large recess with a window of ample size cut out of the solid wall, which was 12 feet thick. The ceiling is decorated with the arms of the following families, connected with the Irvines by marriage, viz.:—

1. Irvine of Drum. 2. Hamilton of Little Garnock. 3. Lord Forbes. 4. Ogilvie, Earl of Airlie. 5. Gordon, Marquis of Huntly. 6. Keith, Earl Marischal. 7. Fraser, Lord Saltoun. 8. Douglas, Earl of Buchan. 9. Barclay-Allardyce of Ury. 10. Scrimgeour of Dudhope, High Constable of Dundee. 11. Menzies of Pitfodels. 12. Douglas of Glenbervie. 13. Campbell of Glenorchy. 14. Graham of Morphy. 15. This shield has 7 quarterings, viz.:—Coutts of Westercourt; Chalmers of Strichen; Skene of Skene; Ogston of Fettercairn; Ross of Auchlossan; Crawford of Fornett; and Duguid of Auchinhove. 16. Ogilvie, Earl of Findlater. 17. Thomson of Faichfield. 18. Leslie of Balquhain. 19. Crichton of Frendraught. 20. Urquhart of Meldrum.

Mrs Irvine, his wife, beloved by all who knew her, died suddenly in 1854: he survived a few years, and died in 1861.

XX. ALEXANDER FORBES, the 20th laird, b. 18th Feb., 1818, d. 4th April, 1892, married, in December, 1848, Anna Margaretta, second daughter of Col. Jonathan Forbes-Leslie of Rothie Norman, formerly of the 78th Highlanders, by whom he had issue 3 sons.

1. Alexander, b. 9th February, 1850, d. 7th August, 1856.
2. Alexander Charles Quentin Hamilton, b. 29th October, 1851, d. 9th September, 1875.
3. FRANCIS HUGH, b. 23rd August, 1854.

The 20th laird was educated at Aberdeen University, and proceeded to Edinburgh to study law: he was called to the Scottish bar as an advocate in 1843. He was appointed Principal Clerk to the Court of Justiciary in 1867, and held that office till 1874, when he received the appointment of Sheriff of Argyll, which he only resigned in 1891. He was also Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Advocates from 1886, and for many years a Director of

the Highland and Agricultural Society: Chancellor of the Diocese of Brechin from 1858 until his death: Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Vice-President, and received the degree of LL.D., Edinburgh, in 1887. He also prepared several volumes of "Irvine's Reports of cases before the High Court and Circuit Courts of Justiciary," and was the author of a Treatise on the Game Laws, which has long been a standard work, and of which three editions have been published.

He took a large share in the county work of Aberdeenshire, in which he was a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant; and held the important office of Convener of the county from 1862 till 1890, when County Councils were established under the Local Government Act (Scotland). His services were recognised on his retirement by the presentation to him of his portrait, painted by Sir George Reid, in 1891.

On his succession to the estates, it was his evil fortune to succeed to a law suit, raised against his father just before his death, and carried on against him, by the University of Aberdeen, relative to the mortification of £10,000 Scots by the 9th laird for founding bursaries, and the lands of Kinmuck.

The Pursuers practically claimed that the lands of Kinmuck belonged to them for behoof of the bursars; see under the 9th laird. After obtaining decree, as there stated, Sir Alexander Irvine voluntarily executed a bond in 1656, which however was never delivered, but kept in his own repositories, and was not recorded till 1741, and then probably in consequence of the disentail and sale of the Drum estates. This bond contained an obligation on himself, his heirs and successors, "to deliver to the ten scholars and their successors in the said burses all contracts, dispositions, charters, procuratories of resignation, and other securities requisite with warrandice, at what time and how soon he and his foresaids might be desired."

The case was tried before the Lord Ordinary (Kinloch), who decided in favour of the University; and, on appeal, before the First Division, when the Lord President and three other judges concurred in reversing this decision, and gave judgment in favour of the Defenders with expenses; each of them giving his opinion, and Lord Deas laying stress on the fact that the 10th laird did not buy lands; nay, more, he did not even dispone them; that no formal deed followed upon the bond; and there were no words which, by the law of Scotland, would convey heritage; that they might imply an obligation to dispone, but did not dispone; that that essential word was not in the bond, and it was as open to repudiation as on the day it was granted.

It should be noted that the lands of Kinmuck were included in the procuratory of resignation by the entailer in 1683, but were not included in the disposition or entail of the diminished estate of Drum in 1737: apparently a judicial factor was appointed on Kinmuck in 1741 on petition of the Magistrates and others to uplift the rents and appoint bursars, and up to 1808 the rents were insufficient to pay the bursaries in full. In 1821, the then laird executed a deed of entail of Kinmuck.

The University appealed to the House of Lords against the finding of the First Division, and their judgment was reversed, 26th March, 1868. The Lords held that the right of the bursars was not limited to an annual rent of £1000 Scots, but that according to the legal effect and true meaning of the Deed of Mortification of 1656, the whole lands and the entirety of the rents were destinate to the use of the bursars, and remit was made to the Court of Session to prepare a scheme for the management and application of the revenue.

The Lord Chancellor, Lords Cranworth and Westbury, took this view, Lord Colonsay dissenting. This was another instance of the uncertainty of the law. I should think the Scotch law lords were more fitted to interpret the bond of 1656 than the English lords, who here call it a Deed of Mortification. The lairds of Drum retain right of presentation to the bursaries. They have been most unfortunate in their law suits.

The 20th laird spent a part of each year in Edinburgh, passing the remainder at his ancestral home. He devoted much time, energy, and ability, and also about £40,000 in money to the improvement of his estates, the extent of which was now about 7700 acres, including some 3700 acres of Kennerty, &c., added about 1850 in lieu of Schivas.

Having been relieved of his more active public duties owing to increasing age, and the substitution of County Councils for the Commissioners of Supply, he might have been expected to enjoy several years of comparative leisure, having had a good constitution and led an active life: but shortly after going to Drum to spend Easter, he was taken suddenly ill, and died within a few hours early in the morning of the 4th of April, 1892, in the 75th year of his age, having been laird a little more than 30 years.

He was survived by his third son, Francis Hugh, and his widow, their eldest son having died in childhood, and the second in the 24th year of his age.

XXI. FRANCIS HUGH, the 21st laird, b. 1854, married, 18th November, 1880, Mary Agnes, only child of John Ramsay of Barra and Straloch, Aberdeenshire, and has issue by her 2 sons.

1. ALEXANDER, b. 17th August, 1881.

2. Quentin, b. 16th February, 1888.

This laird was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and called to the English bar: he is a member of the Inner Temple, and a J.P. for the County of Aberdeen. He was for some years attached to the staff of "The Times." He contested West Aberdeenshire in the Conservative interest in 1885 and 1886, against Dr Farquharson of Finzean, who was returned as a supporter of Mr Gladstone.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

The pedigree of the Irvines of Drum given in Burke's Landed Gentry differs a good deal from the one I have given in the early part of the descent, and from any one I have seen before; but I have reason to believe that the particulars were furnished by Colonel Forbes-Leslie, who was an authority on such matters. I therefore give a brief summary of it.

I. William de Irvine, got Charter of Drum 1324, succeeded by his son.

II. Sir Thomas de Irvine, married 1st a daughter of the Marischall of Scotland, and 2ndly the daughter of Sir —— Montford of Lonmay. Sir Thomas died 1380.

III. Sir Alexander Irvine, went with Earl of Mar to Flanders: knighted on morning of Battle of Liege; returned to Scotland 1410; killed at Harlaw 1411; married a daughter of Montford of Lonmay; succeeded by his son.

IV. Sir Alexander Irvine, married Elizabeth de Keth, daughter of the Marischall of Scotland, d. 1457. His eldest son, Alexander, married a daughter of Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, but died before his father, who was succeeded by his grandson. *Vide* Appendix H.

V. Alexander Irvine, married Marion daughter of Lord Forbes, and dying 1493 was succeeded by his son.

VI. Sir Alexander Irvine, married Janet, daughter of Keth of Ludquhairn, and dying 1527 was succeeded by his son. *Vide* Appendix H.

VII. Alexander Irvine, married Janet, daughter of Allardes of Allardes. Their eldest son, Alexander, married Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of the Earl [Laird] of Findlater. This Alexander killed in his father's lifetime at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547. His son succeeded in 1543 [?].

VIII. Alexander Irvine, married 1552 Lady Elizabeth Keith, daughter of the Earl Marischall; dying 1603 he was succeeded by his son.

IX. Sir Alexander Irvine, married 1590 Lady Marion Douglas, daughter of Robert, Earl of Buchan. He died 1629, and was succeeded by his son.

The succession given in Burke from the 8th laird in this list is the same as in my account.

The version of the episode of the Drum stone and the Keith marriage given to accord with this pedigree is new to me, and has been added as a *Note* in the text under the 3rd laird.

I must say I prefer the story I have heard all my life, which has probably been current in Aberdeenshire for some centuries.

APPENDIX B.

Some notes relative to the Irvines of Drum, made from Douglas' Baronage:—

UNDER "LESLIE OF WARDES," p. 28.—William Leslie of Wardes, 4th Baron of Balquhain, who died in reign of King James III., in 1467, had by Dame Agnes Irvine, a daughter of the laird of Drum, his 2nd wife, a son, Alexander, progenitor of the family of Leslie of Wardes.

UNDER "LEITH OF LEITH-HALL," p. 225.—Norman Leith of Barnis, Caprington, and others, temp. King James III., married Elizabeth, daughter of William Leslie, 4th Baron of Balquhain, by Agnes Irvine, his wife, daughter of the baron of Drum.

UNDER "DOUGLAS OF GLENBERVIE," pp. 19 and 20.—Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, who was knighted by King James V., and whose father and uncle were both killed at Flodden in 1513, married as his 2nd wife, Mary, daughter of Sir Alex. Irvine of Drum, by whom he had 2 sons and 6 daughters.

Marjory, one of these daughters, married —— Irvine of Billie (probably meant for Beltie).

Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, great-grandson of Sir Archibald, but descended from him by his 1st wife, Lady Agnes Keith, daughter of William, 3rd Earl Marischal, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1625, and married Janet, daughter of Alex. Irvine of Drum, by whom he had one son, the 2nd Baronet.

UNDER "FORBES OF CRAIGIEVAR," p. 75.—The 2nd daughter of Patrick Forbes of Corse by his wife, a daughter of Robert Lumsdain of Cushnie, married —— Irvine of Beltie, circa ——.

UNDER "OGILVIE OF INCHMARTINE."—James Ogilvie, 5th Baron of Boyne, married Elizabeth Irvine, daughter of the Laird of Drum: he got a Charter in favour of himself, styled apparent de Boyne, and Elizabeth Irvine his wife, of the lands of Quhintee, Cavintoun, Kindrochit, and half the lands of Ardbragan, dated 1597.

UNDER "OGILVIE OF INVERCARITY."—Sir John Ogilvie of Invercarity, who was created a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1626, married Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, and had by her 4 sons and 1 daughter.

Their 2nd son, Alexander (his elder brother having died in infancy) joined the great Montrose, was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh, and executed in the flower of his age at Glasgow in 1646.

UNDER "SETON OF MELDRUM," p. 163.—John Urquhart of Craigfintry, son of John "Tutor of Cromarty," got a Charter, under the Great Seal, on his father's resignation, in favour of himself and Isabella Irvine his spouse, daughter of the Laird of Drum, of Leathers and Craigfintry, in Aberdeenshire, dated 1612: by his wife he had 1 son, John, who succeeded him.

UNDER "SETON OF PITMEDDEN," p. 183.—Elizabeth, 7th daughter of Alexander Seton of Pitmedden by his wife, Beatrix, daughter of Sir

Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas, progenitor of Lord Banff, married Patrick Irvine of Beatty (probably a misprint for Beltie). This Alexander succeeded his father about 1626.

UNDER "SKENE OF SKENE," p. 559.—Alexander Skene of that Ilk, who was served heir to his father in 1612, and married Margaret, daughter of George Johnstone of Caskieben, had a daughter, Margaret, married 1st to Robert Irvine of Fornet and Montcoffer, 2ndly to John Forbes of Leslie.

UNDER "URQUHART OF CRAIGSTON," p. 166, with a MS. addition in margin in Mr Fraser-Mackintosh's Copy of the Baronage.—William Urquhart of Craigston, who, his father having purchased both Cromarty and Craigston, sold the estate of Cromarty and is now designed by the title of Craigston. The MS. addition—is "married 1st Margaret, daughter of George Irvine of Artamford, and had a son, John, and 2 daughters: he married 2ndly Margaret, daughter of Ogilvie of Auchiries, and had by her also 1 son and 2 daughters."

His eldest son, John, married Isabella, daughter of Alexander Moir of Scotstown, and had by her 3 sons and 2 daughters: the elder of the latter, Margaret, married Colonel Jonathan Forbes of the 78th, whose daughter, Anna Margaretta, married Alexander Forbes-Irvine of Drum and Schivas.

UNDER "JOHNSTON OF CASKIEBEN," now of that Ilk.—Jean, eldest daüghter of Sir George Johnston of that Ilk, the 1st Bart. by Elizabeth daughter of William Forbes of Tolquhoun, married —— Irvine of Brakeley [Query, Brucklaw]: and her sister, Christian, is said to have married Mr William Keith of Linturk.

Also Mary Irvine, daughter of Irvine of Kingcaussie, married about 1630 Thomas Johnston of Craig, eldest son of John Johnston of that Ilk, by his second marriage, by whom she had 4 sons and 3 daughters: their grandson succeeded to the Nova Scotia baronetcy as Sir William Johnston, 5th Bart.

UNDER "DUFF OF DIPPLE AND BRACO," p. 139.—Margaret Duff, wife of Patrick Duff of Premnay, who, on the judicial sale of the Drum estates in 1737, bought the Culter portion, was a grand-daughter of Alex. Duff of Braco by Margaret, daughter of Sir William Gordon, 3rd Bart. of Lesmoir. [She was not, however, related to the Drum family].

UNDER "DUNDAS OF DUNDAS," p. 175.—Barbara, 2nd daughter of George Dundas of that Ilk (who was 2nd son of George Dundas and Elizabeth Hamilton of Innerwick) and Margaret, daughter of Hay of Monkton, married Alexander Irvine of Saphoch; probably the one who died without issue in 1744.

APPENDIX C.

Some notes made from the New Statistical Account of Scotland, published about 1844:—

UNDER PARISH OF "CHAPEL OF GARIOCH."—Drum's cairn and Maclean's grave are both pointed out on the field of Harlaw, as the places where they were buried.

UNDER "RAYNE."—There is a cairn called Drum's Cairn near Old Rayne, said to mark the spot where Irvine of Drum was slain while pursuing Donald, Lord of the Isles, after the Battle of Harlaw, though according to another tradition he fell at Harlaw when engaged in close combat with Maclean of Dowart.

[The latter tradition is probably correct.—D. W.]

UNDER "ST. FERGUS."—Mariot, daughter of Sir Reginald Cheyne, married 2ndly John de Keith of Ravenscraig, 2nd son of Sir Edward Keith, Great Marischal, who in her right became proprietor of St. Fergus about 1360. This family was a separate branch of Keiths for seven or eight generations till in 1538 the heiress of Sir William Keith of Inverugie married William, 4th Earl Marischal. Inverugie Castle was once the principal residence of the Earls Marischal.

UNDER "FYVIE."—There is a property in this parish named Ardlogie.

UNDER "TARVES."—The Mansion-house of Schivas in this parish was built about 1640 by a gentleman named Gray, descended from the noble family of Gray of Kinfauns. In the house there is an old oak cabinet bearing the inscription "G. G. of Schivas" and the date 1697. The room used by Mr Forbes-Irvine as a dining-room had been previously used as a private chapel, and contained a recess where the altar had formerly stood, the cross still remaining in 1842 with the words inscribed "IHS Jesus Hominum Salvator:" also a place for holy water, the Gray family having been Roman Catholics.*

UNDER "FORGUE."—There were, in 1842, two old Communion cups here bearing the following inscription, "Giftit to God and his Church by James Chreightoun of Frendraught to the Kirk of Forrig, 1633;" also a large silver baptismal basin, on the bottom of which the Crichton arms and motto are engraved, and round the edge the inscription "Giftit to God and the Church of Forgue by James Viscount of Frendraught, Lord Crichtone." [This must have been the husband of a daughter of Irvine of Drum.—D. W.]

UNDER "LONGSIDE."—A Mr Alexander Irvine was minister of this parish, 1635 to 1662.

UNDER "DRUMOAK."—"The Park of Drum," reserved by Robert Bruce, when he granted a Charter of the forest to Wm. de Irwin in 1323, was granted by Charter from King David Bruce to Walter Moigne. In 1348 John Moigne, Lord of the Park of Drum, executed a disposition of it "to Alex. Irvine, Lord of the Drum," and in 1393 the said John Moigne granted a Charter in favour of said Alex. Irvine of a chalder of meal, paid of old to him by Wm. de Barnard, for sustentation of the Park of Drum.

These lands continued in possession of the Drum family until 1737, when, on reduction of the entail, they were sold to Duff of Culter. They afterwards passed successively into the hands of Mr Thos. Burnett,

**Note.*—Schivas formerly belonged to the Huntly family, and before that to the Maitlands of Gight: for George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, had a Charter of Schevas in Aberdeenshire, and Naterdale in Banffshire, on the resignation of Elizabeth and Janet Maitland, daughters and heiresses of the deceased Sir Patrick Maitland of Gight, knight, 18th June, 1467.

advocate in Aberdeen, in 1807, of Wm. Moir in 1821, of A. J. Kinloch in 1839, and were lately sold to Mr Andrew Penny.

UNDER "ELLON."—The Mansion-house of Dudwich was in this parish.

UNDER "TURRIFF."—In the year 1557 an inquest was held "apud crucem de Turreff," and among the jurors we find Patrick Mouatt of Balquholly; James Dempster of Auchterless; George Crichton of Little Forg; Alex. Con of Auchry; Thomas Con his son; John Grant of Ballindalloch; Patrick Grant of Dalvey, and John Irvine in Turriff.

UNDER "LONMAY."—Among the ministers of this parish were Mr Thomas Rires in 1607, after him Messrs Wm. Rires, James Irvine, John Houstoun, and Thomas Gordon, the last ordained in 1709.

UNDER "LUMPHANAN."—In 1597 John Irvine of Pitmurchie was chancellor of an assize held for trial of a case of witchcraft (25th April) of which John Ross of Auchlossan, Alexander Chalmer of Balnacraig, and John Forbes of Camphill were members.

In 1655 Patrick Irvine was served heir to his grandfather, John Irvine, in the lands of Halton, Pitmurchie, and Craigton of Lumphanan, lying within the barony of Lumphanan.

These lands had been granted in 1487, by James III., to Thomas Charteris of Kinfauns; and in 1546 Thomas Charteris of Kinfauns was served heir to his grandfather, Thomas, in the barony of Lunfanan, lying within the barony of O'Neil. John Irvine apparently acquired them from the Charteris.

Halton appears to have been at or in what is now called the Peel-bog.

In 1657 Patrick Irvine obtained from Oliver, Lord Protector, a precept under the Great Seal respecting the lands of Craigton of Lumphanan, Halton Peill, and Colliescroft. In 1702, Craigton of Lumphanan, the Peill thereof called Halton of Lumphanan, and Colliescroft are included among lands disponed by Robert Ross in favour of Francis Ross of the lands of Auchlossan and others.

UNDER "LEOCHEL AND CUSHNIE."—Lynturk belonged for some 200 years to a family named Strachan. John Strachan, younger of Lynturk, is said to have been art and part with John, Master of Forbes, in the murder of Alexander Seton of Meldrum in 1526, and to have got a remission in 1531; he was afterwards in trouble and incurred the hostility of the Forbeses, who in 1544 invaded his lands and slew his allies, Duguid of Auchinhuive and Ross of Auchlossan. About the end of that century Lynturk became the property of the eldest cadet of the Irvines of Drum, and remained in possession of his descendants for about a century. Katharine, a daughter of Alexander Irvine of Lynturk, married Robert Gordon of Straloch, by whom she had 11 sons and 6 daughters: the 5th son was James Gordon, parson of Rothiemay, author of a "History of Scots Affairs from 1637 to 1641." About the middle of the 18th century, Lynturk became the property of Gordon of Cairnfield, and in 1816 of Peter M'Combie.

Alexander Irving of Lynturk was a lawyer of eminence and author of a treatise, "De jure regni," published at Leyden in 1627, a work held in good esteem. Robert Irving, his cousin-german, was served heir to him in the lands of Lenturk in 1641.

The old Castle of Lenturk was probably built by the Strachans. In Monipennie's "Brief Description of Scotland," appended to his "Abridgement of the Chronicles 1612," he enumerates the castles "of Lenturk, Corsse, and Cragyvar" among the strongholds of "Marre."

APPENDIX D.

Extract from "History of Birse" by Robert Dinnie :—

The House at Easter Clune (on the estate of Finzean), near the foot of Peterhill, was built in 1719 by an Alexander Irvine, who seems to have bought the small property of that name about that time from Mr John Forbes: above the door lintel there is built in a piece of freestone with the initials of the laird and his wife separated by a heart and the date,

A I M S

1719.

It is somewhat probable that M S stands for Margaret Stewart, for Dinnie mentions a similar lintel stone in the same parish, viz.:—

At the farm of Shaunel, which with Tillenteck was on the property of Invercattie, there is a stone, since built into the steading, but once doubtless the lintel stone of the dwelling-house, which has cut thereon, with a heart,

16 R S M K 76.

These initials stood for Robert Stewart and Margaret Keith, who had 3 sons, George, Robert and Henry, and 2 daughters, Jane and Margaret. The last may have been the wife of the above Alexander Irvine.

APPENDIX E.

John Irving of Kingcaussie authorised to apprehend William Forbes, bastard son of John Forbes of Leslie, for the murder of his father. Minutes of Scots Parliament, 29th January, 1661.—See Appendix F.

APPENDIX F.

The following is taken from "The History of the Illustrious Family of Gordon," by Mr William Gordon of Old Aberdeen, 1727 :—

"August 17, 1644, about 11 o'clock at night, Alexander Irvine of Kingcaussie, coming in quietly to Aberdeen from his own house, was barbarously murdered as he was near to the town by William Forbes, natural son to John Forbes of Leslie, an intimate acquaintance of his own, who accidentally met him there; and after mutual salutations and parting in friendship, Forbes turned upon him, and shot dead the innocent gentleman with a pistol behind his back. This gentleman had been with his Chief, the Laird of Drum, at the infall into Montrose, and for that there was 5000 merks put on his head, to be paid to any one that would bring him in prisoner dead or alive. And the assassin, having wrought his work, came in to his employers, the Committee of Estates at Aberdeen, and required

his reward ; and he, being found to be a trooper in Sir William Forbes of Craigivar, his troop, the Committee adjudged 2000 merks to be paid to him, and the other 3000 to his Captain, Craigivar, all out of Kingcaussie, his estate, which did not then exceed 1200 merks a year ; so the mournful widow and the fatherless children were obliged to live upon short commons until that price of blood was paid."

He then shows how the assassin did not pass unpunished, "for the next year at his father's house, in discharging of a musket, he shot away that hand with which he committed the murder. And after the Restoration, the then Laird of Kingcaussie, eldest son of him who was murdered having obtained an order from the Council to apprehend him" [*vide* Appendix E.] "went to Caithness, where the assassin then lurked (as he thought in safety), took him prisoner, and carried him to Edinburgh, where by the Council he was remitted to a Justice Court to be holden at Aberdeen for that effect, and was by that Court condemned to be hanged at the Crabstone, a place as near as could be guessed to that where the murder was committed ; and which sentence was accordingly executed."

APPENDIX G.

The arms of the following Scotch families of the name of Irvine are given in "The British Herald" by Thomas Robson (1830):—

Irvine of Artamford, Bieldside, Bonshaw, Castle Fortagh (Fortrie?), Cairnfield, Drum, Fedderat, Inchray, Kingcaussie, Lairnie, Lenturk and Murthill. In all of them the holly leaves appear. Bieldside and Murthill each have a sheaf of arrows gules between 3 holly leaves vert.

Oddly enough he gives as Drum's *crest* a sheaf of arrows ppr.: the only other family, of the name of Irvine, mentioned as having arrows for a crest is that of Irving, Navy Pay Office and of Lanark, who bears "a sheaf of 3 arrows, points upwards." The arrows were the crest of the Artamford branch, which succeeded to Drum.—See Text.

APPENDIX H.

The following notes, taken from the Spalding Club publications, are of interest :—

A.D., 1388.—John Fraser, Lord of Forglen, was witness to an indenture of selling the Park of Drum.—*Vide* Antiq. of Shires of Aberdeen and Banff. I infer that the Irvines got Forglen through a marriage with a daughter of Keith, Great Marischal, as Sir Wm. Keith, who married Margaret *Fraser*, heiress of Cowie, Durris, &c., &c., died 1406.—*Vide* Antiq. of Shires Aberdeen and Banff, Vol. III.

1440.—Alexander de Irwyne dominus de Drum elected Captain and Governor of the burgh of Aberdeen.—*Vide* Extracts from Council Rec. Burgh of Aberdeen.

1457.—Mention of instrument of sasine in favour of Alexander de Irvyn of Drum and Lonmay, as grandson of Alexander de Irvyn last seized in said lands.—*Vide* Antiq. of Shires Aberdeen and Banff, Vol. III., p. 297.

1483.—A Band of Manrent granted "by Alexander Irvine of Lunmey, soun and apperand heir of Alexander Irvin of the Drum" to William, Erle of Erole, "his fee being considered and modified" by several persons named, including "Alexander Irvine of Belte." This Alexander Irvine of Lunmey must have been the son of the 6th laird by Elizabeth Forbes, who was afterwards the 7th laird.—*Vide* Misc., Vol. II., p. 283.

1484.—A Band of Manrent granted by John Keith of Ludquhairn [who must have been a son of Sir Gilbert of Innerugie] to William, Erle of Erole, in witness of which "the *sell* of my brother-in-law, Alexander Irvine of Lunmey, is affixit in defalt of a sell of myne avne."—*Vide* Misc., Vol. II. Query, was Irvine of Lunmay, who was younger of Drum, married to John Keith's sister, or were Lonmay and John Keith married to two daughters of Allardes of Allardes? or John Keith married to Irvine's sister?

1484.—In same year Alexander Irvyn of Lunmey and Jhone Ketht witness a letter of homage to the Erle by William Keth de Ythane.—*Vide* Misc., Vol. II.

1487.—Mention of a contract of marriage between a son of Alexander Irwyn of Drum and a daughter of Alexander Gordon of Megmar, but the latter refused consent unless certain referees should unanimously agree upon some point, apparently the tocher: but there are some *lacunae* in the document, which is in Latin.—*Vide* Antiq. of Shires Aberdeen and Banff, Vol. III. This son of Drum was probably one of the brothers of the 7th laird.

1492.—Alexander Irvine of Lunmey, mentioned as appointed Sheriff of Aberdeen. Extr. Council Rec. Burgh of Aberdeen, p. 324.

1493.—Alexander Irvine of Drum made provision for his natural children by Nannys Menzeis, viz., David, Alexander, John and Agnes: an entry dated 27th August, 1493, "grants and assigns all his goods, corn, oxen, &c., in Dalmayok to his dochter, Agnes, by the umquhile Nannis Menzeis." This is probably the 6th Laird of Drum, making provision shortly before his death. He was twice married.—*Vide* Extr. Counc. Rec. Burgh of Aberdeen.

1503.—Mention made of Elizabeth Irvyn, relict of umquhile Allardes of that Ilk as pursuer in a case relative to the casting down of a house belonging to her in the Castlegate.—*Vide* Extr. Counc. Rec. Burgh of Aberdeen.

About 1555.—William Cheyne of Arnage had by Isobell Irving, daughter of the Laird of Drum, a daughter, Violet, who married Major George Meldrum: and Isobell Irving's mother was Elizabeth Ogilvy, daughter of the Laird of Findlater, and her mother was Isobel, daughter of the Earl of Huntly. The above is a summary of part of an entry among Birth Brieves 1646.—*Vide* Misc., Vol. V., p. 326.

About 1580.—Robert Irving of Montcoffer mentioned as 2nd son of Alexander Irving, Laird of Drum, who's mother was dochter to umquhile

Erle Marshall, his gudame dochter to the Earle Findlater, and his grandame dochter to my Lord Forbes.—*Vide* Ibid., p. 331. Birth Brieves 1648.

1597.—John Irving of Pitmurchie, chancellor of an assize in trial of seven witches for witchcraft at Aberdeen 4th April, 1597. Apparently one of these was Beak Taiss at the Burne Syde of Logye, under the Laird of Lesmoir, who was decerned and declared a fugitive witch on 15th April same year, and to have her goods escheat.—*Vide* Misc., Vol. I.

1654.—John Irving of Brucklay was one of several heritors who protested against a finding of the Synod about the settlement of a minister at Turriff, 21st April, 1654.—*Vide* Selections from Rec. of Synod of Aberdeen.

Sir William Gordon of Lesmoir seems to have been concerned in this settlement, for at a meeting of the Synod on 22nd April, 1657, he, as a ruling elder, was nominated one of a Committee to meet at Turriff.—*Vide* Ibid.

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Ogilvie of Caruousie, 10
Ogilvie of Dunlugas, Sir George, afterwards of Banff, 10
Ogilvie, Elizabeth, of Findlater, 6, 7
Ogilvie, George, of Auchiries, 47
Ogilvie, Helen, wife of 2nd Earl of Airlie, 10
Ogilvie, James, 5th Baron of Boyne, 8
Ogilvie, Sir John, of Inverquharity, 10
Ogilvie, John, of Balbegno, 41
Ogilvie, Sir James, of Findlater and Deskford, 7
Ogilvie, Earl of Findlater, 56
Ogilvie, Margaret, daughter of 1st Lord of Deskford, and wife of James Gordon of Lesmoir, 7
Ogilvie, Margaret, wife of 5th Earl of Buchan, 11
Ogilvie, Margaret, of Auchterhouse, wife of James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, 3
Ogilvie, Mary, wife of John Erskine, son of 7th Earl of Mar, 2
Ogilvie, Mary, wife of 17th Laird of Drum, 47
Ogilvie, Patrick de Grandown, 3
Ogilvie, Patrick, 3
Ogilvie, Sir Walter, 6th Baron of Boyne, 8
Ogilvie, ——, daughter of James, of Auchiries, and wife of the Master of Pitsligo, 47
Ogston of Fettercairu, 5, 56

Panmure, Lord, 23
Pitsligo, Lord, 47, 48
Pitsligo, Master of, 47
Portlethen, Laird of, 34
Porter, Major, R.E., 6

Queensberry, Wm., Marquis of, 24

Ramsay, John, of Barra and Straloch, 58
Ramsay, Mary Agnes, daughter of above, and wife of Francis Hugh Irvine, 21st Laird, 58
Robert III., King of Scotland, 4
Rose, Hugh, of Clava, 11
Ross of Auchlossan, 5, 56
Reid, Sir George, 57

Saltoun, Fraser, Lord, 56
Sandilands, Sir James, 6
Scott, Sir Walter, 47
Scrimgeour, Sir John, of Dudhope, 14
Scrimgeour, Magdalen, daughter of above, wife of Sir Alex. Irvine, 13, 14
Scrimgeour, High Constable of Dundee, 56
Seton, Baron, 16
Seaforth, Earl of, 21
Skene of Skene, 5, 56
Steele, Captain Sir Richard, 49
Strachan, Colonel, 15
Strabane, Lady, aunt of Lord Gordon, 20
Sutherland, James, of Kinminity, 10
Sutherland, Margaret, wife of James Irvine, 10
Sutler, Ensign John, 49

Thomson, Alex., 53
Thomson, Thomas, of Faichfield, 46, 56
Thomson, Isabel, wife of Alex., 16th Laird of Drum, 46, 56
Thomson, Alex., of Portlethen, 13, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42
Torphichen, 1st Lord, 6
Turner of Turner-Hall, 48
Tytler, Alex., 45

Udny, Alex., of Udny, 53
Urquhart of Leathers 10
Urquhart of Meldrum, 56

Westbury, Lord, 58
Wimberley, Rev. Charles, 48

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Pedigree—1st portion—As to succession of early lairds see Appendices A and H, and additions to the latter below.

2nd Portion—At end, for "Alexander born 1886," read "Alexander born 1881."

Pages 5 and 6—As to the lairds numbered V., VI., VII. and VIII., see Appendices A and H, and additions to the latter below.

Page 5, 6 lines from bottom—It seems doubtful whether this name should be "Westercourt" or "Westercoul."

Page 56—For "Garnock" read "Earnock."

Page 60—Nos. V., VI., VII. and VIII., see additions to Appendix H below, which seem to show that the pedigree given in Burke (later editions) is correct, and that Alexander who married Marioun Forbes, leaving also several illegitimate children by Nannys Menzeis, died in 1493, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, who is several times mentioned in 1483, 1484, and 1492 as Irvine of Lunmey. This son (not his father) probably married twice, first, —— Lindsay, by whom he had several daughters, and secondly, Janet Keith: he is mentioned in 1494 as Alexander Irvine of Drum along with "his moder Marioun Forbes."

The next laird, his son Alexander, evidently was the husband of Janet Allardes, who seems to have been his first cousin: but the date of his succession and his father's death seems uncertain: I think it was in 1499. A Charter granted to Alex. Irvine and his wife, Joneta Allardes, by his father, Alex. Irvine, of the lands of Forglen, was confirmed by a Charter from the Abbot of Arbroath 10th Sept., 1499, at Aberdeen, and again by the Abbot and monks on 6th July, 1500, at Arbroath; which seems to point to a succession in 1499, though the Abbot may have confirmed by Charter a grant made by the father to the son, while the father was still alive, and the latter may have lived till 1527. This son, however, Sir Alex., the husband of Janet Allardes, got a Charter under the Great Seal of Drum and other lands in 1506, and must have lived till after the Battle of Pinkie (1547), at which his eldest son was killed, and apparently till 1554, for there is a Charter under the Great Seal dated that year in favour of Alex. Irvine of Drum, grandson and heir-apparent of Alex. Irvine of Drum, on the resignation of his grandfather: this grandson being the husband of Lady Elizabeth Keith. See below.

Page 66—*Appendix H*—Forglen appears to have belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath, who perhaps at first granted to the Laird of Drum a lease of the lands, and subsequently granted them in fee, as appears to have been done in the case of the kirklands and fishings of Kilmorack, in Inverness-shire, in the 16th century.

Page 67, under year 1487—Perhaps this son was Alex. Irvine of Strathdee.

Page 67—*Additional notes from Spalding Club publications* :—

1494—Alex. Irvine of Drum was served heir 8th April, 1494, to his father, Alex. Irvine, in the lands and forest of Drum, the lands of Coul in the barony of O'Neil, and the lands of Largeny.—Ant. Abd and Banff III., p. 304.

1494—Alex. Irwyne de Drum served heir to his father, Alex. Irwyne, in the lands of Forglen 23rd July, 1494.—Coll. Abd. and Banff I., p 516

1494—From the Acta Dominorum Auditorum, p. 20, on 13th December, 1494 :—The Lords Auditouris decrettis and delivers that Alex. Irvine of Drum and Marioun Forbes, his moder, does wrang in the occupatioun and manouring of the lands of Wester Tulboury, lyand within the schirifdom of Kyncardin sen the terme of Whitsunday last bipast, &c., &c., and ordinis thaim to decist and cess therefrae, to be broikit and manourit be William, Lord of St Johns, as his proper lands.—Coll. Abd. and Banff I., p. 278.

1499—Confirmation granted by the Abbot of Arbroath at Aberdeen 10th September, 1499, and by the Abbot and monks at Arbroath on 6th July, 1500, in favour of Alex. Irwyn of a grant made to him and his wife, Joneta Allardes, by his father, Alex. Irwyn, of the lands of Forglen.—Coll. Abd. and Banff I., pp. 517, 518, and III., p. 346.

Also page 67, 1506—Confirmation granted by the King 26th Feb., 1506, to Sir Alex. Irwin de Drum of the Park of Drum, Lunmey, Largneis, Auchindore, Fulzemont, and Terlane, and these lands annexed to the barony of Drum.—Ant. Abd. and Banff III., p. 304.

1526—Charter of sale granted by Walter Caidzow of Cragtoun of Peterculter to Sir Alex. Irvyng de Drum of his lands Cragtoun of Peterculter on 23rd April, 1526.

MEMORIALS

OF

THE FAMILY

OF

WIMBERLEY

OF SOUTH WITHAM, BEECHEFIELD, AND
AYSCOUGHFEE HALL,
LINCOLNSHIRE

FROM ORIGINAL PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS COLLECTED BY THE
LATE WILLIAM CLARKE WIMBERLEY

AS ARRANGED AND COMPILED BY HIS NEPHEW,
COLONEL REGINALD JUSTUS WIMBERLEY,
BENG. STAFF CORPS.

AND ALSO REVISED BY HIS NEPHEW,
CAPTAIN DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY,
FORMERLY OF THE 79TH OR CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

TERRIS AVORUM PERDITIS, NE PEREANT NOMINA ET GESTA.

INVERNESS.
1893.

PREFACE.

WILLIAM CLARKE WIMBERLEY, the representative of an old family long settled in Lincolnshire, but heir only to their name, collected with great care and labour much information about his ancestors, and the property held by different members of the family.

The elder branch, commencing with William Wimberley, settled at South Witham, in the above County, and held that property from about the year 1486 till 1645, when a William Wimberley died of wounds received at the Battle of Naseby, leaving no issue.

Another William Wimberley of Beechefield, Co. Lincoln, the representative of the younger branch, descended from Christopher, second son of William, the founder of the South Witham or elder branch, then succeeded as heir at law to the South Witham property, and came to represent the elder branch also: from him all those who now bear the name of Wimberley are, so far as is known, direct descendants.

My younger brother, Colonel Reginald Justus Wimberley, devoted much time and labour some years ago, when on leave from India, to comparing and verifying numerous old records and documents, particularly in the British Museum, where he found frequent mention of the name in the Harleian Manuscripts. He also visited several churches in Lincolnshire, and made copies of inscriptions on monuments erected to members of our family.

The landed property was unfortunately all lost by a William Wimberley and his son Sherard, in consequence of gambling transactions, in which both appear to have been concerned, and to have concurred in setting aside the family settlements.

They both died in 1751, and about that time the bulk of the property passed into the hands of Lord William Manners, and is, or was recently in the possession of his descendant, the Earl of Dysart.

Gilbert Wimberley, a descendant of Christopher of Beechefield, b. 1594 d. 1653, was a Prebendary of Westminster and buricd in the Abbey: his property was sequestrated, and he was imprisoned and plundered by the

rebels for his loyalty to the Crown : but his grandson, Bevill, was a man of some standing, and had a small property, Weston, in Lincolnshire : he died without male issue in 1720, devising his real estate to his three daughters.

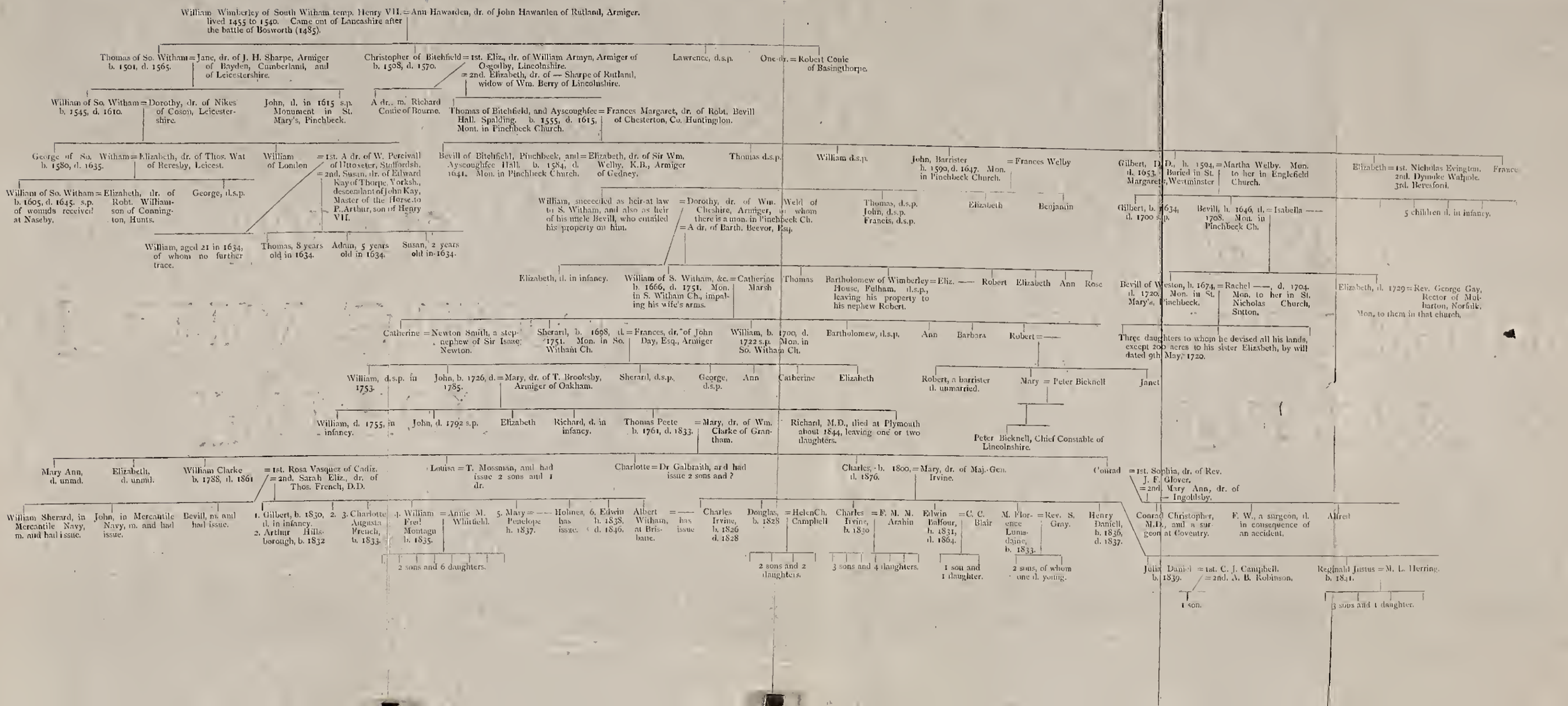
My own task has been mainly confined to re-arranging the narrative, and bringing into it portions of numerous appendices, which are of great interest, many of them relating to county families, with which the Wimberleys intermarried.

There must be one or more of this name in one of the Southern States of America, for a notice appeared in a Queensland paper a year or two ago to the effect that some of the best specimens of cotton seed (or plants) submitted to the Government, with a view to introducing its cultivation in the Colony, were received from a Mr Wimberley, living, I think, in Texas.

DOUGLAS WIMBERLEY.

Inverness,
1893.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF WIMBERLEY.


William Wimberley of South Witham temp. Henry VII. = Ann Hawarden, dr. of John Hawarden of Rutland, Armiger. lived 1455 to 1540. Came out of Lancashire after the battle of Bosworth (1485).
Thomas of So. Witham = Jane, dr. of J. H. Sharpe, Armiger of Bayden, Cumberland, and of Leicestershire. b. 1501, d. 1565.
Christopher of Bitchfield = 1st. Eliz., dr. of William Armyn, Armiger of Osgolby, Lincolnshire. = 2nd. Elizabeth, dr. of — Sharpe of Rutland, widow of Wm. Berry of Lincolnshire. b. 1508, d. 1570.
Lawrence, d.s.p.
One dr. = Robert Conie of Basingthorpe.
William of So. Witham = Dorothy, dr. of Nikes of Coson, Leicestershire. b. 1545, d. 1610.
John, d. in 1615 s.p. Monument in St. Mary's, Pinchbeck.
A dr., m. Richard Conie of Bourne.
Thomas of Bitchfield, and Ayscoughfee Hall. Spalding. b. 1555, d. 1615, Mont. in Pinchbeck Church. = Frances Margaret, dr. of Robt. Bevill of Chesterton, Co. Huntingdon.
George of So. Witham = Elizabeth, dr. of Thos. Wat of Beresby, Leicest. b. 1580, d. 1635.
William of Lonilen = 1st. A dr. of W. Percivall of Uttoxeter, Staffordsh. = 2nd, Susan, dr. of Edward Kay of Thorpe, Yorksh., descendant of John Kay, Master of the Horse to P. Arthur, son of Henry VII.
Bevill of Bitchfield, Pinchbeck, and Ayscoughfee Hall. b. 1584, d. 1641. Mont. in Pinchbeck Church. = Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Wm. Welby, K.B., Armiger of Gedney.
Thomas d.s.p.
William d.s.p.
John, Barrister h. 1590, d. 1647. Mon. in Pinchbeck Church. = Frances Welby
Gilbert, D.D., b. 1594, d. 1653. Buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster. = Martha Welby. Mon. to her in Englefield Church.
Elizabeth = 1st. Nicholas Evington, 2nd. Dymoke Wahnole, 3rd. Beresford. France
William of So. Witham = Elizabeth, dr. of Robt. Williamson of Connington, Hunts. b. 1605, d. 1645. s.p. of wounds received at Naseby.
George, d.s.p.
William, aged 21 in 1634, of whom no further trace.
Thomas, 8 years old in 1634.
Adam, 5 years old in 1634.
Susan, 2 years old in 1634.
William, succeeded as heir-at law to S. Witham, and also as heir of his uncle Bevill, who entailed his property on him. = Dorothy, dr. of Wm. Weld of Cheshire, Armiger, by whom there is a mon. in Pinchbeck Ch. = A dr. of Barth. Beevor, Esq.
Thomas, d.s.p.
John, d.s.p.
Francis, d.s.p.
Elizabeth
Benjamin
Gilbert, b. 1634, d. 1700 s.p.
Bevill, b. 1646, d. 1708. Mon. in Pinchbeck Ch. = Isabella ——
5 children d. in infancy.
Elizabeth, d. in infancy.
William of S. Witham, &c. = Catherine Marsh b. 1666, d. 1751. Mon. in S. Witham Ch., impaling his wife's arms.
Thomas
Bartholomew of Wimberley House, Fulham, d.s.p., leaving his property to his nephew Robert. = Eliz. ——
Robert
Elizabeth
Ann
Rose
Bevill of Weston, b. 1674, d. 1720. Mon. in St. Mary's, Pinchbeck. = Rachel ——, d. 1704. Mon. to her in St. Nicholas Church, Sutton.
Elizabeth, d. 1729 = Rev. George Gay, Rector of Mulbarton, Norfolk. Mon. to them in that church.
Catherine = Newton Smith, a step-nephew of Sir Isaac Newton.
Sherard, b. 1698, d. 1751. Mon. in So. Witham Ch. = Frances, dr. of John Day, Esq., Armiger
William, b. 1700, d. 1722 s.p. Mon. in So. Witham Ch.
Bartholomew, d.s.p.
Ann
Barbara
Robert = ——
Three daughters to whom he devised all his lands, except 200 acres to his sister Elizabeth, by will dated 9th May, 1720.
William, d.s.p. in 1753.
John, b. 1726, d. 1785. = Mary, dr. of T. Brooksby, Armiger of Oakham.
Sherard, d.s.p.
George, d.s.p.
Ann
Catherine
Elizabeth
Robert, a barrister d. unmarried.
Mary = Peter Bicknell
Janet
William, d. 1755, in infancy.
John, d. 1792 s.p.
Elizabeth
Richard, d. in infancy.
Thomas Peete b. 1761, d. 1833. = Mary, dr. of Wm. Clarke of Grantham.
Richard, M.D., died at Plymouth about 1844, leaving one or two daughters.
Peter Bicknell, Chief Constable of Lincolnshire.
Mary Ann, d. unmd.
Elizabeth, d. unmd.
William Clarke b. 1788, d. 1861 = 1st. Rosa Vasquez of Cadiz. = 2nd. Sarah Eliz., dr. of Thos. French, D.D.
Louisa = T. Mossman, and had issue 2 sons and 1 dr.
Charlotte = Dr Galbraith, and had issue 2 sons and ?
Charles, b. 1800, d. 1876. = Mary, dr. of Maj.-Gen. Irvine.
Conrad = 1st. Sophia, dr. of Rev. J. F. Glover. = 2nd. Mary Ann, dr. of — Ingoldsby.
William Sherard, in Mercantile Navy, m. and had issue.
John, in Mercantile Navy, m. and had issue.
Bevill, m. and had issue.
1. Gilbert, b. 1830, d. in infancy. 2. Arthur Hillsborough, b. 1832
2. 3. Charlotte Augusta French, b. 1833.
4. William Erel Montagu b. 1835. = Annie M. Whitfield.
2 sons and 6 daughters.
5. Mary = —— Penelope Holmes, has issue
6. Edwin h. 1838, d. 1846.
Albert = —— Witham, has issue at Brisbane.
Charles Irvine, b. 1826 d. 1828
Douglas, b. 1828 = Helen Ch. Campbell
2 sons and 2 daughters.
Charles Irvine, b. 1830 = F. M. M. Arabin
3 sons and 4 daughters.
Edwin Balfour, h. 1831, d. 1864. = C. C. Blair
1 son and 1 daughter.
M. Florence Lumsdaine, b. 1833. = Rev. S. Gray.
2 sons, of whom one d. young.
Henry Daniell, b. 1836, d. 1837.
Conrad Christopher, M.D., and a surgeon at Coventry.
F. W., a surgeon, d. in consequence of an accident.
Alfred
Julia Daniell b. 1839. = 1st. C. J. Campbell. = 2nd. A. B. Robinson.
1 son.
Reginald Justus = M. L. Herring. b. 1841.
3 sons and 1 daughter.

Pedigree of the Senior Branch of the Wimberley Family, copied from Harl. MS. 1174 fo. 50.

William Wimberley of South Witham, in Com. Lincoln., Temp. Henry VII.

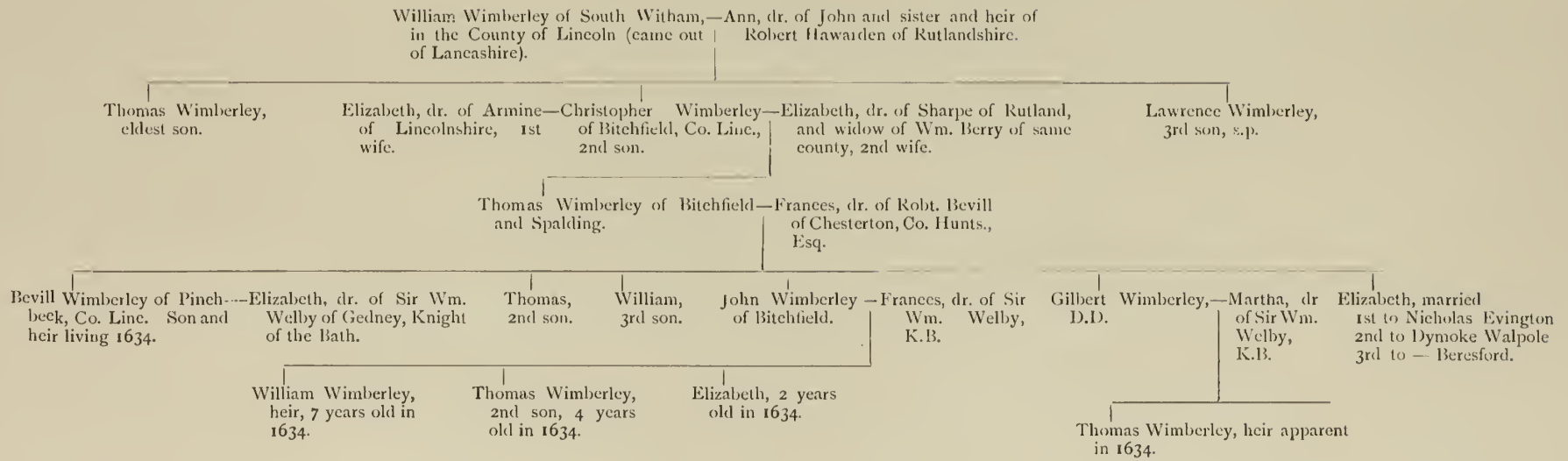
- A dr., wife to Robt. Conye, Merchant of the Staple. Conye arms—*sa.* on a fesse between 3 conies sceant *ar.* 3 escallops of the field.
- Lawrence Wimberley, 3rd son, s.p.
- Christopher Wymberley, 2nd son.
- Thomas Wymberley—Jane, dr. of Sharpe de Com. Leicester. son and heir.
  - William Wymberley of South Witham—Dorothy, dr. of Nikes of Coson, Com. Leicester.
    - George Wimberley of South Witham.—Elizabeth, dr. of Thos. Wats of Revesby in Com. Leicester.
      - William Wimberley of South Witham in Com. Lincoln.—Elizabeth, dr. of Robt. Williamson of Connington in Com. Hunts.
    - Frances, dr. of Wm. Percivall of Uttoxeter in Com. Stafford., 1st wife.
      - William Wimberley, aged 21 in 1634.
    - William Wimberly of London.—Susan, dr. of Ed. Kay* of Thorpe in Com. York, 2nd wife.
      - Thomas Wimberley, 8 yr. old in 1634.
      - Adam Wimberley, 2nd son, 5 yr. old in 1634.
      - Susan, dr., 2 yr. old in 1634.

[The arms of Wimberley and of Kay are emblazoned here as on Sheet No. 1 of Coats of Arms.]

* Edward Kay of Thorpe in Yorkshire descended of John Kay, Master of the Horse to Prince Arthur, son to Henry VII.

Pedigree of the Family of Wimberley of Lincolnshire,

Copied from the Visitation Book of that County in the Heralds College, London, and attested by Bevill Wimberley, Esq., in 1634.


William Wimberley of South Witham, in the County of Lincoln (came out of Lancashire).
Ann, dr. of John and sister and heir of Robert Hawarden of Rutlandshire.
Thomas Wimberley, eldest son.
Elizabeth, dr. of Armine of Lincolnshire, 1st wife.
Christopher Wimberley of Bitchfield, Co. Linc., 2nd son.
Elizabeth, dr. of Sharpe of Rutland, and widow of Wm. Berry of same county, 2nd wife.
Lawrence Wimberley, 3rd son, s.p.
Thomas Wimberley of Bitchfield and Spalding.
Frances, dr. of Robt. Bevill of Chesterton, Co. Hunts., Esq.
Bevill Wimberley of Pinchbeck, Co. Linc. Son and heir living 1634.
Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Wm. Welby of Gedney, Knight of the Bath.
Thomas, 2nd son.
William, 3rd son.
John Wimberley of Bitchfield.
Frances, dr. of Sir Wm. Welby, K.B.
Gilbert Wimberley, D.D.
Martha, dr of Sir Wm. Welby, K.B.
Elizabeth, married 1st to Nicholas Evington 2nd to Dymoke Walpole 3rd to — Beresford.
William Wimberley, heir, 7 years old in 1634.
Thomas Wimberley, 2nd son, 4 years old in 1634.
Elizabeth, 2 years old in 1634.
Thomas Wimberley, heir apparent in 1634.

Harleian MS. 1550, fol. 84b.

[The arms emblazoned here as on Sheet No. 1 of Coats of Arms.]

The arms and crest were confirmed to Thomas Wimberley of Bitchfield, in Co. Lincolnshire, 16th of May, 30th of Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Wimberley of Spalding, in Co. Lincoln. — Frances, dr. of Robert Bevill, and sister of Sir Robt. Bevill of Chesterton, Co. Huntingdon.

- Bevill Wimberley of Spalding, 1621. — Elizabeth, dr. of Sir Wm. Welby of Gedney, by Susan, dr. of Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe.
- Elizabeth, married Nicholas Evington of Spalding in Holland.
- Thomas
- William
- John, a student of Lincoln's Inn.
- Gilbert, M.A., in Trin. Coll. in Cambridge.
- Frances, d.s.p.

MEMORIALS

OF THE

FAMILY OF WIMBERLEY

THE family of Wimberley or Wimbaldesley was settled at an early date, and held manors in the counties of Cheshire and Lancaster. The name is found spelt in sundry old deeds and records in different ways, viz., Wimbaldesley, Wymbaldesley, Wimbaldsley, Wimbaldeslegh, Wimberley, Wimbersley, Wimberleigh, Wymbersley, Wemberesley, Whimberley, and probably Winmarleigh. As late as the year A.D. 1569, in a will made by one of the family, the name is found Wimberley, Wymberley, and Wymberlie.

The names of four sons of Wimbald are registered in Domesday Book, viz., Wimbald, Leofwin, Albert, and Levenot.

Sundry manors are registered in the same book under the name of Wimbaldlai, indicating a Saxon origin. We find from Lyson's Magna Britannia, vol. II., part II., p. 694, that one of these in Cheshire retained its ancient name in his time. He says—"The manor of Wimbersley or Wimbaldesley, with the hall of Lee, Ley, or Lea, belonged anciently to the family of Wimbaldesley; it was afterwards for several generations in the family of Holt, and appears to have passed about the year 1495 to the Cottons, who in 1545 sold it to the Breretons of Ashley."

This is confirmed by a deed, extant in the Harleian MSS., No. 2007, viz.:—"Robt. de Wimbaldsley—Agnes fil. signature—Agnes daughter of Robert de Wimbaldsley being in lawful power and pure widowhood quit claimed to John del Holt his heirs and assigns all her right and claim to the village of Wimbaldsley Ao. 1287." This deed is witnessed by Richard de Minshull and Richard de Croxton.

In the reign of Henry III., Gregory de Wimberley held lands in Lancashire under military service, called Winmarleigh; his name occurs in several old deeds. In the 23rd year of Henry III. he quit claimed to Geoffrey Prior of Lancaster 6 bovates of land in Hull (100 acres). This deed is in the Registers "Sanctæ Mariæ" of Lancaster. Hugo de Wimbersley also held lands in that county under military service. In the

17th Edward III. (1344), Thomas de Wimbersley, styled "le Gentil," Katharine his wife, and Ranulf their son, passed a fine to Robert de Plessington for a moiety of the manor of Wimbersley, then called Winmarleigh. This Winmarleigh is two miles from Garstang, and afterwards became the property of the Ratcliffe family, by the marriage of Richard Dominus de Ratcliffe to Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of Plessington de Wimbersley, in the 20th year of the same reign (1347). In recent times it gave the title of Baron to Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P.

The following quotation makes the removal of the Ratcliffes to Winmarleigh somewhat later, about 1415. In Matthew Gregson's "Payments of Lancaster," page 292, there is an account of the Ratcliffe family, in which the following passage occurs:—"Another branch of this family settled at Wimberley in Lancashire about the beginning of the reign of Henry V., of which Sir Rich. Ratcliffe, Kt., married Alice, dr. and heir of Lionel Daltrey, Esq., by whom Sir Thomas Ratcliffe of Wimberley, Kt., who died about 19 Henry VI., whose lineal descendants continued there till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when William Ratcliffe, Esq., who married Ann, daughter of Sir John Holcroft, died s.p."

In the old pedigrees of the Ratcliffe family, this branch is designated "Ratcliffe of Wimberley," vide Harl. MSS. 1468 and 6159.

Mention is found in old documents of Johannes de Wimbaldesley, Adam de Wimbaldesley, sometimes written Wymbaldeslegh, Eva de Wimbaldsley, Hugo de Wimberley, Thomas de Wymbereley, William de Wimberley, and others.

In Harl. MS. 2149, among 28 jurors sitting on a jury, in the 10th year of Henry VI. (1432), is found "William de Wymbaldesley, gentleman."

In the latter part of the 15th century, one of the family, possibly the head of it, appears to have removed into Lincolnshire.

A pedigree of Wimberley of South Witham, in that county, is registered in the Heralds' College, and commences with William Wimberley of South Witham, with a note appended stating that he came from Lancashire.

I. WIMBERLEY OF SOUTH WITHAM.

I. WILLIAM, the first designed of Witham, was born about the year 1455, and was at the battle of Bosworth (1485) as a retainer of Lord Stanley's; he is said to have removed into Lincolnshire the year after the battle, and settled at South Witham.

About the year 1500, he married Anne, the daughter of John Hawarden of Thistleton, Rutlandshire, a cadet of the old family of

Hawarden of Cheshire and Lancashire, who also had left the latter, his native county, about the same time ; by her he had issue

1. THOMAS, his heir, b. 1501 d. 1565.
2. Christopher of Beechefield, b. 1508 d. 1569, of whom afterwards.
3. Laurence d.s.p.
4. A daughter, m. Robt. Conie of Basingthorpe, merchant of the Staple.

This John Hawarden was a younger son of Hawarden of Wolston, who again was a cadet of Hawarden of Hawarden, Co. Flint. John Hawarden removed about the year 1477 to Rutlandshire, where he married and settled at Thistleton. His only son, Robert, died without issue, and his daughter, Anne, born about 1480, married William Wimberley of South Witham.

The pedigree of the Hawardens is given in Harl. MS., No. 1987, being the Herald's visitation of Lancashire, Ao. 1567, 9th Queen Elizabeth.

Their arms were *Arg.* guttee *sa*, a fesse nebulee of the second.

It is worthy of note that about the same time that William Wimberley migrated to Lincolnshire, and John Hawarden to Rutlandshire, the Newtons, of the family to which Sir Isaac Newton belonged, sent younger sons to Basingthorpe and Westby ; Harington of Aldingham sent sons to Exton, Rutlandshire, and Waltham, Lincolnshire ; the Coneys of the Hall, Coney, Lancashire, to Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire ; and the Welds and Cholmleys of Cheshire to Lincolnshire. The Wimberleys intermarried with the Hawardens, the Coneys, and the Welds.

WILLIAM Wimberley, who fought at Bosworth, had an uncle Thomas, who was Abbot of Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire, from 6th April, 1463. to 21st August, 1499, when he died. *Vide* Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. V., p. 529.

He had also a younger brother, Thomas, who was Rector of Pebmarsh, in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, from 28th September, 1517, to 17th June, 1551. *Vide* Newcourt's Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense, vol. II., p. 465.

WILLIAM died about the year 1525, leaving by his wife Anne Hawarden issue as above stated.

The pedigree of his son, Thomas Wimberley, and his descendants, down to the year 1634, is to be found in Harl. MS., 1174, p. 50, and that of Christopher, his second son, designed of Beechefield, and his descendants, also brought down to the year 1634, and attested by Bevill Wimberley in the visitation book of the Co. of Lincoln, in the Heralds' College, London.

II. THOMAS, the head of the elder branch, and the 2nd proprietor of South Witham, and also of Thistleton, in Rutlandshire, which he inherited from his mother, married Jane, daughter of J. H. Sharpe, Armiger, of Rolleston, Leicestershire, and of Bayden, Cumberland, by whom he had issue

1. WILLIAM, his heir, b. 1545 d. 1610.
2. John, d. 1615 s.p., his monument in St Mary's Church, Pinchbeck.
3. Robert; 4. Edward; 5. Agnes; 6. Dorothy; as is shown by the will of his widow, proved at Lincoln, 20th April, 1591.

The arms of the Sharpes were—*Azure*, a pheon *argent*, within a bordure *argent*, charged with eight torteaux *gules:* a crescent for difference. Crest, a peacock sitting, proper, in a ducal coronet *or;* in the beak an ear of wheat, of the second, leaved *vert.*

THOMAS was well known as the antagonist of Troughton, Queen's bailiff, in South Witham, in the matter of Lady Jane Grey. An interesting State paper relative to this quarrel has been found in the Calendar of State Papers, 1547-1580; it was submitted to Cecil, Lord Burleigh, being sent from Grantham in October, 1554.

It was brought to light in recent times by Sir Frederick Madden, and read by him before Thomas Amyot, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, and the other members of that Society, on 3rd Dec., 1829.

Sir F. Madden in a preface explains how and why it took his attention, and shows it to be the original address of Richard Troughton, bailiff of South Witham, in Lincolnshire, directed to the Privy Council in the reign of Queen Mary, exculpating himself from certain charges, falsely, as he alleges, brought against him by Thomas Wimberley and others, for which he was then imprisoned.

The charges were connected with the Duke of Northumberland's project to set his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, on the throne, and also with the dilapidation of the South Witham Church.

Troughton's defence is, in fact, a diary of his actions from the 11th to the 21st July, 1553. Speaking of it, Sir F. Madden says—"The chief interest of the narrative is the remarkable simplicity of its detail of facts and expression of the writer's feelings, and in the insight which it affords into the manner in which Northumberland's treasonable plot was received by the middle and lower classes in the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, and Huntingdon, a species of information which cannot be gathered from any other source than that offered by a writer who is himself an actor and partaker of every circumstance which he relates."

Sir F. Madden appears to have taken the side of Troughton, but the

Privy Council evidently took a different view of the case, as Troughton remained incarcerated.

A few extracts from the document, which is of great length, are here given, as showing a feature of social life among the gentry of that time.

Alluding to the Duke of Northumberland, Troughton says—"I drew my dagger in the sight of the said John Dove and Jenys Prate, and wished it at the villain's heart as hard as I could thrust." Again, he says—"The parson and I went to an alehouse about 11 o'clock in the afternoon, and there, playing at cards for drink, mine adversaries Thomas Wimberley and John Rogers being at the Church house, John Dove and William Swyning being at the Church house there in company with mine adversaries Thomas Wimberley and John Rogers, I sent for the said Swyning and Dove to come and drink with me, and they promised but came not, but Swyning changed and went, and I said 'then let us have no more talk but go and drink together.'"

He was summoned before the Justices at Falkingham, and in answer to the summons, he said—"I took the bill from him, and with my pen before these gentlemen I did blot out my name, and my men's names, afterwards I came to the Parson's stile, and there was mine adversary, Thomas Wimberley, and amongst other talk, as I was going over the stile, he bade 'God save Lady Jane,' otherwise then called 'Queen Jane,' and I said in derision 'God save her too, for she never hurt me.'"

The following additional extract is amusing :—"That I should call my very good Lord Chancellor knave! Oh! my Lords, it is not true; but a cup of ale at Wimberley's, when Prate is drunken, will make Prate say what Wimberley will falsely imagine." Again—"He said he would bring one of the Queen's servants to see the Church, and I wished of God, if it were his pleasure, that her Grace might have a progress into the North, and drink at Wimberley's house and see both* her Grace's town and Church there, and this I spoke reverently toward her Grace, bareheaded before all my neighbours, and not contemptuously against her Highness, whom, like an obedient servant, I thank God I have served truly hitherto and will by God's permission, while I live."

This THOMAS Wimberley was succeeded by his eldest son William in 1565.

III. WILLIAM, 3rd proprietor of South Witham, married Dorothy daughter of —— Nikes of Coson or Coston, Leicestershire, and had issue of her 4 sons and 1 daughter.

1. GEORGE, his heir, b. 1580 d. 1635.

* *Note.*—The Church and town of Witham were of Royal demesne.

2. William, who, after his father's death, removed to London.

3. Edward
4. Thomas
5. Anne

} as shown by William's will, proved at Lincoln, 18th July, 1595, which left legacies to them.

The arms of the Nikes of Coson were—*Or* a chevron between 3 leopards' heads (or faces) *gules*. Crest on a mount *ppr.*, a stag lodged *ppr.*

The name is variously spelt Nikes, Nykes, Nykke, and Nix.

William, of London, the second son, married, first, a daughter of Wm. Percival of Uttoxeter, Co. Stafford; secondly, Susan, daughter of Edward Kay of Thorpe, Yorkshire, descendant of John Kay, Master of Horse to Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., and had issue by his first wife, a son, William, who was aged 21 in 1634, and died in 1640, of whom no further trace; and by his second wife, 2 sons and a daughter—Thomas, 8 years old in 1634; Adam, 5 years old in 1634; and a daughter Susan, 2 years old in 1634. *Vide* pedigree in Harl. MS., 1174, fo. 50.

The arms of the Percivals were—*Argent* on a chief indented *gules*, three crosses pattee of the field.

The arms of the Kays were—Bendy of four pieces *argent* and *sable*. [Otherwise *arg.* two bendlets *sa.*]

WILLIAM was succeeded by his eldest son, George, in 1610.

IV. GEORGE, 4th proprietor of South Witham, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wats of Reresby, in Leicestershire, and had by her, as shown by his will, proved at Lincoln, 17th Apr. (?) 1639, 2 sons and 2 daughters.

1. WILLIAM, his heir, b. 1605 d. 1645.
2. George, died young.
3. Dorothy.
4. Frances.

The arms of the Wats or Watts were—Per fess *or* and *azure*, a fesse embattled between three fleur de lis counterchanged; granted 1594.

He was succeeded by his eldest son in 1635.

V. WILLIAM, 5th proprietor of South Witham, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Williamson of Connington, in Huntingdonshire, by whom he had no family.

The arms of the Williamsons were—*Or* a chevron *sable* between three trefoils slipped *sa.*

This WILLIAM was a staunch Cavalier, and in personal attendance on Charles I. at the battle of Naseby, where, according to a tradition handed down in the family, and which was current at Witham as late as the year 1836, he was instrumental in saving the King from being taken

prisoner by the rebels. The story is that King Charles' horse fell with him at the bottom of Smart Lane, and he was in imminent danger of capture, when William Wimberley, seeing his royal master's danger, jumped off his own horse, which the King mounted, and so escaped. He himself was overtaken by the rebels, and shot down with a severe wound. With the aid of a servant, he managed to reach his home at Witham, where he died on 15th June, 1645, the day after the battle, and where also he was buried.

An oil painting of this WILLIAM, in the dress of a Cavalier, remained long in possession of the family, having fallen into the possession of the descendants of Gilbert, the Prebendary of Westminster, and belonged to Bevill of Weston, who died in 1720, and left all his personal property to be divided between three daughters. It is probably in possession of one of the descendants of one of them.

On the death of WILLIAM and his brother George without issue, and apparently on the death of the sons of their uncle William of London, the elder branch became extinct, and the property of South Witham and Thistleton went to the heir-at-law, a descendant of Christopher, second son of William who fought at Bosworth and married Anne Hawarden.

II. WIMBERLEY OF BEECHEFIELD,

AND LATER

Of SOUTH WITHAM also.

I. CHRISTOPHER, the first designed of Beechefield or Bitchfield, Co. Lincoln, b. 1508 d. 1569, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William and sister of Bartholomew Armyn, Armiger, of Osgodby, Lincolnshire, by whom he had one daughter; secondly, Elizabeth daughter of —— Sharpe of Rutland, and widow of William Berry or Bury, of same county, by whom he had a son and heir

THOMAS, b. 1555 d. 1615.

A short pedigree of the Armyns or Armines of Osgodby is given in Blore's Hist. of Rutlandshire, from the latter part of the 13th century down to the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Their arms were—Field *Ermine*, a saltire engrailed *gu.* on a chief of the 2nd a lion passant gardant *or*. Crest, an Ermine *ppr.* standing on a mount *vert.* Motto, "*Malim mori quam foedari.*"

The arms of the Sharpes are—*Azure*, a pheon *argent*, within a bordure *argent* with eight torteaux *gules.*

Bartholomew Armyn was Sheriff of Lincoln 28 Eliz., ob. 40 Eliz., as stated in the pedigree. Their full pedigree is to be seen in the British Museum, splendidly blazoned. Harl. MS. 4783.

CHRISTOPHER'S first wife died in giving birth to a daughter, who afterwards married her cousin on the father's side, Richard Conye of Bourne, Co. Lincoln, a merchant of the Staple; for his will, proved 3rd March, 1573, alludes to his "father, Christopher Wimberley," and "his mother, Wimberley," and mentions that "his father Christopher Wimberley" had made him overseer of his will.

The Conyes came into England with Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II., from Bayonne in France, and settled first in Cheshire, and afterwards migrated into Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire.

Their arms were—*Sa.* on a fesse cotised *or* between three conies *ar.* as many escallops of the field. Crest, a demi coney *sable*, holding a pansy flower *purple*, stalked and leaved *vert.*

CHRISTOPHER died 20th December, 1570, and his will was proved 12th February, 1571, at London. His widow died 12 years later, and her will was also proved at London on 28th June, 1582.

The supervisors of Christopher's will were Thomas and Richard Coney of Basingthorp, his nephews. It contains various bequests to the Church, for bridge-mending, mending of the ways, the poor men's box of Bitchfield, and the poor of the parishes of Basingthorp, Westby, and South Witham; to Richard, son of John Newton, his predecessor [*i.e.*, previously deceased]; to the children of William Berry, his predecessor; and to the children of his brother, Thomas Wimberley; also forty shillings in old gold to Mr Thomas Conye; he makes provision for his son, Thomas Wimberley, then under 14 years of age, if taken in ward or otherwise; and then follows this clause:—"And if it please God to call the said Thomas Wymberlie, my son, to his mercy before he come at lawful age, then I will, that the said lands, leases and goods, be sold to the uttermost value by my trusty friends, with the advice of my overseers, and I will that twenty pounds be distributed among the poor, that is to say, among the poor folks of Beechefield, vj li. xiij s. iiij d; among the poor folks of Basingthorpe and Westby, vj li. xiij s. iiij d; and among the poor folks of South Witham, vj li. xiij s. iiijd; and the rest to be divided amongst John Newton's children, my predecessor, and William Beryc's children, my predecessor, and my brother Wymberlie's children by even portions."

His son lived to inherit his estate, and to be the progenitor of many descendants.

The following document, taken from Harl. MS. 4135, shows Christopher Wimberley's property in the Holland division of Lincolnshire. It is called Records of Lincoln County, folio 170.

"Xoferus Wemberesley ob. 20 Dec,

"Thomas Wemberesley fil. A° 12 Eliz.

"Unum Cotag. sive tenta et xx acr' ter. prati et pastur, cum suis ptinend. in Bitchfield nup^r. pquita de Edw. Fynes Mil Dno Clynton et Saye ten^m. de Dom^na. Regina in capite per servicium mi^tar.; quin parc^ll. possession et terra nuper honor de Falkingham et nup. pquitum p. Dnum Clynton d. dea D^na. nostra Regina, et valeat clare per annum ultra replis. . . . . viz. Tria Cottagia lxxi acr' ter' et pastur' cum suis ptinen. in Spalding et quindecinn acr' ter' et pastur' cum suis ptinen. in Molton et xxx acr' ter' et pastur' cum suis ptinen. in Pinchbeck in comitatu Lincoln. Ten. de quo vel de quibus. egxor et valeat clare per Ann. S.L.

The pedigree of the junior branch, showing the issue and descendants of Christopher, second son of William of South Witham, is given in the Visitation Book of the County of Lincoln, extending from 1455 to 1634, and, attested by Bevill Wimberley in the latter year, is in the Herald's College, London.

CHRISTOPHER was succeeded by his only son in 1570.

II. THOMAS, 2nd proprietor of Beechefield, was only 15 years of age at the time of his father's death.

He married about the year 1580, Frances Margaretta, daughter of Robert Bevill of Chesterton, Co. Huntingdon, and Johanna, his wife (who was a daughter of Wm. Lawrence de St Ives), and sister of Robert Bevill, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had issue 5 sons and 2 daughters.

1. BEVILL, his heir, b. 1584 d. 1641 s.p.
2. Thomas, d.s.p.
3. William, d.s.p.
4. John, b. 1590 d. 1642; a barrister, who succeeded Bevill, and whose son William became representative of both the senior and junior branch.
5. Gilbert, b. 1594 d. 1653; Prebendary of Westminster, of whom afterwards.

1. Elizabeth, m. 1st, Nicholas Evington of Spalding; 2nd, Dymoke Walpole of Pinchbeck; 3rd, —— Beresford.
2. Frances.

His wife's father, Robert Bevill, appointed Thomas Wimberley and Sir Matthew Gamlyn of Spalding supervisors of his will, which was proved 31st January, 1603.

The arms of the Bevills are—*Gules* a chevron *or* between three bezants.

The pedigree of the Bevills of Chesterton is to be found in Harl. MS. 1075, in the British Museum, commencing with Gulielmus Bevyll de Chesterton, qui condidit testamentum suum Anno 1487, obiit Anno 3

Henry VII., and includes the Sir Robert Bevill, K.B., above mentioned; his son, Robert, who was also knighted; another son, William, who died young; and 3 daughters; as also Sir Robert's sister, Frances, the wife of Thomas Wimberley. The name of a Bevill is found in the Battle Abbey Roll, as one who fought at Hastings under William the Conqueror. There is a pedigree of this THOMAS, with his coat of arms, and a note that the arms and crest were confirmed to Thomas Wimberley of Bitchfield in County Lincoln, 16th of May, 30th of Queen Elizabeth, showing his marriage to Frances Bevill, and his sons and daughters, to be found in Harl. MS. 1550, fol. 84 b.

A patent of armorial bearings, as under, was confirmed and registered by Robert Cooke, Esq., Clarence King of Arms, in favour of Thomas Wimberley, and a crest granted to him, on the 16th day of May, 30th of Queen Elizabeth (1588).

This is confirmed by the following from Harl. MS. 1115, on 1st page of Campden's Gifts.

"Whimberley.

"Arms *az.* two bars *or.* In chief 3 bucks' heads cabossed *ar.*

"Crest a Buck's head *ppr.* attired *or.*, issuing out of a garland of Bay leaves *vert.*

"A confirmation of these arms and guift of the crest to Thomas Wimberley of Bitchfield in the County of Lincoln gent. by Robt. Cooke, Esq., alias Clarentieaux King of Arms, under the hand and seale of his office, bearing date the xvjth day of Maj the xxxth yeare of the reigne of Queene Elizabeth, to the said Thomas and his posteritie for ever."

The Wimberley arms are also given in "Yorke's Union of Honor," a work published in 1641, giving the arms of all the Lincolnshire gentry, who at that time numbered 292 families.

The pedigree of the Evingtons is found in Harl. MS. 1550, fo. 159. Robt. de Evington held land in the Co. of Leicester anno 20 Edwd. III. The pedigree shows the marriage of Elizabeth Wimberley to Nicholas Evington.

Their arms were—*Az.* on a chevron *or.*, between three mariners cross staves of the 2nd, five mullets of the field. Crest added by Campden, reign of James I. apparently. A horse's head erased *arg.* gorged with a plain collar *az.* tied behind in a bow.

The pedigree of the Walpoles is also given in Harl. MS. 1550, and their arms were—*Arg.* on a bend *vert*, cotised *gu.* three lions passant of the field. Crest, a stag's head, guard. couped at the neck *ppr.* attired *or.*

The arms of the Berefords or Beresfords were—*Argent* crusilly-fitchee, three fleur de lis *sable* within a bordure engrailed *sable.*

This THOMAS acquired by purchase the manor and hall of Ayscough-fee at Spalding, of which a very short account may be given.

The old Hall was built in 1420 by Sir Richard Aldwyn, merchant of the Staple, whose son was Lord Mayor of London in 1509. It then passed into the hands of the Hall family, and was sold by Robt. Hall to Thomas Wimberley.

In a MS. terrier of Spalding, entitled "Brown's Survey," there is the following entry:—"Thomas Wimberley Armiger tenet unum capitale messuageum nuper Roberti Hall, antea Gayton scilicet 5 acres.

"Johnson H.
"Ogle Miles."

Bevill Wimberley, Thomas's son, having no issue, conveyed it by a deed of gift to his sister Elizabeth, at that time the wife of Nicholas Evington; and their son, John Evington, sold it to his stepfather, Dymoke Walpole, his mother's second husband, in 1639.

The house has since been rebuilt, but one of the old towers was still standing in 1870 in the grounds, and then belonged to Maurice Johnson.

THOMAS died at Ayscough-fee Hall in 1615. His monument is in Pinchbeck Church. His will was proved on 29th May of same year.

Three of his sons, viz., Bevill, John, and Gilbert, married daughters of Sir William Welby of Gedney, Lincolnshire, Knight of the Bath. The pedigree of the Welbys, from the year 1066, which was registered at the Herald's visitation of Lincolnshire in 1562, is in the British Museum, and may be found in Harl. MS. 1190. There is also a short pedigree, which includes the above Sir William, K.B., who was present at the Coronation of K. James I. in 1603, and was buried at Gedney, 31st December, 1629, to be found in Blore's History and Antiquities of Rutlandshire. His wife was Susan, d. of —— Fitzwilliam of Mablesthorpe. *Vide* Harl. MS. 1550, fol. 84b.

The Welbys of Denton are of the same stock.

The arms of the Welbys were—*Sa.* a fesse *arg.* between three fleur de lis *arg.* Crest, an arm embowed in armour, issuing from flames proper, holding a sword *argent*, hilt and pommel *or.* Motto round the crest, "Per ignem per gladium."

III. BEVILL, 3rd proprietor of Bitchfield, and now also of Ayscough-fee Hall, succeeded his father Thomas in 1615.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Welby, but had no issue.

He, like his relative William of the senior branch, was a staunch Cavalier, and was presented by K. Charles I. with a royal grant of 500

acres in the Holland division of Lincolnshire. The deed bears date 18th January, 1639, and is granted "in consideratione boni, veri, fidelis, acceptabilis servitii per dilectum nobis Bevill Wimberley Armigerum." It is to be found among the "originalia" of the 14th year of King Charles I. in Somerset House.

In 1613, he, along with Sir Matthew Gamlyn and Matthew Oldfield, was a governor of Spalding Grammar School.

In 1634 he was appointed a Commissioner for settling disputes regarding the marsh lands in Lincolnshire, and in 1640 one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for the relief of His Majesty's army by sessing and levying subsidies in that part of the country, as were also his brothers-in-law, Dymoke Walpole and Philip Welby, among many others.

In his will, which was proved on 16th October, 1641, he settled the whole of his estate, which appears to have been considerable, on his brother John and his heirs male for ever.

There is a monument to his memory and that of his wife, Elizabeth, in the chancel of Pinchbeck Church.

The following extracts from documents, records, &c., in which Bevill is referred to are of interest.

Letter from King Charles I. in the Calendar of State Papers (Domestic), 1634-35 :—

"July 23, 1634. The King to Robert Earl of Lindsey, Montague, Lord Willoughby, Dr Beningfield, Bevill Wimberley, Richard Colvile, William Landen, Philip Welby, Thomas Edwards, and Edward Shipwith.

"The King having granted to James Earl of Carlisle in fee farm all salt or fresh marsh grounds to be inned and banked from the sea, which belong to the King by his prerogative royal, and understanding that the Earl of Carlisle has agreed with Sir Peregrine Bertie and Sir Philip Landen for all the said marshes within the Co. of Lincoln and Cambridge, except those of Long Sulton, Somercoates and Croft, the King requires the persons addressed to compose any difference which may happen between the said Sir Peregrine Bertie, and Sir Philip Landen and the adjacent Lords, free holders, or others, who pretend right of Common in the said marshes." [Signet attached.]

From Statutes of the Realm vol. V. In 16 Charles I. (1640), an Act for the relief of his Majesty's Army and the northern parts of the kingdom, among the Commissioners named *for the Holland division of Lincolnshire are Bevill Wimberley, Dymoke Walpole, and Philip Welby, Esquires.*

Extract from an old Spalding Terrier (lent in 1836 to Mr William Clark Wimberley by J. Eden, Esq., one of the Charity Commissioners, at Gosherton, Lincolnshire), a folio volume, which was the property of a gentle-

man in that county, and called "Mr Lott Mael's book of Spalding, copied by Anthony Gray Junior from a book that was made in the year 1619."

It commences "Spalding 1619. A true and perfect acre book wherein is contained all the Messuages Cottages and grounds situate lying and being in Spalding."

The chief owners of land in the parish mentioned are George, Earl of Buckingham, Sir John Gamlyn, Sir Richard Ogle, Sir William Welby, Anthony Oldfield and Bevill Wimberley.

The property of the last named, which is fully detailed, comprises 1 manor-house called Ashey-fee, 3 tenements, 5 messuages, 4 cottages and 185 acres 1 rood. Ashey-fee is intended for Ayscough-fee Hall.

BEVILL Wimberley left many bequests to the poor, as will be seen from what follows.

Extract from Lincolnshire Charity Commissioners reports, published in Parliamentary Papers vol. XIV. of 1839. "The following is an extract from

"Parish of Gedney" p. 86. } "The Will of Bevil Wimberley, Esq., "dated 22 Nov. 1639."

Bevill Wimberley's Charity. "Item. I give unto the poor of Gedney 40s yearly to be paid upon St Thomas' day unto the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor there for the time being, to be distributed to the poor there according to their discretion: the which sum of 40s I will shall be had and received yearly out of the 200 acres of enclosed marsh I have in Gedney, now in the occupation of my brother Philip Welby, Esq., and me the said Bevil or one of us: for the payment of which 40s yearly I charge the said 200 acres be it more or be it less."

"Pinchbeck Parish "Bevill Wimberley's "Charity. p. 110. } In the Parish Terrier there are several entries of charitable bequests dated 1725; among others is the following:—

"There is one house standing upon one rood of ground being in Surfleet in the said county given by Bevill Wimberley, Esq., to the poor for ever, the rent to be paid at St Thomas' and Good Friday." [This probably was a bequest of Bevill Wimberley of Weston, who died 1720.]

"About 60 years ago" [1779] "nearly four acres were added to this in consequence of an enclosure in the parish of Surfleet."

"About 30 years since the cottage and rood were changed for a new one to be built in the Parish of Pinchbeck and with the same quality of land attached." "Part of the old property was encroached on in widening the river Glen, under the Spalding Enclosure Act, and the remaining part having been taken by a Mrs Elsdale, whose property joined it, she gave in exchange a similar quantity or more, and built the cottage as mentioned

above. The four acres in Surfleet are let from year to year and at present produce £7.

"By the book above mentioned it appears that the same Bevill Wimberley gave 8 acres of pasture land lying and being in Spalding, the rent to be likewise paid to the Poor."

"Under the Spalding and Pinchbeck Enclosure Act passed in 1801, this land was exchanged for 7. ac. 1. r. 22. p. in Pinchbeck North Fen. It is let to one tenant from year to year and produces £18 9s."

"The rents are distributed to the poor having large families on St. Thomas' day and Good Friday."

"Sutton, St. James Parish, Bevill Wimberley's Charity. p. 126." "Bevill Wimberley by Will dated 22 Nov. 1639 after various bequests continues, 'Item I give 20s to the poor of Sutton St. James to be distributed yearly upon St. Thomas' day and Good Friday by the Churchwardens and Overseers for the time being: which sum shall be paid and received out of 500 acres of Sutton or Sutton Marsh Grounds granted to me by letters patent from his Majesty that now is: for the payment whereof I charge the said 500 acres and every part thereof.'"

"Sutton St. Mary's Parish" "Sutton St. Edmund's Parish" There is a charity of 20s to each of these Parishes by the same Bevill Wimberley.

"Sutton St. Nicholas Parish.—Likewise of 40s yearly to this Parish.

"Weston Parish.—And to the Parish of Weston a charity of 2 acres of land."

Before passing on to BEVILL'S successor, his brother John, an account should be given of his youngest brother, Dr Gilbert Wimberley, a distinguished man, who suffered much in the King's cause during the Rebellion.

He was born in 1594, and was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1619; he then removed to Oxford, and had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by that University.

He was first appointed curate of St Margaret's, Westminster, of which at a later period he became Rector. He was also for some time Rector of Englefield, in Berkshire, Chaplain to his Majesty, King Charles I., and a Prebendary of Westminster. It is also stated in Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl., continued by Hardy, that on 19th March, 1631, he was appointed Prebendary of Widmore (4th) Wells.

He married, as above stated, in 1631, Martha, daughter of Sir William Welby, K.B., by whom he had 2 sons, Gilbert and Bevill, and 5 other children who died in infancy. A monument to her was erected in Englefield Church. On her death in 1645 he married again.

He was confined in the Tower of London as a prisoner by the rebels, along with Archbishop Laud. Some account of his sufferings will be given

below. He died in 1653, and was buried in St Margaret's, Westminster. It has been stated that he died in great poverty, but it may be hoped that this was not the case, and that it was possible to give effect to his will, proved in London, 31st December, 1653, and leaving both personal and real estate.

At anyrate, his descendants continued his branch of the family for three generations, when they became extinct in the male line, in the person of Bevill of Weston, who married Rachel ——, and died in 1720. There is a monument to him in St. Mary's, Pinchbeck, with his coat of arms at the top, and one in St. Nicholas', Sutton, to his wife, who died in 1704, leaving three daughters, to whom their father devised all his property, except 200 acres of land, which he bequeathed to his sister, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. George Gay, Rector of Mulberton cum Kensingham, Norfolk.

Some interesting extracts relative to Dr Gilbert Wimberley are now given.

Extract from Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy during the Grand Rebellion," part 2nd, p. 91 :—

"Gilbert Wimberley, D.D.

"Prebend^{y} of the 9th stall and St. Margaret's Westminster."

"This worthy person was at that time also Chaplain to his Majesty, and had this Prebend conferred upon him, as far as I can guess, by the account I have received of him, by his Majesty after the Parliament had turned out the Prebendaries of this Church, and this, if time confirms the conjecture, which I have made before, concerning the sufferings of Mr Newell in this preferment, at least before his death.

"At the same time that he was sequestered, his house, which stood in St Margaret's Church-yard, was plundered of his plate and all his other goods, and a Library valued at £1000. The confusions never permitted him to enjoy this prebend, which is all I know of him."

Extract from Bishop Kennet's Collections, 1641 to 1660, of Biographical Memoranda, vol. 51, Lansdown Manuscripts :—

"Account of Gilbert Wimberley, Preb. of Westminster, who died in Nov. 1653.

"On the death of Mr Robert Newell, prebendary of the ninth stall in the church of St Peter at Westminster, in 1643, he was succeeded by Dr Gilbert Wimberley, Doctor of Divinity, who was soon after Minister of St Margaret's, but sequestered, plundered, and imprisoned, and, dying under persecution, was buried in the middle chancel of St Margaret's Church, Nov. 29 1653."

Extract from Nalam's Impartial Collections, vol. II., p. 202 :—

"The Archbishop (Laud) conversing with Dr Gilbert Wimberley, concerning that passage at their parting, said that perhaps it was softness

unbecoming him, but he hoped, by God's assistance and his own innocence, that, when he should come to his own execution, which he expected, the world would perceive that he had been more sensible of the Earl of Strafford's loss than of his own, and with good reason he said, for that gentleman was more serviceable to the Church, not to mention the State, than all the Churchmen of England had been."

Extract from Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, Bliss' Edition 1820, vol. II. pp. 289 and 291 :—

"Robert Newell was succeeded in his Prebendship of Westminster by Gilbert Wimberley D.D., who was appointed in 1643, and soon after Minister of St. Margaret's."

"Anno 1619. Incorporations. Gilbert Wimberley, M.A. I have made mention of him before. There was one, Dr Gilbert Wimberley, Rector of Englefield in Berkshire, who, dying in Nov. 1653, was buried in St. Margaret's Church in Westminster, where formerly he had been Minister."

The following foot-note has been added :—

"Dr Gilbert Wimberley made Prebendary of Westminster in 1643, and then-about Minister of St. Margaret's Church, from whence he was ousted, sequestered, and plundered for his loyalty, and reduced to great straits before he died, was buried in the middle chancel of St. Margaret's, Nov. 29 1653."

Extract from Memorials of Westminster by Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A., p. 119 :—

"A.D. 1630. Gilbert Wymberley D.D.

"He was of Trin. Coll. Cambridge and nominated, while Chaplain to the King, to the 9th Stall of the Abbey after the Parliament had ejected all the other Prebendaries. When the living was sequestered, his house, which was in the Churchyard, was plundered of his plate, all his furniture, and a Library valued at £1000.

"He died being reduced to great poverty. He was also Rector of Englefield in Berkshire. He was buried in St. Margaret's Nov. 1653."

As already noted he appears to have retained some property, or else his heirs may have recovered some of it at the Restoration.

Extract from the Register of Burials in St. Margaret's Church :—

"1653. Buried Nov. 25 Gilbert Wimberley, Dr Divinity, once Minister of this Church and Prebendary, was ousted, sequestered, imprisoned and plundered by the rebels."

Extract Harl. MS. 5508, fo. 138 :—

"An Abstract of all the Inventories of the goods of delinquents and Papists seized in Westminster and the liberties thereof, which have been sold and the money received by John Jackson, Collector of the same

moneys, at any time between the 3rd of Feby. 1643 and 23rd May then next following." [Then follow 45 names, among which are those given below.]

	The Price of their Goods.	
"Armagh Bish.	£009 03 08	
Butler Wm. Knight . . .	005 14 00	
Bucks. Duke	062 10 04	Paid to the Lord Fairfax by order of the House of Commons.
Bucks. Duchess	089 12 04	
Clutterbuck	049 09 04	
Dormer Kt.	013 11 00	
Gower	061 16 00	
Herbert, Lord of Cherbury . .	251 13 04	
Lennox Duke	450 00 00	
Montague Walter	114 03 06	
Ogleby	010 06 06	
Verney Madame . , . .	024 09 06	
Wimberley Dr	089 07 11	
Yates Kt.	015 03 00"	

Dr Gilbert Wimberley left two sons.

1. Gilbert, b. 1634 d. 1700 s.p.

2. Bevill, who married Isabella ——; 5 other children having died in infancy.

The name of his son Bevill occurs in several statutes, K. Charles II. 1677, William and Mary 1688, 1692, 1694, and William III. 1695, 1697, among the Commissioners appointed for levying subsidies for the service of their Majesties in the Holland division of Lincolnshire, which indicates that he must have been a person of some standing in the county.

This Bevill had a son, also named Bevill, designed of Weston, b. 1674 d. 1720, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married the Rev. George Gay; the son married Rachel ——, by whom he left three daughters, and thus this branch became extinct in the male line.

The name of this Bevill, along with that of his relative, William Wimberley of Bitchfield, S. Witham, &c., occurs in statutes William III., 1700-1701, Queen Anne, 1702, 1705, and 1707, among the Commissioners appointed for a like purpose to that above mentioned, and in 1702 for granting to Her Majesty a land tax for carrying on the war against France and Spain.

The monuments of Bevill of Weston and his wife are noted above.

The arms of Gay are *az.* on a bend *ermine* three mullets *sa.*

We must return now to the successor of BEVILL, 3rd of Beechefield, who died without issue in 1641, and was succeeded by his brother.

IV. JOHN, 4th proprietor of Beechefield, was the 4th but eldest surviving son of THOMAS, succeeding on the death of his elder brother BEVILL, and was the elder brother of Dr Gilbert.

He was b. 1590 and d. 1647, having held the property only six years. His monument is in Pinchbeck Church.

He also married a daughter of Sir Wm. Welby, K.B., named Frances, by whom he had issue 5 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

Sons—1. WILLIAM, b. 1630 d. 1682, who also succeeded to S. Witham.

2. Thomas, d.s.p.

3. John, d.s.p., mentioned in an Act of Parliament, Charles II., 1660, "an ordinance or act for supply or assessment of £70,000 a month for payment of armies and levies," among the Commrs. for the Co. of Lincoln, as John Wimberley, gent., and again in 1666.

4. Francis, d.s.p.

5. Benjamin, d.s.p.

Daughters—1. Elizabeth. 2. ———.

JOHN entered at Lincoln's Inn and became a barrister, but, on the death of his elder brother, became the representative of the family, and succeeded to Beechefield and Ayscough-fee Hall with the other lands, and resided at Pinchbeck.

He died in 1647, and his will was proved at Lincoln 18 June in the same year.

There is a monument already referred to, which is a kind of family monument in Pinchbeck Church : it is to the memory of these two brothers, Bevill and John, and to their wives, daughters of Sir Wm. Welby, and primarily to Dorothy, the wife of this Bevill's son Thomas, who was a daughter of Wm. Weld of Cheshire.

The next in succession was

V. WILLIAM, 5th proprietor of Beechefield, and 6th of South Witham, son of JOHN, whom he succeeded under the settlement of his uncle BEVILL, and 3rd cousin of WILLIAM of South Witham, who fell at Naseby, and whom he succeeded as heir-at-law, thus representing both branches of the family.

He married, 1st, Dorothy, daughter of William Weld, a gentleman of good family in Cheshire, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, at whose birth he lost his wife, the child dying in infancy ; 2nd, a daughter of Bartholomew Beevor, Esq., by whom he had 4 sons and 1 daughter.

Sons—1. WILLIAM, his heir, b. 1666 d. 1751.

2. Thomas.

3. Bartholomew of Wimberley House, Fulham.

4. Robert.

Daughter—1. Elizabeth Ann Rose [or 3 daughters, Eliz., Ann, and Rose.]

The fortunes of the family were at their best in the time of WILLIAM, who succeeded to South Witham as well as his paternal estate. He had besides that property, lands at Bitchfield, Spalding, including Ayscough-fee Hall, Pinchbeck, in the parishes of Sutton St. Mary's, Sutton St. James, and Sutton St. Edmunds, Sutton Holbeach and Surfleet; also 200 acres in Gedney Marsh and 500 acres in Sutton Marsh, the latter under a Royal grant, all in Lincolnshire, and Thistleton in Rutlandshire.

The pedigree of the Welds, his wife's family, sometime of Eaton, is given in Ormerod's History of Cheshire, commencing with William Weld, Sheriff of London, 1352.

WILLIAM'S wife, Dorothy, whose mother was Dorothy, daughter of Sir George Wright, Kt., of Rent, died on St Innocent's day, 1646, as we learn from a monument in Pinchbeck Church, at her first confinement. This monument has at top a shield with the arms of Wimberley (quartered with those of Hawarden) and impaled with those of Weld, and at foot the arms of Wimberley and Weld on separate shields.

The arms of Weld are—*Azure*, a fesse nebulee *ermine* between three crescents *ermine*. Crest, wivern *sa* guttee, ducally gorged and chained *or*.

They were granted by Dethick, Garter King at Arms, and confirmed by W. Flower, Norroy King at Arms, 1579.

The Welds resided at Eaton from the reign of Henry III. to that of Charles II., when they removed to Newbold Astbury.

The arms of the Beavers or Beevors are—*Argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three cinquefoils *gules*. Crest, a leopard *ppr*.

Of their younger children, Thomas appears to have died unmarried. Bartholomew owned Wimberley House at Fulham, married but left no issue, and bequeathed the above house to his nephew Robert, youngest son of his brother William. It passed to another Robert, son of the above Robert, a barrister, who died unmarried; then to his sister Mary, who married Peter Bicknell, whose grandson, Capt. Peter Bicknell, Chief-Constable of Lincolnshire, was in possession of the house a few years ago.

In my younger days I often saw it advertised as a school. Of the other children, Robert, Elizabeth, Ann, and Rose nothing is known.

WILLIAM died 1682: his will, dated 23rd October of that year, bequesthed his personalty only, all the land being settled. He was succeeded by his eldest son.

VI. WILLIAM, 6th of Beechefield and 7th of South Witham, b. 1666 d. 1751, married Catherine March or Marsh, by whom he had issue 4 sons and 3 daughters.

Sons—1. SHERARD, b. 1698 d. 1751, his heir.

2. William, b. 1700 d 1722 s.p. His monument is in South Witham Church.
3. Bartholomew, d.s.p.
4. Robert, married and succeeded to Wimberley House, Fulham, as above stated.

Daughters—1. Catherine, married Newton-Smith.

2. Ann.
3. Barbara.

The arms of his wife's family, the Marshes, are—*Gules,* a horse's head couped *argent.*

The arms of the Bicknells—*Erm.* on a chief *gu.* a cherub's head ppr. Crest, an angel in a praying posture, between two branches of laurel in one.

Little is to be said of WILLIAM, except that he and his son Sherard appear to have lost the whole of the family estates at play, and to have paid their gambling debts by breaking through and ignoring the settlements made by Bevill.

He died July 23rd, 1751, at the age of 85. There is a monument to him and his wife Catharine, who died 19th January, $17\frac{16}{17}$, aged 44 years, and also to their 2nd son, William, who died on 25th December, 1722, aged 22 years, in So. Witham Church. On the upper part of the tablet there is a shield with the Wimberley and Marsh arms.

He was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. SHERARD, 7th of Beechefield and 8th of So. Witham, was b. 1698 d. 1751. He married Frances Day, daughter of John Day, Esq., of London, and had by her 4 sons and 3 daughters.

Sons—1. WILLIAM, b. abt. 1723, his heir, but *landless.*

2. JOHN, b. 1726, who on his brother's death became the representative of the family.
3. Sherard, d.s.p.
4. George, d.s.p.

Daughters—1. Ann.

2. Catharine.
3. Elizabeth.

The arms of Day are—*Ermine,* on a chief indented *az.,* two eagles displayed *argent.*

SHERARD was called after his Godfather, Sir John Sherard of Lobsthorpe.

He and his father lived at South Witham, near the borders of Rutlandshire, and were, unfortunately for the family, on terms of great intimacy with Lord William Manners, better known in his day as "Gambling Jack," or "John of the Hill:" for the greater part of their lands appear to have fallen into his hands.

We learn something of Lord William from Collet's Relics of Literature, p. 311; where there is given an extract from a diary dated 23rd May, 1772, viz.:—"Died of a fall from his horse Lord William Manners, brother of the Duke of Rutland. He has left an immense fortune, at least £400,000, exclusive of a family estate, all of which he is supposed to have acquired at play."

Be this as it may, on SHERARD'S death in the same year as his father's, 1751, there was nothing for his son to succeed to but the name and the representation of the family. There is a tablet in the Chancel of So. Witham Church in memory of SHERARD, who died 17th October, 1751, aged 53, and his wife Frances, who died December 20th, 1754, aged 52 years.

VIII. WILLIAM, b. about 1723 d. unmarried in 1753. He had quarrelled with his father some years before the death of the latter, about the manner in which things were going on, left his home and gone abroad. On the death of his father and grandfather he returned only to find that all the property, to which he should have succeeded, was gone, and died, as it is said, of a broken heart.

IX. JOHN, b. 1726 d. 1785, his brother, was the next representative of the family; he married Mary, daughter of T. Brooksby of Oakham, Rutlandshire, by whom he had issue 5 sons and 1 daughter.

Sons—1. William, d. 1755, in infancy.

2. JOHN, d. 1792, outliving his father but had no issue.
3. Richard, d. in infancy.
4. THOMAS PEETE, b. 1761 d. 1833, of whom below.
5. Richard M. D., died at Plymouth about 1844, leaving one or two daughters.

Daughter—1. Elizabeth.

The arms of Brooksby are—Barry (wavy or) nebule of six pieces, *argent* and *sable*: dexter canton *gules*.

JOHN, 2nd son of Sherard, after his brother William's death, commenced proceedings in Chancery to try and recover the estates, but from want of means was obliged to let them drop. After a time he went to London, where, through the interest of the Duke of Rutland, he got a good appointment in the Customs.

He died in 1785, and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year contains the following notice under the heading "Obituary of considerable persons," "At Newington Butts, after a long illness, Mr John Wimberley."

X. JOHN, 2nd but eldest surviving son of JOHN, and grandson of SHERARD, was the next representative of the family for a few years. He died without issue in 1792, and was succeeded by his next surviving brother.

XI. THOMAS PEETE, 4th son of JOHN, and grandson of SHERARD, was the next. He was born in 1761 and died 1st December, 1833. He married Mary Clarke, daughter of —— Clarke of Grantham, by whom he had issue 3 sons and 4 daughters.

Sons—1. WILLIAM CLARKE, b. 5th March, 1788, d. 25th August, 1861, of whom afterwards.

2. Charles, b. 16th Nov., 1800, d. 17th Jany., 1876, of whom afterwards.

3. Conrad, b. d. . Rector of Donnington on Bain, Lincolnshire, md., 1st, Sophia, daughter of Rev. J. F. Glover; 2nd, Mary Ann, dau. of —— Ingoldsby; he had issue—1. Conrad Christopher, M.D., M.R.C.S., late Ass. Surg. R.N., Hon. Surg. Coventry and Warwick Hosp., and a Surgeon who practised at Coventry; 2. F. W., a Surgeon, who died 1876 in Camberwell Ho. Asylum from effects of a fall from a horse and injuries received, or resulting from his own violence, while at the Asylum: probably from the former, according to the medical evidence at the inquest; 3. Alfred Herbert.

Daughters—1. Mary Ann, d. unmd.

2. Elizabeth, d. unmd.

3. Charlotte md. Dr Galbraith and had issue.

4. Louisa, md. J. Mossman and had issue—2 sons, Thomas Wimberley and Robert C., and 1 dau., Jane M., md. —— Airey.

The arms of Clarke are—*Ermine*, on a fesse *gules* three bezants: of Glover, *sa.* a chevron *erm.* between three crescents *arg.*: of Ingoldsby *sa.* a chevron between three etoiles *arg.* within a bordure engrailed *or.*

THOMAS PEETE lived for a long time at Grantham, for some time at Huntingdon, and at the close of his life at Doncaster, where he died and was buried in the 73rd year of his age. He was for many years Secretary to the Mail Coaching Company which carried the mails on the Great North Road between London and the North of England, and must have been well to do, bringing up a large family, and ending his days in comfortable circumstances; while his widow, who became partially blind at 23, and

wholly blind many years before her death, and survived him, was left well provided for. She purchased a presentation to the living of Donnington on Bain for her son Conrad. I remember her living at or near Islington, and having a phaeton and a pair of ponies. She died in London in 1847; her four younger children were born after she became totally blind.

XII. WILLIAM CLARKE, b. 1788 d. 1861, was the 12th representative of the family. He married, 1st, Rosa Vasquez, a Spanish lady of Cadiz, by whom he had issue—

1. WILLIAM SHERARD, who was in the Mercantile Navy; married and had issue.
2. John, also in the Mercantile Navy, married and had issue.
3. Bevill, married and had issue.

Probably a son of one of these was in Australia some years ago, as my son Colin met a man about 1882 who told him he had once come across another man of the name of Wimberley out there.

He married, secondly, at Newington, near London, about 1829, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas French, D.D., a military chaplain, and had issue by her 5 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:—

Sons—1. Gilbert, b. 1830 died in infancy.

2. Arthur Hillsborough, b. 1832, married and had a son Gilbert, born about 1882, and 3 daughters.
3. William Frederick Montague, b. 1835, see below.
4. Edwin, b. 1838 d. 1846.
5. Albert Witham, b. 1841, married, had a son Charles, b. about 1871, and 2 daughters, Ethel and Ida, and now at Brisbane.

Daughters—1. Charlotte Augusta French, b. 1833.

2. Mary Penelope, b. 1837, married Edward Holmes, and has a daughter Ann and a son Claude.

The arms of French are—*Ermine* a chevron *sable.*

WILLIAM CLARKE was educated at the Bluecoat School, to which he got a nomination from the Duke of Rutland. He went abroad in early life, and became a merchant at Gibraltar, where his name is to be seen on a stone tablet among the contributors to an Exchange, or some such enterprise.

While there he married a lady of Cadiz. After her death he returned to England and married again. He succeeded his father as Secretary to the Royal Mail Coach Company; but, unfortunately, the Company did not long survive. At the commencement of the development of the railway system in England, he got an appointment from the promoters of the Great Northern Railway, being in a position to furnish much useful information

from books, papers, and his own knowledge, as to the prospects of traffic on the new line. While so engaged he lived for some time at Doncaster.

This, however, was not a money-making occupation, and he died a poor man, aged about 73.

It is to him that the present members of the family are greatly indebted for hunting up many of the details contained in these memorials, though they have been largely supplemented by my brother, Colonel Reginald Wimberley.

The present representative of this old family must be one of his sons, by the first marriage, or his issue, but I have no information what has become of them.

The second son by the second marriage, that lived to grow up, was William Frederick Montague, b. 1835. He married Annie Mary Whitfield, and had issue by her 2 sons and 6 daughters, viz.:—1. Montagu Roney; 2. Edwin Charles, d. a lad, about 1885. 1. Adela Mary; 2. Edith Clavell; 3. Annie Louise; 4. Helen; 5. Alice Maude; 6. Ethel, died in infancy. He has long held an appointment in the Railway Clearing House.

Arms of Whitefield—*Argent*, a bend *plain*, between two cotises engrailed *sable*.

Charles, the second son of Thomas Peete, and brother of William Clarke Wimberley, was b. 16th Nov., 1800, and died 17th January, 1876. He married 21st June, 1825, Mary, 2nd daughter of Major-General Charles Irvine (2nd son of Alexander Irvine of Drum, Aberdeenshire), and had issue 6 sons and 2 daughters, viz. (as entered in a small Bible in my mother's writing)—

Sons—1. Charles Irvine, b. at Dinapore 20th September, 1826, d. at Howrah, Bengal, 30th July, 1828.

2. Douglas, b. at Howrah 11th June, 1828, married, and has issue.

3. Charles Irvine, b. at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, 24th April, 1830, married, and has issue.

4. Edwin Balfour, b. at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 21st August, 1831 d. 1864, married, and left issue.

5. Henry Daniell, b. at Fort-William, Calcutta, 28th May, 1836, d. at Barrackpore, 23rd July, 1837.

6. Reginald Justus, b. at Barrackpore, 1st August, 1841, married, and has issue.

Daughters—1. Mary Florence Lumsdaine, b. at Macao, China, 6th July, 1833, married, and has issue.

2. Julia Daniell, b. at Simla, 21st January, 1839, married, and has issue.

The arms of Irvine of Drum are—*Argent* three small sheaves of holly leaves two and one, slipped *vert*, banded *gules*. A crest of nine holly leaves

vert. Supporters two savages wreathed about the head and middle with holly, each carrying in their hands a baton, all *ppr.* Motto, *sub sole sub umbra virens.*

Charles Wimberley, 2nd son of Thomas Peete, was born at Huntingdon; he was for some time at Grantham School, in Lincolnshire, and proceeded thence to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Being a good Classical Scholar and anxious to take honours in that Tripos, he was obliged, as a preliminary necessary in those days, to go in for the Mathematical Tripos, and barely succeeded in his object, coming out last of the junior optimes, or "Wooden Spoon" as it was termed.

While reading for the Mathematical Examination, during the preceding long vacation, with the Rev. John Sandys, he met his future wife, Mary Irvine, who was then on a visit to her cousin, the wife of the Rev. Edwin Sandys-Lumsdaine, Rector of Upper Hardres, near Canterbury, John Sandys' brother.

He took a very good place in Classics, coming out 9th in the First Class. Very shortly after taking his degree of B.A., he was ordained a Deacon in the Church of England, and, obtaining a Chaplaincy in the H.E.I.C.S., proceeded to India.

He and his wife remained abroad 17 years, but unfortunately he suffered in health from hot climates, and in consequence spent part of his service at the Cape of Good Hope, at Java, at Macao in China, and at Simla in the Himalayas, doing clerical duties at all these places.

For several years preceding his retirement he was Chaplain to the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, accompanying him in his tours to different parts of the Bengal Presidency.

He retired from the service with a pension in 1842, and lived for some years at Rugby, his three elder sons going to the school there. On their school education being completed, and their going to the Universities, he lived successively at Tunbridge Wells, at Halstead in Kent, where he took the parish duty during the absence abroad of the incumbent, and then at Ovendon House, near Sundridge, Kent.

This last was the jointure house of the family of Earl Stanhope, and through the good offices of that nobleman and his wife, he got a presentation to the small living of Scole, Norfolk.

Here, as there was no suitable Rectory (of which he was aware when he accepted the living), he had to build one, partly with money borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty, partly with his own: and he sank about £1200 in this way.

His incumbency lasted about 15 years, 1860 to 1875, when, owing to failing health and strength, he resigned and removed to London, where he

lived but a few months, and died on 17th January following. He was buried in the Churchyard of Hartlip, Kent, and was survived by his widow and 3 of his sons, and his 2 daughters, who were all married. His widow continued to live at Kensington for 11 years, first at 21 Campden Hill Road, and then at 8 Durham Villas, most of the time along with her sister, Isabella, widow of Wm. Bland, Esq. of Hartlip Place. She died on her 91st birthday, 31st July 1887, and was buried beside her husband.

Their eldest surviving son was myself, Douglas. I was educated at Kensington Proprietary Grammar School and Rugby, and proceeded to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where I got a foundation scholarship at the end of my first year. In due course I got a first class in the Poll examination, which qualified me to go in for Classical Honours, and came out 12th in the First Class in 1852. For nearly 2 years I took pupils, sharing a house with my maternal grandmother and aunt at Bromley, in Kent; then lived at Borrowston on Deeside for a year. The Crimean war having broken out, I joined first the Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery as a First Lieutenant for a very short time, and was then gazetted as an Ensign in the XXth Regiment, thus, though very late, being nearly 27 years of age, attaining my desire of becoming a soldier.

After passing in drill at the Depot, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, I volunteered for service in the Crimea, and was selected to proceed at once to take charge of a draft of the Land Transport Corps on 25th August; but owing to some delay in their despatch, I was detained at Horfield Barracks, Bristol, and did not embark till 19th September. There was no telegraph in those days, and we did not hear of the capture of the south side of Sebastopol till we got to Malta. There I landed on 2nd October, and saw my brother Edwin at the Floriana Barracks with the East Kent Militia.

Landing in the Crimea on 14th October, I found the 20th was away at Kinburn, and was attached for a short time to the 48th Regiment. The XXth arrived at "the front" from Kinburn on 11th November; meantime I got laid up with Crimean fever for a time, and was confined to bed in a tent which I occupied throughout a very cold winter. I served with the XXth till peace was proclaimed on 30th March, and until we embarked for home at Sebastopol on 24th June.

As I unfortunately did not land in the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol, I got no medal though present during 5½ months of a winter campaign, and was several times under fire in Sebastopol from the north side when down on guards and picquets and with fatigue parties, especially those which took part in preparatory operations for blowing up the docks. I got my Lieutenancy by purchase, 15th January, 1856. Shortly after our

return to England, landing at Portsmouth on 19th July, and being sent to Aldershot to be inspected and reviewed by the Queen, I got leave, pending an intended reduction in the number of officers, and my being placed on half-pay : but I was ordered to rejoin the XXth at Portsmouth the beginning of November. The regiment was removed to Aldershot early in the spring, and, much to my satisfaction, I effected an exchange to the 79th Highlanders in June 1857. Just after this was sanctioned, news arrived of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, and the 79th was one of the first regiments to receive orders to embark for India : the XXth got similar orders a few days later.

Arriving in India in November, the 79th were sent up country as fast as the facilities for moving troops in those days permitted, and got their equipage ; but were hardly engaged until the operations for the siege and capture of Lucknow commenced in March. I was present with No. 1 Company during the whole of these, extending over just 3 weeks, and was in command of it nearly half the time : I served throughout the succeeding campaign in Rohilcund, and was Acting Adjutant from 20th April, being present at the attack of Fort Rooyah, action at Allygunge, capture of Bareilly, relief of and several skirmishes at Shahjchanpore, and the hot march to and capture of Mahomdie, the campaign lasting through excessively hot weather till 6th June.

I got a medal and clasp for Lucknow, and a trifle of prize-money. I was appointed Adjutant from 18th June, and had hard work during the remainder of the hot and the rainy season, and left quarters with the regiment for the cold weather campaign in Oude early in October, but about this time I got ill. I was present at the capture of Rampore Kussia, but unfit for duty either as Adjutant or as a Company Officer, being unable to stand, and had to be helped to a dhoolie. As I got no better I was sent on sick leave about 20th November, suffering from liver, first to Allahabad, then to Calcutta, and then to England.

I returned to India within a year of my quitting it, at the end of 1859, and served with the 79th, generally in command of a Company (for some time the Grenadiers), several times as Acting Adjutant or Adjutant of a wing, with occasional leave till the hot weather of 1862, when I was sent home in charge of time-expired men and invalids.

The following year, on my marriage, I sold out of the army. I married, at No. 9 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, Helen Charlotte, daughter of Major Neil Campbell, formerly of the 21st N.I., H.E.I.C.S., and widow of Major Colin Campbell of Kilmartin and Blackhall, of the Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery, and previously of the 92nd Highlanders, who had been for some years my most intimate friend.

Our children are 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Sons—1. Colin Campbell, b. 22nd February, 1864, at Glenmillan, Aberdeenshire: now in Australia.

2. Charles Neil Campbell, b. 23rd September, 1867, at Torphins, Abdnsh. Now Surg. Capt. Ind. Med. service. Married at Calcutta 5th January, 1893, to his cousin Lesmoir, daughter of Col. Reginald J. Wimberley, Beng. Staff Corps.

Daughters—1. Marion Gordon Campbell, b. 17th June, 1865, at Glenmillan: married 22nd October, 1885, Duncan Lachlan Macpherson Mackay (of the Bighouse family), Bengal Civil Service, and has had issue—1. James Bevill, b. 18th April, 1887; 2. Douglas George, b. 30th July, 1889, died in infancy; and 1 daughter, Helen Marion Macpherson, b. 23rd May, 1891.

2. Helen Isobel Campbell, b. 13th November, 1869, at Torphins.

I have resided in Scotland since my marriage, at Glenmillan, at Torphins, at Old Aberdeen, and at Inverness, and have been for some years an Elder in the Established Church in the parish of Inverness, and J.P. for the County, and since 1886 an Honorary Sheriff-Substitute for the Sheriffdom of Inverness, Moray, and Nairn.

Arms of Campbell of Kilmartin and of Mackay of Bighouse see below.

Charles Irvine, 2nd surviving son of the Rev. Charles Wimberley, b. 24th April, 1830, at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, married, 1862, Frederica Mildred Mountain, daughter of Lt.-Col. Arabin, R.A., and has issue 3 sons and 4 daughters—

Sons—1. Charles Frederick Arabin, b. 25th April, 1863, a Clergyman of the Church of England, married 17th August, 1892, Helen Augusta, daughter of Rev. J. Caley, Rector of Hazelbury, Somerset.

2. Herbert Irvine Arabin, b. 16th January, 1868. B.A., Oxon.

3. Francis Gordon Arabin, b. 22nd August, 1869. Lieut. 24th, South Wales Borderers.

Daughters—1. Mary Mildred, b. 13th September, 1864.

2. Adelaide Lilias, b. 27th January, 1866.

3. Annie Evelyn Mountain, b. 14th July, 1871.

4. Marion Frederica Arabin, b. 1st March, 1873.

He was educated at the Kensington Proprietary Grammar School, at Rugby, and at Pembroke and University Colleges, Oxford: he was in the 2nd class moderations and graduated B.A. 1854, and M.A. 1857: ordained a Clergyman Church of England 1855: was successively Curate at Dodford, Northamptonshire; Sundridge, Kent; Scole, Norfolk; Bedhampton, Hants; Charlwood and Uckfield, Sussex: Vicar of Hartlip, Kent; took

duty at the Ridge, near Withyham, Sussex; Vicar of Sibertswold, or Shepherdswell, and Coldred, Kent; and of East Chinnock, Somersetshire.

Arms of Arabin, see below.

Edwin Balfour, 3rd son that attained majority, of Rev. Charles Wimberley, b. 21st August, 1831, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope: married October, 186[illegible], Constance Cordelia, daughter of Colonel Blair, H.E.I.C.S., and had issue 1 son and 1 daughter, viz.:—

Son.—Charles Irvine, b. 16th September, 1861, a Lieut. Beng. Staff Corps, and Adjutant 8th Bengal Cavalry.

Daughter.—Mary Constance Wilhelmina, b. 24th June, 1863.

Edwin Balfour was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he got a foundation scholarship. He took his degree B.A. in 1855, but only went in for the Mathematical Tripos, in which he was a Junior Optime.

Having got the promise of a cadetship in the H.E.I.C.S., and being a Lieut. in the East Kent Militia, he did not go in for Classical Honours, thinking his attention had been too much distracted for him to do justice to himself, though his friends considered him a safe First Class, knowing the high place he maintained for some years at Rugby. After serving at Malta with the East Kent Militia during part of the Crimean War, he proceeded as a cadet to India in 1856, and was posted to the 3rd Bengal Europeans. He saw a good deal of service with that regiment during the Mutiny, was engaged in two actions at Agra, 5th July and 10th October, 1857, and was besieged there in the interval; served also with his regiment in the Mutiny Campaign in the column under Brigadier Showers, getting a medal.*

Soon afterwards he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, and proved himself so efficient that his Commanding Officer, Col. Darvall, twice stood in his way and prevented his getting Staff employ, first in the Commissariat Department, and afterwards as an Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan, getting his appointments cancelled. At last he got a third offer, which he was allowed to accept, as Assistant Political Agent in Rajpootana. There he served, mostly at Mount Aboo, under Sir George St. Patrick Lawrence, but overworked himself, and as a result died from an attack of brain fever, early in 1864, at the age of 33.

Arms of Blair, see below.

Reginald Justus, youngest son of the Rev. Charles Wimberley, was born at Barrackpore 1st August, 1841. Married 12th February, 1863, Minnie Letitia, daughter of M—— Herring, Esq., and has issue 3 sons and 1 daughter.

Sons—1. Reginald Gordon, b. 22nd March, 1864: an Assistant Commissioner in the Andaman Island, married Frieda Fairburn,

* See Note p. 35.

daughter of John Fairburn, a settler in New Zealand, and has 2 children surviving—1. Percy Gordon; 2. Reginald John; besides 1, Lesmoir, d. in infancy.

2. Douglas George Nugent Irvine, b. 5th November, 1876.

3. Charles Francis Irvine, b. 5th June, 1878.

Daughter.—Minnie Lesmoir Gordon, b. 23rd October, 1866, married 5th January, 1893, at Calcutta, to her cousin, Surgeon-Captain Charles Neil Campbell Wimberley, Ind. Med. Service.

Reginald Justus was educated partly at home, and partly at private schools or with a private tutor. He got a cadetship and proceeded to India in 1859. Owing to the Native Infantry regiments ceasing to exist in consequence of the Mutiny, he was placed on what was called the "General List," but was attached for a time to the 3rd Bengal Europeans. About 1861 he was appointed to the Punjaub Military Police, and afterwards to the Bengal Police: and later as an assistant to the Governor or Chief-Superintendent, as he was then called, of the Andaman Islands. He served there many years, taking occasional furlough to England and other places, during which he visited Virginia with a view to acquiring land there, Tasmania and New Zealand, in the latter of which he purchased a farm, and worked it for upwards of a year, but returned to the Andamans, selling his property in New Zealand.

He completed 28 years Indian Service, and, having risen to be Second Senior in charge of the Penal settlement, of which he was not unfrequently in temporary charge, he retired on a pension with the rank of Colonel in the army in 1887. After a short stay at Inverness, he took up his residence first at Taunton, then at Tiverton, then at Southsea.

The following is a copy of the general order issued by Colonel Cadell, V.C., Chief Commissioner of the Andaman Islands, on Lieut.-Colonel Wimberley's leaving the settlement prior to his resigning the service:—

"Chief Commissioner's Office,

"Port Blair, 26th February, 1887.

"Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Wimberley, Deputy Superintendent, leaves this day, and it is the duty of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent to place on record his deep sense of the services which that officer has rendered to this administration during a period of nearly 15 years.

"Throughout this long period, Col. Wimberley, regardless of health and comfort, has been indefatigable in the performance of the arduous duties which have been thrown on him, and no one has done more for the development of the Andamans.

"The loss of an officer, gifted with great determination of character and excellent judgment, with ability, energy and ripe experience, and one in whom successive Chief Commissioners have placed, and never misplaced,

the fullest confidence and reliance, will be greatly felt by the administration.

"Col. Wimberley has the satisfaction of knowing that his work will live after him, and that he carries with him the best wishes of the Chief Commissioner, of the officers, and of all connected with the settlement."

Arms of Herring, see below.

Mary Florence Lumsdaine, eldest daughter of Rev. Charles Wimberley, b. 6th July, 1833, at Macao, China: married 27th June, 1867, the Rev. Samuel Gray, Rector successively of Pateley Bridge and of Leconfield, both in Yorkshire, and of Bepton in Sussex, where he died a few months after his induction in 1890. They had issue two sons—1. Charles Herbert, b. 9th April, 1869; 2. Egerton William, b. 25th February, 1872, died young.

Arms of Gray, see below.

Julia Daniell, youngest daughter of Rev. Charles Wimberley, b. 21st January, 1839, at Simla: married, first, 27th October, 1864, Crawford James Campbell, a descendant of Mactavish of Dunardarigh, a family that assumed the name of Campbell, Executive Engineer in the Indian Government Service, who died in 1876, by whom she had one son, Arthur Crawford Julian, b. 5th September, 1870, a Lieut. in the 77th or 2nd Battn. Duke of Cambridge's Own, and a Probatn. Indian Staff Corps; secondly, Albert B. Robinson, Brigade-Surgeon on the Medical Staff of the army.

The arms of Campbell of Kilmartin are, according to Nisbet—Gironne of right, *or* and *sable* within a border waved *azure* and charged with eight salmons naiant *argent*: on the old cup, date 1714, they are Quarterly 1st and 4th gyronne of eight *or* and *sable*: 2nd *argent* a lymphad *sa.*: 3rd *or* a salmon naiant *argent* (as far as I remember). Motto, *Pro aris et focis.*

The arms of Arabin of Moyglare, Co. Meath are Quarterly 1st and 4th *az.* in base, an arm couped at the wrist, lying fessewise holding a sword all *ppr.*, on the point thereof a crescent *arg.* between two mullets in chief *or.*: in the dexter base point a heart *gu.*: second and third *arg.* an eagle displ. *sa.* ducally crowned *or.* Crest, an eagle's head erased between two wings *sa.*, ducally crowned *or.*

The arms of Blair (Perthshire) are—*Arg.* a chevr. *sa.* between three torteaux. Crest, a dove with her wings expanded *ppr.* Motto, *Virtute tutus.*

The arms of Herring are—*Gu.* three herrings two and one between 9 cross crosslets *or*, 3, 3, 2 and 1.

The arms of Gray are—Barry of six *or* and *azure* engr.: on a bend *gu.* a cross pate *ir ent* between two roses of the same. Crest a wivern *gu.*

The arms of Mactavish of Dunardary are—Gyronnee of eight *azure* and *argent.* Crest, a Boar's head erased. Motto, *Ne obliviscaris.* The

above arms within a bordure *azure* were those used by Crawford J. Campbell.

The arms of Mackay of Bighouse are—*Az.* between three bears' heads couped *arg.* muzzled *gu.* a chevron *or*, charged with a roebuck's head erased between two hands holding daggers all *ppr.* Crest, a dexter arm from the elbow erect holding a dagger in pale all *ppr.* pommel and hilt *or.* Motto, *Manu forti.*

The arms of Fairburn are—*Az.* a falcon volant *arg.* armed jessed and belled *or*, within a bordure *erm.*

The arms of Robinson are—*Vert* on a chevron *or* between three roebucks trippant *or*, as many quatrefoils *gules.* Crest, a buck as in the arms. Motto, *Solo in Deo salus.*

The following is a note of some monuments to members of the Wimberley family :—

In the Chancel of Pinchbeck Church, in the Holland Division of Lincolnshire there is a large marble monument.

Crowning the Tablet is a shield on which the Wimberley arms quartered with those of Hawarden are impaled with those of Weld, and beneath the base of the tablet the arms of Wimberley and of Weld are displayed on separate shields, all duly emblazoned in colours.

The inscription is as follows :—

"Orta Gulielmo Weld Generoso Cestrenti et Dorothoea. Georgii Wright Cant. Equitis, uxor Gulielmi Wimberley Armigeri hujus Co. et Parochiæ Sanctorum Innocentium die, chori triumphantis æmula suam sibi nec minoris innocentiae stolam induta primo puerperio ad cælites emigravit et quicquid habuit terrae hinc juxta deposuit, ætatis anno 25 salutis 1646.

"Tam gloriose resurgat quam pulchre occubuit.

"Etiam piae memoriae Bevillo et Johanni filiis Thomae Wimberley Armigeri, hinc proxime in vicinia ecclesiae Spaldensis inhumatis anno MDCXV. necnon Elizabethae et Francissae filiabus Gulielmi Welby prenobili ordine Balnei Equitis deque Villa Gedeniensi qui hic juxta jacent sub spe Christianorum."

In the same Church, in the Chancel, there is a large tablet of black marble, the upper part of which has the Wimberley arms and crest : below them is the following inscription :—

"Xuvias hic deposuit Bevill
Wimberley de Weston.
Armiger.
Obiit 14 die Maii
Anno { Aetatis 46
Domini 1720."

Ashmole, in his Antiquities of Berkshire, published in 1719, and also Le Neves in his Monumenta Anglicana, 1600-1649, states that in Englefield Church, Berkshire, upon a blue marble stone in the middle of the Chancel, there is an inscription as follows :—

"Here lyeth buried Martha daughter of Sir William Welby of Gedney in Lincolnshire, Knight of the Bath, and virtuous wife of Doctor Gilbert Wimberley, by whom he had seven children.

She dyed December 5th, 1645, Aetatis suae 43.
Siste, sacer locus est, tumulo Martha exuit ossa
Cara Deo cunctisque bonis quibus urna superbit ;
Dilecti cineres non sie requiescitis urna,
Post mortis morsum viretis glorificati.
Gia sperne spenta, Gia anchora sperne.
Sic deplorat et implorat Relictus ejus
Gil. Wimberley."

There is a handsome monument in South Witham Church, Lincolnshire, in which there are two perpendicular tablets, surmounted by the arms of Wimberley empaled with those of Marsh, in memory of William Wimberley of Beechefield and South Witham, his wife Catharine Marsh, and his second son William.

On the dexter tablet or half is inscribed :—

"Near
this place
lieth
the
body of
William Wimberley,
Gentleman,
who died
July 23rd,
1751.
Aged 85."

On the sinister tablet is :—

"Beneath
this moument
lieth the body of
Catharine, the wife
of William
Wimberley, who
deceased January the 19th
day $17\frac{16}{17}$, aged 44
years.
Also,
the body of William
Wimberley, the son of
the above named
William and Catharine,
who departed this
life December 25th,
1722.
Aged 22 years."

A tablet in the Chancel of South Witham Church has inscribed :—

" Near this place
lieth the body of
Sherard Wimberley, Gentleman,
who died October 17th, 1751,
aged 53.
Also,
Mrs Frances Wimberley,
wife of the said Sherard
Wimberley, Gentleman.
She died December 20th, 1754,
aged 52 years."

The following is taken from a work in the British Museum entitled, " Lincolnshire Churches in the Division of Holland," published at Boston in 1843 :—

Page 3. " St. Nicholas' Church, Sutton. There is a stone in the Chancel which has originally had two full length human figures carved in the outline, but they are nearly obliterate, and this inscription has been subscribed in their place :—

" ' Hic jacet Rachel uxor Bevilli Wimberley, Gent, quae obiit quarta die Octobris 1704 aetatis suae anno vicessimo quinto (?) Maerens posuit maritus pietate charitate et chastitate uxorem charissimam.'

" At the west end of the nave is this coat on a slab in the floor. On a (?) pale 3 stags' heads cabossed."

Page 9. " In St. Mary's Church, Sutton, there is an inscription to Benjamin Wimberley, Gent., died December 4th, 1708, aged 64."

Note.—Apparently the name " Benjamin " has been here given instead of Bevill, the father of the Bevill of Weston, buried in Pinchbeck Church.

In Bloomfield's History of Norfolk, vol. V., p. 81, under a notice of George Gay, M.A., Rector of Mulbarton cum Keningham, in Norfolk, is the following :—" There is a mural monument of white marble against the North Chancel wall, and two stones in the altar for him and his wife. The monument is thus inscribed " :—

" Spe beatae Resurrectionis gratissima infra dormit Georgius Gay Pastor hujus Ecclesiae, fidus, assiduus, pius, quique, ut jucunda captet Evangelic praemia, gregi suo in obedientiam naviter proposita placidus Leti corripuit gradum, at non prius morti succubuit quam privatis suis sumptibus et magnis Rectoris Domicilium de Fundamentis aedificasset quicunque haec legas mentis Domicilia infelix Dominus, Fac sis in animo tenens laudabilem hanc pietatem et imiteris : obiit 17 Septr. A. aet. 44 Aerae Xtianae 1728. Dextrum huic claudit latus Elizabetha Uxor

charissima, filia Bevilli Wimberley apud Lincolnienses, quae obiit Octavo Aug. anno Aeræ Xtianae 1729, aet. 46."

Thomas Peete Wimberley was buried at Doncaster; his wife, Mary Clarke, I think, at Kensal Green.

The Rev. Charles Wimberley and his wife, Mary Irvine, were buried in the Churchyard at Hartlip, in the county of Kent.

Their eldest son, Charles Irvine, who died in infancy, was buried at Howrah, Bengal; their son, Edwin Balfour, at Mount Aboo, Rajpootana; and their son, Henry Daniell, at Barrackpore.

A monument was erected in a walled enclosure among the forest trees surrounding it at Mount Aboo, in Rajpootana, to the memory of Lieut. Edwin Balfour, formerly of the 3rd Bengal European Regiment.

On one of its four faces is a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"Sacred
To the memory of Lieut. E. B. Wimberley, B.A.,
Bengal Staff Corps, assistant to the
Agent Governor General, Rajpootana,
who entered into rest
on Sunday night the 6th March, 1864.
Aged 32 years.

"This Tomb is erected by Genl. G. St. P. Lawrence, C.B., Agent Gov. Genl., Rajpootana, in testimony of his worth and untiring zeal.

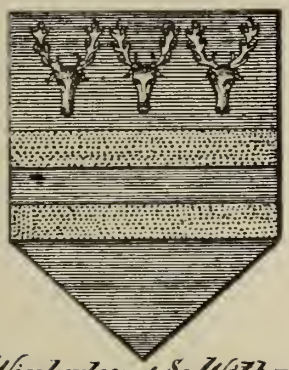
"'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours and their works do follow them.'—Revelation xiv. 13."

Note.—His regiment, the 3rd Bengal Europeans, and a battery of Artillery were the only European troops in the garrison of Agra when the Mutiny broke out, and the Sepoys were disarmed and disbanded by Brigadier Polwhele on 31st May, 1857. The garrison and refugees were shut up in the Fort, till relieved by Colonel Greathed in October; but he took part in a sortie and the repulse of an attack by a rebel force, 5000 strong, on 5th July, near Futtipore-Sikri, on which occasion he carried one of the colours, and, while his regiment was driving the enemy out of the village of Sassiah, received a contusion on the thigh from a spent shot; he served under Colonel Cotton from 8th August, and was present at the relief of Allyghur, 24th August; in engagements at Hattras and Etah; at the battle of Agra, 10th October, when Greathed's force and the garrison under Cotton defeated the rebels. He was with a detachment of 100 men of his regiment, under Major Eld, which

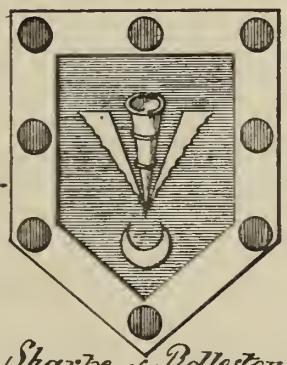
marched from Allyghur, which they were holding, and joined Seaton's column, and was at the engagements of Kasgunj, 16th Dec., of Pattiali, 17th Dec., and near Mynpoorie, 27th Dec., all in 1857; and then rejoined the garrison of Agra; was with Brigadier Showers' column from March to June inclusive, and present at defeat of rebels at Kachru, 20th March, and at Bharutpore and Futtipore-Sikri in June, 1858, sharing in the pursuit of Tantia Topi.

He was promoted Lieutenant 5th August, 1857, and appointed Adjutant of his regiment in June, 1858. He joined the Staff of the Rajpootana Agency in 1860.

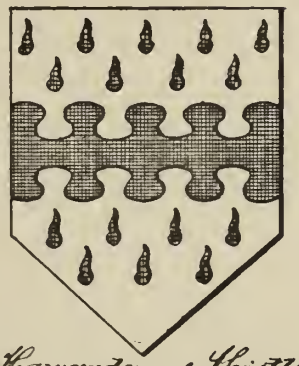
ARMS OF FAMILIES THAT INTERMARRIED WITH THE WIMBERLEYS OF SOUTH WITHAM.



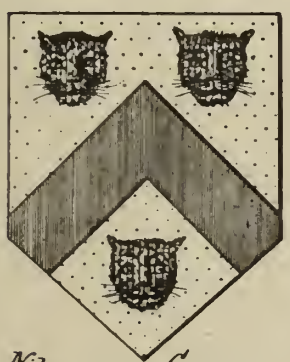
— Wimberley of So. Witham, —
— Lincolnshire. —



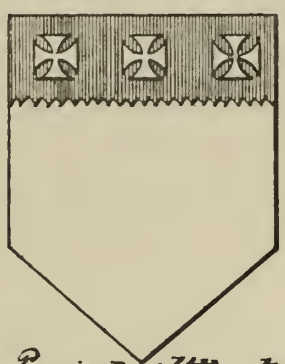
— Sharpe of Rolleston, —
— Leicestershire. —

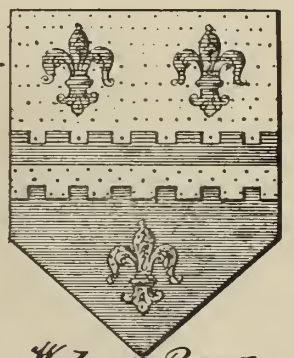


— Kawarden of Shistleton, —
— Rutlandshire. —

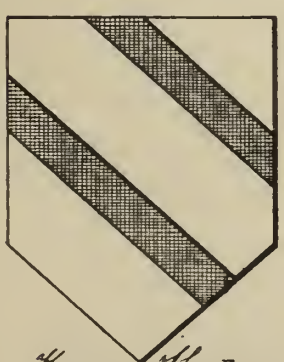


— Nikes of Coson, —
— Leicestershire. —



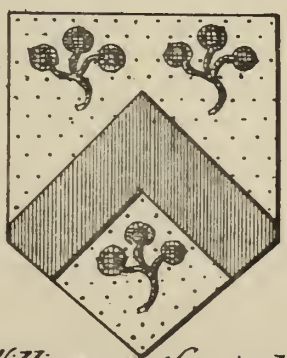


— Wat of Revesly, —
— Leicestershire. —



— Kay of Thorpe, —
— Yorkshire. —

— Percival of Uttoxeter, —
— Staffordshire. —

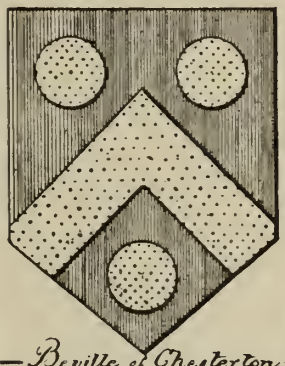


— Williamson of Connington, —
— Huntingdonshire. —

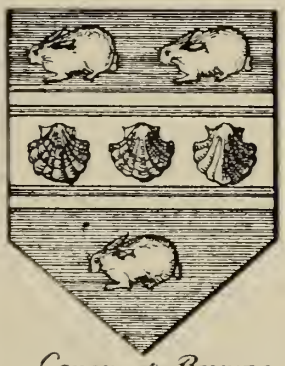
II.

ARMS OF FAMILIES THAT HAVE INTERMARRIED WITH THE WIMBERLEYS OF BEECHFIELD AND LATER OF SOUTH WITHAM ALSO.

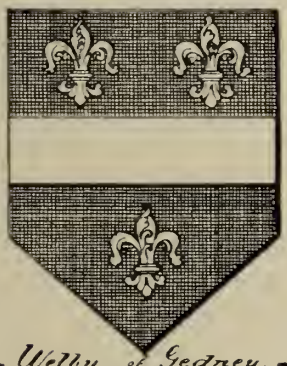
Armyne of Osgodby, Lincolnshire



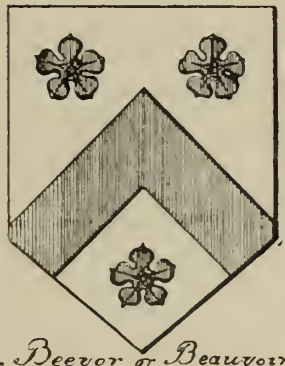
Beville of Chesterton Huntingdonshire



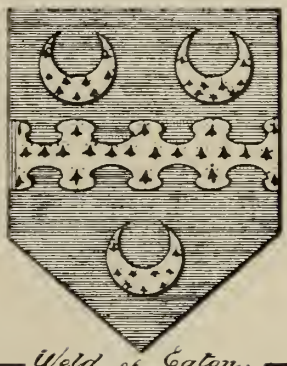
Coney of Bourne, Lincolnshire.



Welby of Gedney, Lincolnshire.

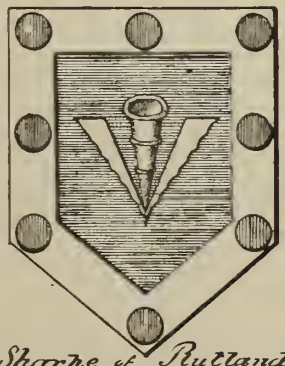


Beevor or Beauvoir.



Weld of Eaton, Cheshire.

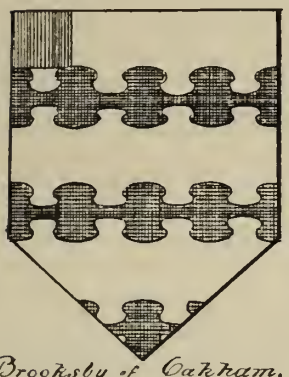
Marsh



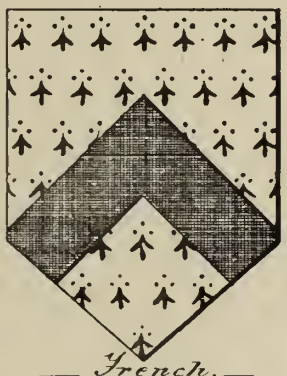
Sharpe of Rutlandshire.

Day of London.

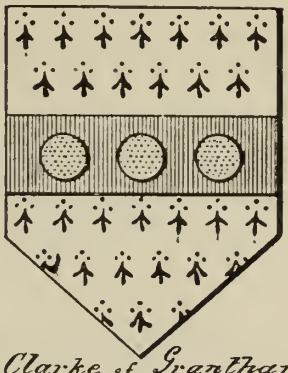
ARMS OF FAMILIES THAT HAVE INTERMARRIED WITH THE WIMBERLEYS, LATE OF BEECHEFIELD AND OF SOUTH WITHAM—Continued.



Brooksby of Oakham, Rutlandshire.



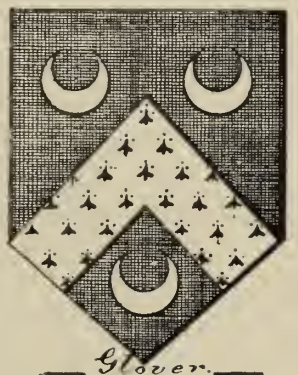
French.



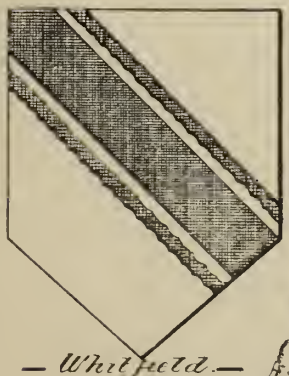
Clarke of Grantham, Lincolnshire

Bicknell of Lincolnshire.

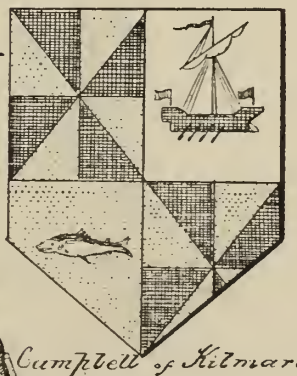
Ingoldsby of Lincolnsh.



Glover.



Whitfield.

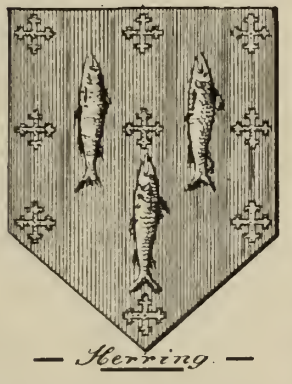


Campbell of Kilmartin, Argyllshire.

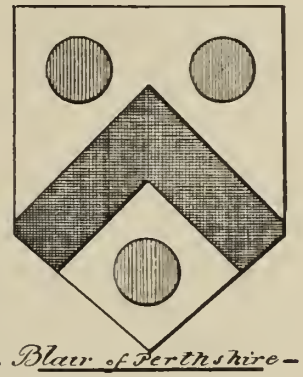
Irvine of Drum, Aberdeenshire

ARMS OF FAMILIES THAT HAVE INTERMARRIED WITH THE WIMBERLEYS, LATE OF BEECHEFIELD AND OF SOUTH WITHAM—Continued.

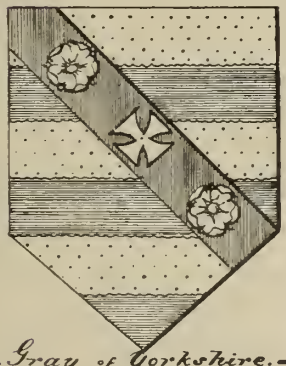
Arabin of Moyglare, Co. Meath.



Herring

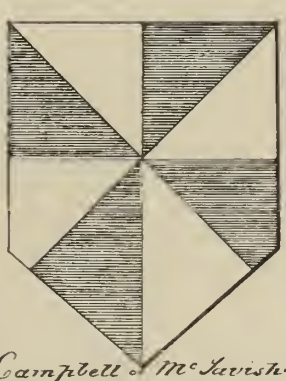


Blair of Perthshire



Gray of Yorkshire.

Mackay of Bighouse, Sutherlandshire.

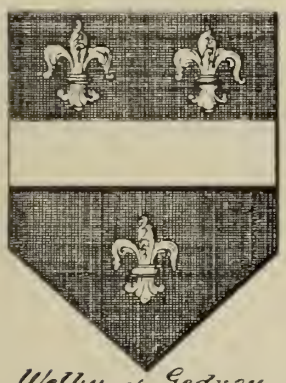


Campbell of McIavish of Dunardary, Argyll's.

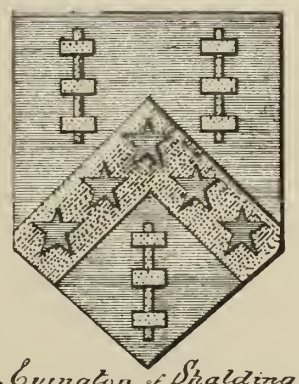
Fairborne of Nottinghamshire.

Robinson

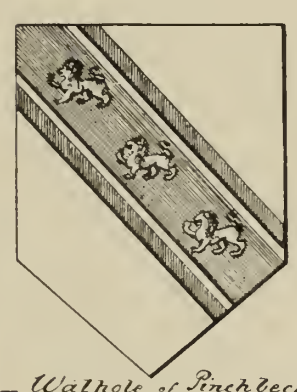
ARMS OF FAMILIES THAT HAVE INTERMARRIED WITH THE WIMBERLEYS OF WESTON, DR GILBERT WIMBERLEY'S BRANCH.



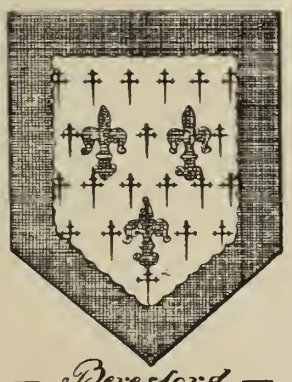
— Welby of Gedney, Lincolnshire —



— Evington of Spalding Lincolnshire —



— Walpole of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire —



— Beresford —

— Gay —

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